The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1877—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT

TO

FURNITURE BUYERS.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Having determined to close out its entire stock of Furniture, the largest, finest, and best assorted in the West, will offer on and after Monday, April 2, its entire stock at prices below anything ever before heard of. Most of these goods are of the most fashionable styles, recently manufactured by this Company, and many of them will be sold at less than half their former prices, and at less than they can be manufactured for to-day.

Such an opportunity for purchasing Furniture has never occurred before in Chicago, and probably never will again.

Purchasers can have their goods stored from 30 to 60 days free of charge.

The attention of Dealers is particularly invited to this sale.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.,

State and Adams-sts.

FOR CASH!

We shall offer the coming week a full line of new style

CHAMBER SETS

At less than Manufacturers' Cost.

PARLOR SUITS

At prices NEVER BEFORE offered in this market.

SIDEBOARDS,

Marble-top TABLES, and a full line of MATTRESSES at equally low prices.

We invite close buyers to examine our goods and obtain our prices.

Holton & Hildreth,

225 & 227 State-st.

A. J. Neuberger & Bro.,

167 Randolph-st.,

NEAR LASALLE.

FURNITURE!

Having removed to our new store we will now meet any competition in the Furniture line. Our stock is complete in Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets, which we are offering at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

It will be in your interest to look at our Goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE.

EAST GROVE!

$85 AND $100 FOR A LOT 30 BY 132 FEET!

Only $10 Cash and $5 Monthly. No Interest!

Five minutes' walk from East Grove Depot, 10 minutes' walk from Downer's Grove Depot. Over 1,000 inhabitants, churches, schools, stores, etc. Seventeen trains daily. Cheap monthly commutation. Our property is all high, dry, rolling land, beautifully located about 250 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and commanding a lovely view of the surrounding hills and woods. Houses are being built, and we have made extensive and valuable improvements in the way of shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery, walks, etc. We will continue to carry on such improvements that will increase large and steady increase in values. Don't say you will come before seeing this. We build houses to order on terms to suit purchasers. East Grove is one of Chicago's most beautifully located and rapidly-growing suburbs, only 13 miles from the city limits. Come to our office and see maps and plats, and go with us free to see the property. Excursion free.

STREET & BRADFORD,

71 Washington-st., Room 4.

Aldine Square

Rooms for sale or rent. Apply to U. P. Smith, at Room 23 Portland Block, between 12 and 1 o'clock a. m., and at No. 17 Aldine-square after 3 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT.

To Rent.

CHEAP.

Store and Basement. Also a Room 20x70 feet on second floor, adjoining Ghormley's Broom-making Rooms, and third and fourth floors, each 22x72 feet, together or separately. Apply to GILES, BRO. & CO.

FOR RENT.

Whole or part of large, well lighted warehouse, corner LaSalle and Kinzie-sts. Apply to

A. D. FERRY,

112 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT.

The Dock corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st., 300 feet on river by 200 feet deep. Apply to

R. A. GOODRICH,

70 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TO RENT.

Out of town, elegant three story stone-front dwelling, 20 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Apply to A. H. REVELL, 60 Washington-st., also 107 Fulton-st., 108 Water-st.

TO RENT.

UHLICH BLOCK.

STORES TO RENT

Low to Good Tenants.

Some of those beautiful Stores in the new Uhlich Block, on North Clark-st. The double stores on the corners will be divided if required.

OFFICES TO RENT

in the same building. On the second floor are some of the pleasantest offices in the city, to be rented very low.

Owner's offices in Block, Rooms 13 and 15.

FOR RENT.

The fine new brick and stone building Nos. 92, 94, and 96 Michigan-av., between Lake and Randolph-sts., being 64x135 feet to wide alley, and furnished with Water Elevators and Vaults.

This building must be occupied at some price, and we solicit offers from wholesalers and others. Will divide the stores if necessary. Apply to

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

90 East Washington-st.

To Rent.

One-half of the second and the entire third and fourth floors of 117 and 119 State-st. The location is one of the most central, and the floors to rent are the most suitable for either a wholesale or retail trade to be found in the city. They are also the only unoccupied floors of the kind between the Palmer House and Field, Leiter & Co.'s. Apply to

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.

TO RENT.

OFFICES AND ROOMS,

DESIRABLE AND CHEAP.

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY BUILDING,

Corner State and Jackson-sts.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT,

The Commodious Store and Basement, Nos. 130 and 132 Wabash-av., one door south of Madison-st., for wholesale business. Apply to

E. B. MYERS,

Law Bookseller, 93 Washington-st.

Dock for Rent.

150 feet river front, corner Grove and Todd-sts., with railroad connection, now occupied by Mr. Goldberg for coal. Occupation May 1. JAMES GAMBLE,

Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

Covered Dock.

An A 1 Covered Dock, 77 feet front, on River, between Washington and Randolph-sts., with track on Railroad. Immediate possession and very low rent. Apply to WM. S. HALL,

169 East Madison-st.

FOR RENT,

Desirable "Flats" corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., first-class in every respect. Also, three new houses, 18 rooms, all modern improvements. B. P. H. TCHINSON, 15 Chamber of Comm ce.

Offices for Rent.

The fine offices 155 LaSalle-st., corner of Arcade-court, wheel or is rent. Apply to

McCORMICK BROTHERS & FINDLAY,

155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT

In brick block 62, 64, 66, and 68 West Washington-st., 4 stories and basements, desirable for salesrooms for machinery and agricultural implements and for manufacturing purposes, with steam power and elevators; also, 4 small stores with dry basements in brick building on corner of Clinton and Washington-sts., and one or three floors in same building, containing some thirty first-class front rooms with closets; well located and in good condition. A. E. BISHOP, 18 South Jefferson-st.

For Rent.

The elegant Store 147-149 Fifth-av., fitted with all modern improvements, cheap.

Also several nice residences on Twenty-ninth-st., near Prairie-av. And fine brick residence on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., very cheap.

C. H. CRAWFORD,

Basement 142 Dearborn-st.

DOCK TO RENT.

Dock and Packing-House, next to corner of Twenty-second-st. and River; 200 feet on river by 225 feet deep to the Alton R. R.; suitable for storage, packing-house, or ham-house. Apply to T. M. PHIPPLE,

168 Washington-st.

Store for Rent.

With basement and vault, No. 138 Monroe-st. Also offices in Foot Block, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts. N. M. FREER, Room 9, 184 Clark-st.

FOR RENT OFFICES. First floor office, 23x30, with vaults. Second floor, 3 fine front offices with vaults. Third floor, 5 offices at very low rents. Also one high basement, 20x60. By R. SCHLOESSER, 204 LaSalle-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

TO RENT.

New stone-front house corner Erie and LaSalle-sts., $60

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT

Stores 86 and 88 South Water-st.

FRED L. FAKE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

STORE FOR RENT

From May 1: five-story and basement; stone front; 22 x165: Nos. 174 and 176 Randolph-st.

WAITE, CLARKE & DORMAN,

102 Washington-st.

FOR RENT.

House 148 Calumet-av. Inquire

CHAS. FARGO, American Express Co.

TO RENT,

The elegant 2d floor Store Salesroom in Building on S. E. corner of State and Randolph-sts., 40 feet lighted (north and west exposure) 24x114 ft.; suitable for any first-class business.

A. W. SNIDECOR,

20 and 200, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

Second floor 142 Lake-st., 20x140, with good office and elevator. Offices on second floor, 103 and 105 South Clark-st.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

90 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

Pleasant rooms in Arthur Block, 270 Wabash-av., east north of Twenty-second-st. Low rent to good tenants. Apply to

CHARLES GARDNER,

90 Washington-st.

TO RENT.

DOCKS.

Four hundred and fifty feet of Dock Lots, fronting on Canal-st., between Lake-st. bridge and Carroll-st., known as the Avery and Transportation Co.'s Docks, with Lots opposite, and Eastern and Western Railroad facilities,

TO LEASE

For ONE or a TERM of years. Apply to WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

LUMBER DOCK.

200x230 Dock Front on N. W. corner of Sampson's Canal and the South Branch of Chicago River, with Lots opposite and railroad-track connections, at foot of Loomis-st., and in the Chicago South Branch Lumber District,

TO LEASE

For ONE or a TERM of years. Apply to WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

WAREHOUSES.

Three-story and basement Brick Warehouses on Kinzie-st., corner LaSalle, suitable for Grain, Commission, Hides, or Storage, to rent for one or a term of years.

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

206 STATE STREET

Second floor, suitable for Music Rooms, Millinery, Notions, Piano or Organ Depot, or any light retail business, to rent, either in whole or part, with use of elevator. Apply to

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

Stores and Tenements

On West Van Buren-st., corner of Canal,

TO RENT

At low rates to desirable tenants. Apply to

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

FLATS.

Second and third floors of No. 296 STATE-ST., eight rooms, with all modern improvements, to rent for housekeeping purposes, by

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

Choice Office

On second floor Central Hall Building, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., to rent at a low figure. Apply to

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

154-6 CLARK-ST.

(near Madison). Main store and basement, with vault, safe, and scales. Also fourth and fifth stories, with Hale's Water Balance Elevator. Each floor 22x130 feet. Building A No. 1.

ALSO, 112 FIFTH-AV.

(100 feet south of Washington-st.). Main store and basement at a low rental. Building 30x80 feet, with ample light.

ALSO, 173 ASHLAND-AV.

(northwest corner Adams-st.). An elegant residence, with all modern improvements; furnace, gas-fixtures, and wire screens included.

Furniture for sale cheap, if desired. All new.

BRYAN LATHROP,

94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT,

Those new three-story and basement and sub-basement marble-front residences on Indiana-av., just north of Eighteenth-st. They are warmed with steam, have ranges, and are offered for a very low rent to responsible parties.

B. W. THOMAS & CO., LaSalle Block.

OFFICES TO RENT

In LaSalle Block.

Several very desirable offices, with vaults, warmed with steam. Building fully fire-proof, and with elevator.

B. W. THOMAS, LaSalle Block.

DOCK

For Rent, with two water fronts and railroad connection, on South Branch, near Sixteenth-st.

R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK,

155 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT—A BUSY CORNER

The elegant marble-front Store and Basement on State-st., next to corner of Twelfth, with an L fronting on Twelfth. Will partition the store and lease either front, if desired. T. JACKSON,

State and Twelfth-sts.

OFFICES TO RENT

In Building 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

Apply to GEO. C. FRY, Room 29.

TO RENT.

128 and 130 Madison-st., cor. Clark and Madison, second floor (over Golden Eagle Clothing Store). Finest second floor and location in the city. Inquire of

GEO. C. NEWBURY,

Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR RENT.

The double stores Nos. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., with or without steam power, has railroad side track. Inquire at 26 Larrabee-st. C. FREER.

TO RENT.

Fourth floor, 40x70, with or without office on third floor, 133 and 135 State-st. Elevator suitable for light mercantile or manufacturing.

T. M. SHEPARD,

Room 10, 152 Dearborn-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BLACK HILL MINERS' Nugget Company.

On or about April 30 a company of 150 men will leave Bismarck for the mines. One hundred men are needed to make up the complement. The outfit will go in charge of a practical mining capitalist who has spent eighteen years in the country, and who will extend facilities at the mines to energetic and industrious members of this company. Little can be done in the Hills without machinery, and the members of the Nugget Company will receive the benefit of the improved machinery which its conductor has purchased and now holds at Bismarck awaiting the departure of the outfit. Adventurers going to the Hills under the auspices of the Nugget Company will have the advantage of the greatly reduced fares made especially to this organization by the railroads. Before purchasing tickets at railroad offices or stepping into the clutches of outside scalpers, emigrants should call at the office of the expedition and obtain reliable information as to the advantages offered by membership in the Nugget Company's outfit. Running time from Chicago to Deadwood 84 hours. Full information, general and practical, as to outfit, journey, prospects, location, personal experience, etc., etc., will be given without charge to emigrants, upon personal application at the office. No business whatever transacted with brokers, agents, or runners. Principals only who have determined to tempt fortune in the Black Hills call in person at the office of the Company, Room 63 Ashland Block.

Office of the County Treasurer and County Collector, Cook County, Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1877.—I would respectfully remind all parties who have not yet paid their personal-property taxes, that the same must now be paid without delay in pursuance of the Revised Statutes, I have appointed a number of Deputies to make levies, and I hope all delinquents will come forward and settle without further expense to themselves, and a very unpleasant duty to my Deputies.

L. C. HUCK, County Collector.

MOVING!

Spring Wagons. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. McMURTHY (successor to McM & Bro.), In-Freight M. C. R. R., foot of South Water-st.

MOVING.

Spring Trucks and careful men furnished to move Furniture at 125 MICHIGAN-AV., corner Madison-st.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS.

New Lot of Gem Stones,

SET AND UNSET,

Also a consignment of a large Bankrupt Stock of Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Seal, which we shall close out at one-half price.

GILES, BRO. & CO.

268 WABASH-AV.

Orders for selections promptly responded to.

DRY GOODS, &c.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

$75,000 WORTH OF

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

No. 220 State-st.

Store to Rent.

CARPET CLEANING.

PHILLIPS'

OLD-ESTABLISHED

Steam Carpet-Cleaning Works,

REMOVED TO

960 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

Branch Office—110 Dearborn-st. Works—65 and 67 South Canal-st. Orders by mail called for.

Samples of our work entered for the last three seasons at the Exposition.

Steam Carpet Cleaning

and General Renovating Works. Office 775 Wabash-av., second door south of C., B. & Q. R. R. crossing. Faded and soiled Furniture, etc., cleaned and Colors restored. Lowest prices and best work of any firm in the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for circular. WEAVER & SON, Proprietors.

GARDEN CITY

CARPET CLEANING CO.

Works, S. W. cor. Clinton and Quincy-sts.

Main Office, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago.

H. S. CARPENTER & CO.

BOSTON

Carpet Cleaning Works.

S. ROTHCHILD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Office and Works, 44 & 46 West Adams-st. | CHICAGO

Branch Office, 103 Twenty-second-st.

Carpets refitted and relaid a specialty.

ALLEN & DICKSON,

Carpet-Cleaning Works,

252 FIFTH-AV.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Chicago Carpet Cleaning Co.,

943 Wabash-av.

Orders by mail called for and delivered free.

DENTISTRY.

LIQUID GAS

for the painless extraction of teeth.

C. H. THAYER, Dentist,

976 Wabash-av., northeast corner Twenty-second-st.

NO MORE PAIN.

DR. SWENGEL extracts teeth without pain or danger by the use of Vitalized Air or Liquid Gas. Best set, $8. All work warranted. Best fillings at reduced prices. Rooms 8, N. W. corner State and Madison-sts.

VITALIZED AIR.

Why suffer with aching teeth? DR. SHERWOOD certainly extracts teeth without pain. Dental Rooms 14 and 15 Dore Block.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

For Cash Or on Time.

We will sell goods 15 per cent cheaper than any house in Chicago. We are now ready for our Spring business, and have the finest stock of House-Furnishing Goods west of New York. Four floors of our stone-front building are always filled with Choice, New Goods. You can furnish a House Complete here very much cheaper than anywhere in Chicago, as we can afford to sell goods cheaper than those who only sell one class of goods, as we own our building and have light expenses, and buy direct from the manufacturers and in large quantities.

If you want New and Choice Spring Designs of Carpets and Oil Cloths, you should call on us. Our prices are lower than ever. We have all the best Patterns in Higgins, Lowell, Hartford Goods, and many other Manufacturers, and we can and will astonish the closest buyers, both in prices and quality.

We have the Finest Line of Cooking Stoves and Ranges west of New York, and at astonishing low prices, and in our Furniture Department we have new and elegant designs in French Dressing Case, Bed-Room Furniture, etc., Parlor Furniture, Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Ladies' Secretaries, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Rocking Chairs, Dining-Room Furniture, and, in fact, anything needed to furnish a house complete, and at such prices as were never known before in Chicago. It will pay all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

The Only House in Chicago that can Furnish a House Complete with First-Class Goods.

W. A. Lowell & Co.,

736 West Madison-st.,

Open Evenings. Corner Lincoln.

SILVERWARE.

Silver.

Elegant new articles for use, ornament, and luxury.

Fine Pearl and Ivory-handle Cutlery, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, etc.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Water Sets, Castors, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc.

Quaint unique Novelties put up in the most attractive manner for Wedding Gifts.

All goods sold at makers' prices engraved without extra charge.

Hamilton, Rowe & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

MILLINERY.

WE SHALL GIVE

No Public Summer Opening, but are now prepared to offer the most complete showing of

SUMMER MILLINERY

To be found in the West.

AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

PRICES TO SUIT THE ECONOMIC DISPOSITION OF THE TIMES.

WEBSTER & AUSTIN

107 STATE-ST.

MILLINERY!

GRAND OPENING.

Elegant DRESS HAT Display of the Latest SPRING and SUMMER Styles, Thursday and Friday, April 26 and 27.

BALLENBERG & METZ, 134 State-st,

Between Madison and Monroe.

P. S.—On Thursday our EVENING DRESS HATS will be exhibited by GAS-LIGHT.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS!

With Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge.

The Mathushek Pianos are now acknowledged by the best judges of music, in all parts of our country, to be really superior to any other Pianos made.

Catalogue, containing full explanation of the Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge, sent free upon application; no person wishing to purchase a Piano should fail to send for one.

Taylor & Farley Organs.

New and Beautiful Designs of Cases.

PELTON & POMEROY, 239 & 231 State-St., Chicago.

State Agents for the Northwest.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.

The attention of those who have not yet selected a burial-place is invited to

Graceland Cemetery

Among its advantages are, its great natural beauty; an undulating surface and fine trees; a gravelly subsoil, giving perfect underdrainage; living springs of water and pure, fresh Lake Michigan water, which will soon have been begun. The Company owns about 200 acres of land besides that already subdivided. The newer sections, and all those which shall be added in the future, will be mentioned on the "lawn plan." Among its lot-holders are a majority of the most prominent citizens of Chicago, and a large and constantly increasing number of non-residents. The PERPETUAL CARE FUND, controlled by the lot-owners, which will insure the perpetual maintenance of the cemetery.

Graceland can be reached by a pleasant drive through Lincoln Park, or by the horse-cars which leave the corner of Clark and Madison-sts. every hour, and connect with the steam-dummy.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

FOR GRATES & SLATE MANTELS P. H. PROBOSCO & Co., NO. 229 STATE-ST.

CLOTHING.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Outfitters for the Male Sex.

We have on the road, and by Thursday next will be ready for inspection, the largest and most desirable stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing we have ever had the pleasure of exhibiting. Our Crystal Sunlight—a recent addition to our Store for the exhibit of Children's Wear—cannot fail to please all who wish to know just what they are buying. In it the slightest imperfection can be instantly detected. Our prices SHALL be as low as the lowest.

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING HOUSE,

141, 143, 145, 147, 149 Clark-st., cor. Madison.

376, 378 & 380 Milwaukee-av.

COR. RUCKER-ST.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

DRY DYEING.

LADIES!

With the setting in of milder weather and approach of summer, garments suitable for the season are again being renovated and put in good style; and in every wardrobe there are rich goods, which in the main are well preserved, but which have lost in lustre or soiled, and thus become unfit for use. The International Chemical Dry Dye Works, at Nos. 413, 415, and 417 Fifth-av., being the largest establishment of its kind in the West, are prepared to furnish remedy. By means of the most modern improvements and a special process, all these garments are renovated in a manner as to give them in every particular the appearance of new and fresh goods. Having connection with the largest dye-works in Europe and Paris, the International Dry Dye-Works are always commanding the best improvements in this kind of work, and are, therefore, always able to compete successfully with any other firm. The best evidence of the many excellencies of our establishment is the fact that, although being but six months in operation, we are compelled to put up a new building in order to fill the many orders given us, and satisfy the demands of our numerous patrons.

We cordially invite the ladies to visit and inspect our establishment, and we shall be pleased to show and explain to them the details of every process to which the garments are subjected.

Among the numerous patrons of our establishment we take the liberty to mention the following: Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, Mrs. O. M. Pullman.

Our stores are located at 313 State-st. and 119 North Clark-st.

RAU & REHM,

International Dry-Dye Works, 413, 415, and 417 Fifth-av.

A GREATER STRENGTH

than any other candidate. The advent of the Republicans in the Legislature puts quite a different face on affairs. As they lack but ten of a majority on joint ballot, they will make the choice themselves or compel the Democrats to make a regular caucus nomination, which seems now almost an impossibility on account of the rivalry of the different nominees. If, however, they do so, Judge Spofford will probably be their choice. The Republicans have already organized their caucus, but have not made any choice for Senator.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The following was sent from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri to Gen. Augur to-day:

CHICAGO, April 21.—*Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:* By direction of the Lieutenant-General the following telegraphic order from the General of the Army is forwarded for your action and guidance. Please report by telegraph the execution of the order:

WASHINGTON, April 21.—*Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:* You will please order the troops now posted at or in the immediate vicinity of the State House, New Orleans, to the United States barracks, on Tuesday, April 24, at 12 o'clock m., precisely, and report the fact to these headquarters. Copies of the order of the President and Secretary of War will come to you by mail, and another will be sent to Gen. Augur direct.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FENCING ACADEMY.

PROF. A. LE M. DE LA RAVINE,

Late Capitaine of French Zouaves,

FENCING ACADEMY,

EXCHANGE BUILDING,

116 Washington-st., corner of Clark, Rooms 68 and 69.

This graceful accomplishment develops Elegance, Strength and good Health; gives bright and quick eyes. French is taught Conversationally and Grammatically. Ladies taught at their residence. References given.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chicago Roofing Co.,

No. 193 LaSalle-st.

FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

D. W. C. GOODING, Pres.

A. M. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas.

Orvel, Holden & Co.,

187 and 189 Kinzie-St.,

Manufacturers of

Leather Dyes, Dressings, Inks, Blacking, Oils, Cements, &c. Also

Glycerine Polish Blacking,

JETTINE, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHS—MOSHER & CO.

NOTICE—Any one wishing Photographs at my reduced prices of $2 per dozen, must avail themselves during the next two weeks, before I move to the north-east corner of State and Madison-st. Last opportunity. 261 Wabash-av.

GO TO JOHN JONES,

No. 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired.

RECONCILIATION.

Complete Disintegration of Mr. Packard's Legislature,

The Members of Which Fraternize with Those of the Nicholls Body.

Odd-Fellows' Hall Witnesses a Veritable Love-Feast,

Where the Bulldozer and the Bulldozed Embrace as Brothers.

Even the Uncertain Warmoth Bows to the Inevitable.

Needy Packard Employes to Be Fed from Nicholls' Table.

Departure of the Commissioners, Having Declined an Ovation.

The President Satisfied that They Have Done a Good Thing.

DISINTEGRATION.

"ONE BY ONE," ETC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—To-day witnessed the complete disintegration of the Packard Legislature. A caucus was held in the morning, and after discussing the matter a resolution was adopted setting forth that it was impossible to further keep up the semblance of a Legislature. Shortly after the members, singly and in groups of three and four, took their way up to Odd-Fellows' Hall and were sworn in, Warmoth being among the members. All but three Senators and about half a dozen Representatives who, under the resolution of the Nicholls Legislature, are entitled to take their seats, did so.

Gov. Packard, with a force of about 150 Metropolitan police, continues to occupy the State-House. Notwithstanding the disasters of the past week, he continues as cool and collected as usual, and in his customary good spirits. Several members of the Legislature applied to him for advice to-day, as to whether they should go to Odd-Fellows' Hall, and his advice to them was, under the circumstances, to go. Some of the colored members completely gave way, and

CRIED LIKE CHILDREN,

and some, as noted above, would not go. They will, however, probably alter their intention by Monday.

The question as to the manner in which the State-House shall go into the possession of Gov. Nicholls has been under discussion this evening, and has not yet been decided. It is probable that Mr. Packard will spend Sunday as usual at home with his family, and may not return Monday morning. The Metropolitans will then be withdrawn from the building, and it will be locked up. Gov. Nicholls' officers will then be obliged to make a forcible entrance. If not this plan, then one similar to it, will probably be adopted.

In regard to Mr. Packard's subsequent action, he will probably disappoint everybody by quietly accepting the inevitable, without even following Chamberlain's example of sending forth a fiery letter.

SPEECH BY PACKARD.

A committee of Metropolitan police and militiamen, who have been guarding the State-House, waited on Gov. Packard to-night, asking that he meet them and advise them what to do. He made them quite an affecting speech of about twenty minutes' duration, in which he said that from the first he had been scrupulous to avoid the unnecessary sacrifice of life, but that, if the necessity had come, he would have led them and shared their danger. The possibility of such a necessity had now passed. A Commission had been sent here by the President for the purpose of disintegrating the Legislature, and that purpose had been accomplished, and there was now no hope of successful resistance to the illegal Government of Gen. Nicholls. Arrangements were being made for their payment, and all he asked of them was to remain until he gave

THE ORDER TO LEAVE.

His remarks were received with frequent manifestations of approbation. From his speech it is evident that Gov. Packard intends to retain possession of the State-House until forcibly ejected.

The Democratic legislative caucus broke up to-night without coming to any conclusion on the Senatorial question. A new candidate was sprung in the person of Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz, who may be regarded as the head of the Bourbon element, and he developed

A GREATER STRENGTH

than any other candidate. The advent of the Republicans in the Legislature puts quite a different face on affairs. As they lack but ten of a majority on joint ballot, they will make the choice themselves or compel the Democrats to make a regular caucus nomination, which seems now almost an impossibility on account of the rivalry of the different nominees. If, however, they do so, Judge Spofford will probably be their choice. The Republicans have already organized their caucus, but have not made any choice for Senator.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The following was sent from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri to Gen. Augur to-day:

CHICAGO, April 21.—*Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:* By direction of the Lieutenant-General the following telegraphic order from the General of the Army is forwarded for your action and guidance. Please report by telegraph the execution of the order:

WASHINGTON, April 21.—*Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:* You will please order the troops now posted at or in the immediate vicinity of the State House, New Orleans, to the United States barracks, on Tuesday, April 24, at 12 o'clock m., precisely, and report the fact to these headquarters. Copies of the order of the President and Secretary of War will come to you by mail, and another will be sent to Gen. Augur direct.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

ALL GONE BEAUTIFULLY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21.—A Committee from the Packard Legislature waited upon the Commission to-day, and requested their friendly offices in securing from the Nicholls Government some compensation for the policemen and employes who have remained faithful to Packard. The Commission assured them that they would endeavor to meet their wishes, and immediately requested an interview with Gov. Nicholls, Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz, Speaker Bush, and a number of prominent members of the Nicholls Legislature, to whom they made known the request of the Republican Committee. The subject was favorably considered, and Gov. Nicholls, with the advice and consent of his associates, promptly offered to devote the Governor's contingent fund to this purpose. This fund amounts to $30,000 or $40,000, and was appropriated to aid Nicholls in establishing his Government. This

prompt aid to the Republican employes will provide for their immediate wants, and remove much of disaffection among them consequent upon the breaking up of the Packard Government, and the Commission seemed to be highly gratified at

THE ABSENCE OF RESENTMENT

on the part of the Nicholls party.

Long before these arrangements were consummated, a number of the Packard members of the Senate and House had taken their seats in the Nicholls Legislature. Subsequently a concurrent resolution was passed in the Nicholls Legislature paying the Republican members who were not elected, but returned by the Returning Board, their mileage and per diem as contestants.

A NOTABLE FEATURE

of the proceedings upon the floor of the Nicholls House was the withdrawal of seven Democratic members who had been seated subject to contest, and who gracefully yielded their seats, introducing the colored Republican members who claimed seats on the face of the returns.

Before the House assembled this morning Kenochan, Democrat, of Plaquemine, who was unseated by the arrangement admitting the Republicans, called the House to order informally, whereupon Mr. Kidd, Democrat, in a feeling address presented a handsome gold-headed cane to William Ridgeway, a colored member from Concordia, who had been unseated upon a contest, but who was one of the first to relinquish his claims to a colored contestant in the interest of adjustment.

ENTER WARMOTH.

At 2 o'clock great excitement prevailed. The Republican members dropped in one by one during the morning, and at 2:30 p. m. loud cries from without indicated something unusual, and there was great commotion all over the House. A deafening shout arose as the tall form of ex-Gov. Warmoth moved up the central aisle. When silence was restored, Warmoth said:

"MR. SPEAKER: I appear here with a number of my colleagues for the purpose of taking our seats in the House. In a caucus of our Senators and Representatives a resolution was adopted that it was useless to further continue the controversy. We have no apologies to make. We have been whipped in the battle, but have at least preserved our self-respect in an honorable contest, and are prepared now to offer our allegiance to the only existing Government, and to fairly co-operate in anything which may be suggested."

O. H. BREWSTER,

of Ouachita, returned, by the Board, resigning his claims to the seat, said that there is not one principle that he had advocated in ten years which had not been embodied in the declarations made by the Democratic party, and he hoped that if this was sincere, the scenes of Ouachita last autumn will never be re-enacted. The Republican party has elected the President, and had compelled the Democratic party to adopt Republican principles. He thought this was glory enough.

JOHNSON, OF DE SOTO

a Returning Board member, in a short speech, said: "All I say is, just give Johnson his mileage and let him go home. Elect your best man. Don't elect a man who will trade off the Democratic party like the Republican party was traded off. I want what was due me, and then I am prepared to follow any man of honesty and ability."

HENRY BLAIR

(colored), of Morehouse, said he stood by the Republican ship as long as it was in sight, but as it had entirely disappeared from sight, he wished to tender his resignation. He hoped when he returned home his constituents would rejoice he had not done any more harm than he had done. He had believed he was right, and that he was constitutionally elected, but finding himself in the wrong, he came forward to resign his claims.

Holt, of De Soto, also withdrew his claims to a seat.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Commenting on the order for the removal of the troops, the *Times* says: "Mr. Hayes has carried out his policy to a fuller extent than could have been expected, and with this culmination of it has secured a formal and public pledge of support from the Legislature. Nothing more remains but to clear away the debris and lay the foundations of a new structure. This seems to be a very appropriate place to say 'Let us have peace.'"

GOV. PACKARD

is still in the St. Louis Hotel with his police force, ten or a dozen members of the Legislature, and his personal staff, who remain with him to see the end, which is evidently near. It seems to be generally understood that the State-House will be surrendered to the Nicholls authorities on Monday or Tuesday.

This afternoon's *Republican* says: "Notwithstanding the adverse decision of the President in regard to the claims of the Louisiana Republicans, Gov. Packard and the brave and faithful men who surround and support him have earned the admiration and respect of all who can appreciate true heroism. Chosen Governor by the votes of a majority of his fellow-citizens, his claim to that high office resting on the same basis which seated the President, Gov. Packard resisted alike the enticements of personal advancement, threats of personal danger, and stands firm to his post. He and his supporters, the last representatives of the Republican party in the South, were unwilling to believe that desertion would come from that quarter which properly owed support. Gov. Packard has patiently waited day by day for that aid which, according to his understanding of the Constitution of the United States was unquestionably due. Failing to receive this aid, his choice now rests between submission to force and resorting to civil strife. In such a dilemma there is but one course for the patriotic citizen, and such Gov. Packard has always shown himself."

STARTED FOR WASHINGTON.

The Commissioners closed their labors to-day and left for Washington via Mobile. The results achieved by them are more complete than could have been anticipated. The general feeling even among intelligent Republicans is, that these results will be of immense advantage to the State. The Commission have been more than ordinarily circumspect, and have devoted themselves in the most laborious manner to their work. In their innumerable interviews with delegations and committees and individuals of both parties they have been courteous and patient. It is understood that an ovation was tendered them by the people of this city, but this was declined with thanks.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NICHOLLS HOUSE.

Mr. P. J. Tresevant, Clerk of the Nicholls House, furnished the Commission the following statement of its membership, which was included in their telegram to the President this afternoon: Total number of a Constitutional House, 120; number returned by the Returning Board, 117; number thrown out by the Returning Board, 3. Total, 120.

Number of Returning Board members now answering roll-call, 86; Returning Board members dead, 1; number of members elected and not returned by the Board, but whose opponents have withdrawn and acknowledged their claims, 11; number elected and now occupying their seats, but not returned by the Board, 9; members elected and returned who have not answered to the call of the House, 13; total, 120.

Number answering roll-call to-day: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 64; total, 106.

Senate—total number, 36; present to-day, 33; absent, 3—Messrs. Harper, Wakefield, and Dumont, all Republicans.

Senate stands, Republicans, 16 present; Democrats, 20 present.

IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The Administration to-day received the most peaceful assurance as to the outlook in New Orleans. There is every indication that the removal of the troops on Tuesday will be accompanied by no violence. The President considers the Southern question as ended, and believes that the policy of his Administration will be vindicated. The policy in brief is to allow every State Government to settle its own quarrels in its own way, provided it keeps the peace. Although Packard may consider that the withdrawal of the troops from the support of his Government is equivalent to a recognition of the legality of Nicholls, the Administration does not concede this. On the contrary, the President's advisers maintain that in the adjustment which secures a single Legislature, Nicholls' title

HAS NOT BEEN PASSED UPON.

That matter is left for the Legislature of the State, which alone, under the Constitution of the United States, it is claimed, has the right to call upon the President for aid. The *status quo* which the troops had maintained was a condition of anarchy. They have been removed now, and that anarchy has ceased upon the organization of a legal Legislature. The President still inclines to the opinion that the people of Louisiana may have considerable difficulty in adjusting the status of the rival Supreme Courts. Notwithstanding the peaceful assurances conveyed to the President from Louisiana, several gentlemen who have talked with him to-day say that he

SEEMS SOMEWHAT PREOCCUPIED

as to the situation, and is not clear in his own mind that some disturbances may not be attempted upon the withdrawal of the troops. These disturbances might consist of a mob demonstrating upon the State-House and against Packard. The agents of Nicholls called upon the President to-day and assured him that the time which has been allowed to intervene between the issuing of the order and the withdrawal of the troops will be sufficient to enable Nicholls to command the situation, and he has armed troops enough to prevent any riotous demonstrations or to suppress them if attempted in twenty minutes.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Ex-Gov. Kellogg, in reply to the question, "Admitting that Packard is the legal Governor, as you maintain, can he any longer hold?" said: "No. I think not; the force against him is too great, and, besides, he is much exhausted after his long-continued efforts."

Question—"What, then, will be his course?" Answer—"I cannot tell exactly just what will be his course, under the circumstances. It is possible for him to do many things, but, unless I am greatly disappointed in the man, I think he will quietly withdraw at the proper time without any provocation of battle or bloodshed, but this is only my opinion. I know nothing positive."

Gen. Sherman this morning telegraphed a letter from the Secretary of War, relative to the withdrawal of the troops in New Orleans, to Gen. Sheridan at Chicago, with instructions to have the order executed as directed.

Gen. Sherman, late last night, received a telegram from Gen. Ruger, reporting everything quiet at New Orleans.

CASUALTIES.

BURNED AT SEA.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Purser Wildman, of the steamer Lee, burned early on the morning of April 13, eighty miles south of Tybee Island, tells a graphic story of the disaster to the reporter of the *Times*. He says: About 3 o'clock, while a terrific sea was rolling, it was discovered that some of the freight between decks had got loose, and was pitching about. The hatches were opened for the purpose of securing freight, when, to the horror of the crew, angry forked tongues of fire shot out, encircling the ship with volumes of smoke. Hose was at once brought into requisition, but the fierceness of the gale fanning the flames, which had already obtained considerable headway, rendered unavailing their most strenuous efforts, and Capt. James Daniels ordered the life-boats lowered. The Captain, with several officers, hurried to the forward deck for the purpose of securing the life-raft, which was in the Captain's cabin, and dispatched aft another gang under the Chief Engineer to assist in lowering the boats. The fire had increased fearfully, and, breaking out fiercely amidships, entirely cut off communication between the two parties. In the cabin were two middle-aged ladies, two Misses Farrington, natives of Nassau, and members of a wealthy and prominent family in that province, who were on their way home after a visit to the North and Savannah. They were both in feeble health, and efforts were made to get them out, but owing to the fearful rolling of the ship and the rapidity with which the flames spread the efforts were unavailing, and it is almost certain they perished in the flames. The only other passenger was Ernest Papendick, of New York, who, aroused by the commotion on deck, came up, and thus got into one of the life-boats. Capt. Daniels, with his party, who were forward, managed to lower the life-raft, when twelve of the crew besides himself succeeded in getting aboard. The stewardess, who was on deck, was called to to jump to the raft, and in attempting to do so fell into the sea; and, notwithstanding every effort was made to secure her, she was drowned. The persons on the raft were huddled together in a cramped position, nearly naked, cold, and shivering. One heavy sea capsized the raft, throwing the occupants into the sea. They scrambled up on it again, except one, Martin McQuade, who was lost. After a most horrible time drifting at the mercy of the waves, the men were cheered by the sight of a vessel bearing down upon them, which in a short time took them all off. The Captain of the receiving ship discovered the burning ship, bore towards her and thus came upon the raft. Owing to the darkness and terrible surroundings the rescued party saw nothing of those who got into the life-boats. There is a possibility, however, they may have been rescued, as the disaster occurred directly in the course of vessels coming to Savannah or Doboy.

TUG SUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 21.—The tug Twilight was found this morning sunk off Central Dock. The owner was at work to-day raising her. How the leakage occurred is unknown. She was to have commenced work the first of next week towing timbers for the crib at the entrance of the harbor. This will probably cause a delay of ten days.

HYDROPHOBIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—John Krupple died to-day of hydrophobia. He was bitten in the thumb by a dog three months ago, had the wound cauterized, and it apparently healed thoroughly. No ill effects were felt until the beginning of this week, when the usual symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and the usual result followed.

SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

HALIFAX, April 21.—The schooner Nimbus, from Liverpool, N. S., for Barbadoes, three months ago, has not since been heard from, and the vessel and crew (six men) are supposed to be lost.

WASHED OVERBOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—John McLaughlin, second officer of the ship Valliant, from New York, was washed overboard and drowned in the Gulf Stream Dec. 30.

DROWNED.

DERBY LINE, Vt., April 21.—Three young ladies were drowned on the 19th in St. Francis River at Sherbrooke, Province of Canada.

ST. LOUIS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—The Marine Insurance Company of St. Louis has withdrawn from business in this State.

The Actuary and Chief Clerk of the Insurance Department, Auditor's office, have, in connection with representatives of the Insurance Departments of other States, been for some time engaged in the examination of the condition of the Life Association of America, of St. Louis. Maj. Wood, the Clerk, to-day submitted his report. He states that under the laws of Missouri the Company has a surplus as regards policy-holders, but that it does not possess assets sufficient to cover its liabilities under the laws of this State. The admitted assets are $426,197.23. Under the laws of Missouri the net present value of the present policies is computed according to the American Experience Tables of Mortality at 6 per cent, and in this State at 4 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, east to south winds, and during the day falling barometer, with threatening weather, and possibly light rains near Lake Superior and in Minnesota.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, April 21.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.17	41	68	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.22	50	51	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.21	53	48	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.14	52	53	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.21	48	70	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.21	48	70	E., fresh	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 53; minimum, 48.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 21—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.26	39	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.21	40	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.67	39	N., brisk	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	30.23	51	W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.18	56	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.25	55	Calm	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.08	45	Calm	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.20	43	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.26	46	Calm	.....	Clear.
Huron	30.25	56	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.07	43	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.95	61	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.08	36	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.26	46	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.82	62	S. E., brisk	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.25	56	N. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.71	61	S. E., high	.....	Clear.

THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 21.—At a mass-meeting of the people of the Black Hills held here to-day, a memorial to Congress was adopted urging the formation of a new Territory embracing the Black Hills region, to be called Lincoln. A resolution was adopted accrediting the Hon. J. B. Chaffee, Senator from Colorado, as representative to urge the claims in the Senate.

TWEED.

The New York Senate Committee Besiege the Ring Fortress.

But the Old Man Is Not Inclined to Give Down.

He Insists upon Certain Stipulations in Regard to No. 1.

And Will Only Tell His Story When His Liberty Is Assured.

Hugh Hastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, Taken in Hand.

He Has Had Dealings with Tweed, but That's "His (Hugh's) Business."

Incidentally Enters Mr. Tilden, Who also Has Dealt with the Boss;

But Certain Members of the Committee Fly to Sammy's Rescue.

OBSERVATIONS.

MUM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The State Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin signalized their first day of inquiry by the greatest possible effort, and the least possible result. They tackled Tweed at the Jail, and found him an oyster. He presented his statement denying that he authorized the *World* story, and then drew back into his shell, declining to answer any questions of importance put to him. It would have been easy for him to say that he paid no money to Woodin, but he refused to say as much, and thus by his silence threw as much suspicion upon Woodin as the chief of convicted criminals can throw upon a man of the highest public and political character. The investigation was entertaining, but, so far as its aims were concerned,

UTTERLY WORTHLESS.

Tweed admitted that he knew such men as Garvey, Ingersoll, and others of his confederates, and there he stopped. The only other witness whom the Committee searched was Mr. Hugh Hastings, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*. They were under the impression that he had purloined Senator Woodin's character, but he having been an industrious lobbyist all his life, no such article, either his own or another's, was found. He acknowledged having the $20,000 check from Tweed, and various other amounts, but they were the outcome of stock transactions, or else were personal loans from Tweed, which were duly returned by cash, not check payments. Tweed seems to have been

A PARTNER OF HIS

in many trifling stock speculations about that time, showing, if Hastings is to be credited, that the Tammany Chief did not scorn small things nor men of low estate. Hastings paid Woodin no money, nor did he ever talk money to him, though he did all in his power to push the Tweed charter, and probably talked to Woodin in favor thereof.

Failing to criminate Woodin in the least, the Committee amused themselves by prying into the cost of Hastings' house on Fifth avenue, but the witness pointedly informed them that that was

A PRIVATE AFFAIR OF HIS OWN

which did not concern them in the least. Hastings stated most positively that he had never given nor known others to have given money to Senator Woodin to influence his vote. If Woodin ever received any, Hastings would certainly know it.

Ex-Senator Morris Winslow was present, and anxious to be questioned, but the Committee had done enough, and adjourned until Monday.

THE LION'S DEN.

TWEED AND THE LEGISLATIVE CATECHIZERS.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The State Senate Committee investigating the charges against Senator Woodin visited Ludlow Street Jail to-day, when Tweed appeared before them and submitted a written statement disavowing any responsibility for the publication in the *World* of the alleged synopsis of his confession, and declining to answer any questions in regard to the matters embraced in the article. Being asked, "Were there two parties in the Senate?" he answered, "Yes; there were two and a half parties." He knew Senator Woodin intimately; knew Winslow well—he was a Republican. Several questions were then put concerning votes on the passage of the charter. Tweed answered these inquiries, but when approached on the question of bribery, at once declined to answer, and refused to say whether he had paid any money to Mr. Hastings, on the ground previously stated. On being asked for which reason, of several given in his communication, he again declined, but afterwards answered on the first two reasons, *i. e.*, against public policy and might criminate himself.

He was next interrogated

ABOUT R. B. BARBOUR.

His impression was that Barbour was very active in procuring the passage of the charter, but would not say whether this activity was caused by his (Tweed's) influence. He declined to answer all questions about the paying of money directly or indirectly.

Q.—Do you decline to answer all questions concerning bribery in the charter? A.—Respectfully, I do.

Q.—Was there a pool made up in New York to put the charter through? A.—There was.

Q.—Who contributed to it? Mr. Tweed regarded this as a personal matter, and would answer no questions concerning the disposition of the money. In reply to a question whether he would make any statement in reference to the Senate resolution, he answered simply, "Not at present; at the proper time I shall answer."

Q.—So far as you know, has any one except yourself and counsel and counsel for the people seen the documents taken to Albany to Attorney-General? A.—No, I think not, for it was my wish they should not.

Q.—How many days elapsed between the introduction of the Tweed charter and its passage? A.—About ten days.

Q.—Were there not other members of the Legislature besides those named who advocated the passage of the charter? A.—I am not aware I mentioned any one, for I didn't intend to.

Q.—Were there? A.—There were.

Q.—Do you know that money was sent to Albany to aid in passing the charter? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know a gentleman named Garvey? A. (contemptuously)—I knew a man of that name—two of them—John and Andrew.

Q.—Did they take money to Albany for you? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you know a gentleman, named J. H. Ingersoll? A.—(bitterly) I knew a man of that name. At least he is

SUPPOSED TO BE A MAN.

Q.—Did he take any? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you decline to answer any question relative to the passage of this charter? A.—I do at this time.

Q.—Was there testimony given on the trial of the civil suit against you relative to the means used for passing it? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Was there a pool made in New York for the passage of that charter? A.—There was.

Q.—Who contributed to it? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—What was the amount contributed? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know the amount? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know what was done with the money? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—You have read the resolution of the Senate appointing this Committee. Is there any statement you will make on the subject involved? A.—Not at present.

Q.—What did you mean by the half-party in the House? A.—The Young Democracy. It never came to full growth. As I said, at the proper time I will make a full statement. By the proper time, I mean when it will be for

THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Q.—Was there another charter before the House? A.—Yes, the Whortleberry charter (laughter), to which I was opposed. Everybody that had a grievance had a new charter. The Tweed charter was the one I was advocating. I had conversations with Woodin and Winslow about the charter, and they understood the scope of it and powers it conferred in general, but not in detail. No one but a New York man could.

Q.—Did any one speak to you about his liability to indictment for voting for the Tweed charter? A.—No public official. I mean no one who is now a public official.

Q.—Have you been approached by any person's agent in reference to such liability? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Then you decline to state whether persons have approached you in the manner indicated? A.—I do, for

THAT IS RATHER MIXED.

Here Mr. Townsend suggested the addition that this answer was made subject to answers already given.

Q.—Are there papers in your possession which would give us information? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—You know Hugh Hastings? A.—Yes, proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

Q.—Was it in favor of the charter? A.—I have no recollection. I think it was.

Q.—How long was he in Albany pending the charter? A.—I have no recollection. He was up and down all the time.

Q.—Did he go there at any request from you? A.—I don't remember.

IN A LUMP.

Tweed responded: "I decline to answer" to the following questions: Had you any conversation with him in reference to the charter? Did he inform you of any transactions he had with Senators in reference to the charter? Had you any communication with officials in relation to your answer here? Did you consult with them in reference to your refusal until after passage of the Omnibus bill?

Q.—Whom did you consult besides your family and counsel? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Was there a $20,000 check given to Hastings in 1870? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you lend or furnish him $20,000 for the purchase of a private house in Fifth avenue? A.—No, sir; I knew nothing about his private affairs.

Q.—If you did give him a check, did you know for what it was to be applied? A.—I decline to answer.

Tweed was asked whether the Republican press was not anxious to pass

CERTAIN REGISTRATION LAWS.

He said they were, and several Democratic Senators gave their votes for such law as a part of the consideration for their votes on the charter.

Q.—Why was the other called the "Whortleberry charter?" A.—It was some joke of those smart fellows up in Albany. Serious matters happening since then have driven it from my mind.

After consideration, however, Tweed said: Because it came in late and went out early.

There being no more questions, Mr. Townsend suggested that Tweed have an opportunity of correcting the manuscript when the notes were transcribed. "Yes," said Mr. Tweed, "his (stenographer) hieroglyphics might mean different from what I said."

It was then decided that the stenographer read his notes.

In reply to further questions Tweed said on his arrival he sent for Townsend and told him that he had sent word to the Attorney-General that he was going to give up all his effects. Mr. Townsend advised him to pursue that course. Then he wrote to Mr. O'Conor and was visited by Attorney-General Fairchild and Mr. Peckham, who advised him to tabulate what he had to say, and he did so with the distinct understanding that no one outside should see it, and that

IT WAS TO BE RETURNED

if not approved by the Attorney General. He promises corroborative evidence and information as to the suits against the city, and told them he knew persons who could corroborate him. His communication to the Attorney-General would not affect pending legislation in Albany, but was made to

EFFECT HIS RELEASE.

He was long enough protecting other people's reputation and positions, and had got all he wanted of confinement. If he is used as a witness by the Attorney-General, he is to be discharged.

He was astonished at the statement published in the *World*. There might be a few facts in it, but most of it was fiction. No one was to know what his statement contained unless it was used by the Attorney-General. He was in readiness to be a witness in a court of law to give evidence. He takes no interest in politics, or anything else, and wants to get out, and he never expects to take part in politics again. His understanding is he is to be discharged if used as witness.

J. D. TOWNSEND EXAMINED.

Said he held Tweed's statement in the confidential relation of counsel. It was a statement of evidence which Tweed was prepared to give. He gave it personally to the Attorney-General, and never showed it or told its contents to any one. Gave no information about it to the *World's* reporter. No one is to see it except the Attorney-General and whatever gentlemen he might be under the necessity of calling in, unless it is used. He consulted with one prominent gentleman as to whether the points on which Tweed was to give evidence were satisfactory, and he read the headings to him, but the conversation was strictly private.

THIS ENDED THE EXAMINATION

at the jail, and the Committee adjourned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

When the Committee met Mr. Tweed, which was almost immediately after their arrival at Ludlow Street Jail, there was little delay. Townsend, counsel for Tweed, introduced his client, who was sworn, holding up his right hand. He said he was 54 years old, and on being asked where he resided, replied that his family lived in Connecticut, and he was a New York Senator for four years.

The material questions he declined to answer at the outset, and read

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT,

duly signed:

I did not give, nor did I authorize any one to give, to the *World* the statement which appeared in its columns on the 17th inst., and I disown all responsibility for it. I desire to show my respect for you, and to treat your honorable Committee with all courtesy and consideration, but in justice to myself I must decline to respond to any questions which refer to that article, its assertions, or any part of them, or any newspaper article not furnished by me, and to which my name has not been attached by me, and I beg leave, while respectfully declining to answer, to hand you a letter written and forwarded on the 19th inst., by my counsel, John D. Townsend, Esq., to a member of your Committee in reply to a telegram to Mr. Townsend, of a prior date, and which covers more fully and in detail the reasons for my so declining to answer the questions in reference to the matters referred for examination to your honorable Committee by the Honorable Senate.

April 21, 1877. WILLIAM M. TWEED.

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

The letter of Mr. Townsend referred to in Mr. Tweed's statement, and addressed to the Chairman of the Committee is as follows:

NEW YORK, April 19.—MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your telegram asking me whether my client, Mr. Tweed, will submit voluntarily to be examined by the Committee of which you are member, appointed to take testimony in the matter of the alleged bribery of Senator Woodin, and thus avoid the necessity of compulsory process, I have to say that I have consulted with my client on the subject, and by my advice he will decline to give any testimony before your Committee relating to the subject to which you refer, except to me. I believe Tweed has not confided the statement to any one which, under certain circumstances, he is willing should become matter of publication. I have deemed it advisable for his interests to draw up the same in form and submit it to the Attorney-General of this State for his consideration, and I believe he is now engaged in determining upon a course in regard to it which will best subserve the interests of the people. This statement was only submitted to him upon his assurance that it would be returned to me and its contents remain undivulged. Should he decline to accede to my client's release from imprisonment, I can conceive of no possible advantage that this proposition could be to the public, beyond the moral effect of the full publication of it, unless it could effect the punishment of offenders and the recovery of money. Believing that these examinations of Tweed before the Attorney-General was prepared to move in the matter might seriously affect the public interest by giving an opportunity to escape or make away with their property, I felt compelled to advise Tweed to decline to be a witness at this time; but beyond this, and as a matter especially affecting him personally, I have advised Tweed to decline examination at this time upon the ground that his answers might tend to criminate him.

It was admitted by Senator Woodin in his speech before the Senate on the 17th inst. that Tweed had testified in 1873 before the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator James Woodin, in effect "That he had never, directly or indirectly, paid or offered to pay money to any member of the Legislature to secure the passage of any law." If this be so, and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of Senator Woodin's investigation of the subject, I feel impressed with the propriety of such advice at this time.

Assuring you that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see my client in a position where he could safely testify on this and kindred matters, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

HASTINGS.

"PURELY BUSINESS TRANSACTION."

NEW YORK, April 21.—In the evening the Committee resumed its session in the hotel, and Hugh J. Hastings, editor and proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, was examined. He has known Tweed thirty-five years. Took no active part in the city charter in 1870. Was interested in all New York bills at Albany for twenty-five years past. Tweed gave him a check for $20,000 in 1870 for purely business transactions in nowise connected with legislative matters. Got no money from Tweed to give Senators, nor did he receive any to be given to Senator Woodin.

THE ONLY TRUTH

in the *World* article was the giving to him of the check for $20,000. It is false that any portion was to go to Woodin. The Republicans agreed in caucus to pass the charter, hence there was no necessity to spend money, and it was also agreed that the Registry bill was to be passed. The Registry bill was to have the support of Tammany, and, the Republicans being in the minority, gave way. Has no reason to believe Woodin acted otherwise than in good faith. His business relations with Tweed began in 1870. Has no recollection of receiving money from Tweed in 1870, or in 1871. His business relations with Tweed lasted up to the organization of the viaduct operation, when he, Belmont, Astor, Taylor, and Johnson were Directors, and even up to the exposure of the Ring frauds, and through his kindness to him, Hastings

WENT ON HIS BAIL BONDS.

He and Tweed generally had stock transactions. He was making purchases in town, and, as he wished to close out their transactions, Tweed gave him a check for $20,000. This was at first intended to buy a house in Fifth avenue, but he could not recollect how much of that sum, if any, was expended for that purpose. Part of the amount was a loan, of which a portion was paid back. He objects to the Committee peeping into private affairs. He was willing to give information on the Woodin question, but would rather not enter into

HIS PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

His banker, Mr. Van Schaick, had all the memoranda. In common with most of the newspapers then his journal favored the Tweed charter. He was in Albany two or three times in a week during the passage of the charter. He was in communication with Tweed during the time the matter was talked over. It is probable he spoke to a number of Senators in favor of the charter. He is not certain that he spoke to Woodin on the subject. Tweed knew he was in harmony with the bill, and was using his influence for it. Could not recollect talking to Woodin about it, or any conversation with Tweed asking his influence. He was sure he was not asked by any one to use his influence with Woodin. Republicans were in the minority and could not get a charter of their own. There was Tweed, Sweeney, Hall, and Connolly and the Young Democracy, headed by Genet, against them. He has no recollection of the amount of consideration in the way of appointment. Knew of no money being spent personally for the passage of bills, and

HAD NO CONVERSATION ABOUT IT

with Tweed. It was evident the Young Democracy and Republicans could not carry their charter, as they caved in and affiliated with Tammany. He was Clerk of the Senate for some time, but had no recollection of a pool to pass the Tweed charter. Without referring to his memoranda, he could not state the amount of the check given him as a loan, but he thought it was about $12,000 which he paid back in installments. His books would not show how Tweed had been paid. Payments were made to Tweed direct, and Tweed gave receipts. He did not receive more than

TWO OR THREE CHECKS

from Tweed in 1870. The $20,000 was payable to his order. He did not think it was the Committee's business what was the price of the house. It was deeded to his wife.

Here Mr. Hastings spoke emphatically to Schoonmaker, who was examining him, and told him there was no use in his endeavoring to dabble in his private business, and that once for all he (Hastings) would not answer any such question.

Continuing he said he knew A. D. Barber very well, but did not recollect having any conversation with him in regard to the Tweed charter.

As Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in this city, Samuel J. Tilden was

IN RECEIPT OF MONEYS FROM TWEED

to bring about the results of 1868. He stated this from general information, but he could not say so of his own knowledge. During the Tweed trial it was proved that Tilden recovered $5,000 for election purposes.

It was agreed that all reference to Tilden be stricken from the minutes. Witness said he did not deliver one dollar's worth of stock to any member of the Legislature, either in 1870 or 1871, or at any other time. There was no understanding with Tweed at any time as to the disposition of the moneys received from him. The money was for himself alone.

Mr. Hastings offered to explain his reference to Tilden, and, after some opposition, he stated

TILDEN HAD TRIED TO INJURE HIM

and his family by circulating stories of a damaging character as to this $20,000 check.

"Then," said Senator Schoonmaker, "you acknowledge the animus!"

"No, I don't; but I acknowledge the provocation."

A member of Committee—"There was no reason for the introduction of this foreign matter, and it should not have been permitted. We are not here to decide with either Democrats or Republicans."

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Hastings, "are you through with me?"

"Yes," replied Schoonmaker, "unless you are anxious to speak more kindly of Uncle Sammy."

"Well," remarked Hastings, "I may have been excited, but I never take anything back."

Mr. Winslow begged hard of the Committee to be examined. He said several papers, particularly Democratic ones, had reported him as left for Canada, a runaway, and, as his testimony would be short, he wanted to be examined at once.

The investigation was adjourned till Monday, when Winslow and Van Schaick will be examined.

THAT "CONFESSION."

OF LITTLE ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *Herald's* Albany correspondent telegraphs that the Attorney-General has not, and never has had, in his possession at Albany an original confession of Tweed's or any of the vouchers required to substantiate it. The only documents he has are abstracts of intended confessions to be made in case an arrangement for Tweed's release was concluded, which included references partly from memory and partly from documents immediately under the control of Tweed in Ludlow street, to a sufficient extent to substantiate the allegations generally, but not to furnish specific proof of particular transactions. The supplemental confession relative to the Court of Appeals Judges is of the same nature, and the original data for both will be delivered only when the terms and date of Tweed's release are finally agreed upon. The abstracts are not very bulky, and were made out at the suggestion of Charles O'Conor, as a basis upon which the Attorney-General could form his opinion upon the advisability of recommending the pardon of Tweed.

COMMENTS.

The *New York Tribune* says: "The fact that Tweed is indisposed to testify at this time is all the more to be regretted because of the evident disposition on the part of some persons in authority, or having great influence over those in office, to suppress the statement as a whole, and to use such fractions as are necessary to expose those whom it is desired to crush, and to suppress other portions affecting persons who may be profitably used for political or other purposes. A large part of the material collected by H. F. Taintor in examining the bank accounts of the Ring men years ago has never seen the light, but carefully arranged, lies safely deposited in the drawers of Samuel J. Tilden's library in Gramercy Square, where it is probable Tweed's statement and evidence will go if not speedily published. Tilden kept this material that he might draw on it from time to time for political purposes, and to a similar use Tweed's hundreds of checks may yet go, if, as reported, Tilden has already begun the canvass for a nomination for President in 1880.

"Among those shown by Taintor's investigations to have profited by Ring transactions was Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for years, but Young's name never came out. Comptroller Green one day refused to sign a warrant for Young's pay. Young, in retaliation, declined to certify, as required by law, a warrant for Green's pay as Deputy-Comptroller. This threw Green into great rage, and he applied to Tilden for advice. Tilden went quietly to his library, and from a large number of yellow packages took one marked 'Joseph B. Young.' In it was found a record of Young's transactions with the Ring. Next morning this appeared in a newspaper, and that was the last ever heard of Mr. Young. He found he was to be indicted."

ALL A FICTION.

THE STORY OF TWEED'S ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Persons who claim to have a knowledge of the secrets of the State Department say the story of Tweed's escape is a fiction. The State Department here had occasion to trace up his movements while trying to discover how he procured his passport, and, while the officials are reticent about their discoveries, it is known that they had possession of all Tweed's papers, including the notorious diary, and that they could tell pretty accurately who concealed Tweed after his escape from the Sheriff, where and how he was concealed, the name of the vessel in which he sailed for Cuba, the persons who procured him a passage on this ship and made the arrangement that he should be landed on a rock near Santiago.

INDIANS.

Starving Cheyennes Come into the Red Cloud Agency.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., April 21.—Six hundred Cheyenne Indians, under the leadership of Chiefs Standing Elk and Dull Knife, surrendered here to-day about 10 a. m. The irregular cavalcade of over a mile in length came in sight on the bluffs north of the Agency. Camp equipage, papooses, and dogs, were ludicrously mingled in the long train of a hundred travois, while many squaws and children were trudging along on foot. When the savages reached the broad bottoms of White Earth River, near the Agency, the non-combatants were left to put up the tepees, and ninety young warriors rode forward to the position occupied by Gen. Crook and staff and Gen. Forsythe. The warriors were formed in four companies, each company in single line, with skirmishers on either flank. The latter saluted by discharging their fire-arms, uttering terrific whoops, and dashing to and fro at a headlong speed on fresh war ponies. The main body rode up to the General in perfect order, but chanting the surrender or death song. Here Standing-Elk, Dull-Knife, and two other chieftains dismounted, and said they wanted to surrender to Gen. Crook, and give their guns to him personally. As Standing-Elk handed his fine Winchester rifle to the General he said: "I want to shake hands with you, and give you my gun. All of my people here will give you their guns. We want to bury the hatchet now, and quit fighting."

The warriors then rode back to their camp by the river. Here they sat around in a dozen or more circles, and disdained to move until the squaws had raised their tepees and prepared something to eat.

The ponies surrendered number about 700. In other property this band is miserably poor. The tepees are made of dozens of strips of canvas, worn-out blankets, grain-sacks, and skins of wild animals, while few rich articles of attire and adornment so commonly found upon the hostiles are to be seen.

The cause of this squalor and wretchedness is admitted by them to be the terrible defeat they suffered at the hands of Gen. Crook's forces. These bands have twice been surprised in their own camps by troops of this department since the commencement of the Sioux war. In both instances their villages were totally destroyed by the torch, themselves set on foot in severe winter weather, and no chance given them to recuperate. Their loss in captured ponies at those battles numbered nearly 1,000.

They are recognized by all frontiersmen as being better fighters and more implacable than their Sioux allies. Their complete subjection in the short period of thirteen months is all the more worthy of note when the great odds in their favor and almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by the troops are considered.

Only about 100 of the Cheyennes now remain out, and these are reported on their way to the Tongue River Cantonment to surrender.

The latest runner in from Crazy Horse's band says that it is still slowly progressing in this direction, and will arrive here in about twelve days. The delay is partly attributable to the fact that Crazy Horse has been endeavoring to gather up some hunting parties so that all could come in together.

Col. Stanton, Paymaster, is disbursing funds to-day to the troops under Capt. Vroom, who have just returned from a two-months scout in the Black Hills.

CANADA.

A Few Scandalous Disclosures.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Northern Railway was presented to Parliament to-day. It gives a history of the road from 1852 to 1876, and shows the Government to be still owner of £250,000 sterling in second preference bonds, and entitled to £50,000 sterling of third preference bonds and interest thereon. The evidence taken by the Committee shows that in 1869 $1,000 of the funds of the Company were given to Sir John A. Macdonald to defray the election expenses of Sir F. Hincks, then a member of the Government; that $2,500 was paid to the testimonial fund of Sir John A. Macdonald; that $7,000 was paid to the *Mail* newspaper for which no value was received; that $1,000 in stock of the *Mail* Printing Company on account of Angus Morrison was paid out of the funds of the Northern Railroad; that $5,440 was paid out of the funds of the Company to pay the election expenses of the Hon. John B. Robinson, formerly President of the Company; that $100 was paid out to the election fund of the supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald at the last general election; that Mr. Cumberland's private account with the Company was overdrawn at various times to the amount of about $20,000; that C. W. Moberly, formerly Chief Engineer, overdrew his account, and afterwards a bonus of $2,000 was granted him. Other scandalous disclosures were made of moneys of the Company having been improperly paid out which should have been applied to the payment of Government claims.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, April 21.—Type and other material was shipped from here this week for a paper to be named the *Framfari*, to be published in the Icelandic settlement on Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba. Roman letters with accents are used, and the language is claimed in the English version of the prospectus to be the Norwegian of a thousand years ago.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 21.—Three weeks ago the City Council voted $11,000 for new pumps at the Water-Works, for which no funds were provided. Twenty-five citizens, on behalf of themselves and the people, enjoined the city from carrying out the contract. The case was argued to-day before Judge Cochrane by Thomas Cratty and D. McCulloch. It is not expected the Judge will dissolve the injunction, as the Council has exceeded the constitutional limit of appropriations and the city is financially embarrassed.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Revenue officers seized 500 barrels of whisky to-day belonging to John H. Gaff & Co., of Lawrenceburg, Ind., for violation of the internal revenue regulations.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The sale of the St. Louis *Times*, which was advertised to take place to-day, was withdrawn at the last moment, satisfactory arrangements having been made with the parties in interest. The bonded indebtedness will be changed into stock, additional capital put into the concern, and the paper continued, for a time at least, under the present management.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, April 21.—The schr Potter was towed to Hedstrom's dock to load 1,300 tons of coal for Chicago at 45 cents per ton, the first coal shipment of the season.

FOREIGN.

Russian Cavalry and Artillery Approaching the Danube.

Roumania Alarmed at the Threatened Turkish Invasion.

An Understanding Between [illegible] and Austria Regarding the Invasion of Bosnia.

Reported Fighting Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

Turkey Will Make Large Purchases of Arms in the United States.

THE EAST.

TROOPS MOVING.

BUCHAREST, April 21.—A Russian General [illegible] his staff have left Kischeneff for Ungheni [illegible] Scutari. A cavalry force is marching [illegible] the Danube. Artillery is concentrating [illegible] Ungheni and the infantry massed in the [illegible] tion of Chotin, Scutari, and Ungheni.

ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, April 21.—Quite a panic [illegible] Roumania about the Turkish invasion. The Roumanian Government has applied in its extremity to the Powers, and is becoming [illegible] pressing in its demand to be saved from the Circassians and the Bashi-Bazouks. They have turned to the Turkish Government, protesting against the occupation of Roumania by Turkish troops. The answer has not been received, Turkey saying the passage of Turkish troops [illegible] Roumanian side would depend upon the [illegible] ish military officers, but that, if this [illegible] it will be in consequence of the entry [illegible] Russian troops. The Porte declines [illegible] sponsibility for Roumania being turned [illegible] theatre of war.

LONDON, April 21.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Telegraph* says: "Roumania cannot prevent the passage of the Russian armies through her territory, as she has vainly sought support from the Powers, but she can and will [illegible] ly abstain from armed participation, if [illegible] does not cross the Danube also, and will [illegible] occupy Kalafat with her own troops [illegible] vent the Russians getting that position [illegible] Turkey persists in its proposed action [illegible] mania will be compelled to cast her lot [illegible] only Power capable of affording her [illegible] protection against such a terrible calamity [illegible] mania's position is one of critical and [illegible] peril."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN NOTE.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera says it is reported that Russia has decided to send a second circular [illegible] Powers and wait for a reply before [illegible] clares war. It is considered that the [illegible] dition of the roads in Asia Minor is [illegible] of this apparent hesitation.

NO BREAK IN THE CLOUD.

A Paris correspondent says: "Contrary to the idea that there is a break in the [illegible] hear on high authority that in St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and London, the most [illegible] tative diplomatists have a firm conviction [illegible] war must come. No Government [illegible] ing taken in either city with a view to [illegible] the catastrophe. The circular note of Gortschakoff may arrive any day."

THE CZAROWITCH.

BERLIN, April 21.—It is believed [illegible] Czarowitch, who accompanied the Czar to Kischeneff, will remain with the army [illegible] attached to the headquarters [illegible] corps of the guard when mobilized.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.—France has informed the Porte that she does not [illegible] send, like England, at present an [illegible] Constantinople.

AN UNDERSTANDING.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The [illegible] referring to possible Austrian [illegible] Bosnia and Herzegovina, says a complete [illegible] ment exists between Austria and Russia.

CEASED RUNNING.

The postal authorities have been notified that steamers plying between Odessa and Constantinople have ceased running.

PRIVATE DISPATCH.

Mr. Samuel Knapp, of 114 La Salle street, Chicago, yesterday received a dispatch from London reading as follows:

LONDON, April 21.—The Turks and Montenegrins commenced fighting to-day. The Turks were repulsed with great loss of life.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR CORN.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—The [illegible] this morning says the movement in Western corn in this market the past week [illegible] speculative, and is without precedent. The aggregate of the week's transactions [illegible] and after 'Change hours, as far as [illegible] foot up the enormous total of [illegible] bu, made up as follows: 38,300 [illegible] mixed at 55@58c, chiefly at 55c; [illegible] closing at 55½c; 121,800 bu prime [illegible] at 59@63½c, chiefly at 60c; 215,000 bu [illegible] livery, at 58½@61½c, chiefly at [illegible] 2,305,000 bu for May, at 58@64c [illegible] the range of 59½@61½c; 665,000 bu for June at 57¾@63¼c, chiefly at [illegible] 20,000 bu do for July at 60c. [illegible] Western corn have largely [illegible] the past week, aggregating 755,200 bu, [illegible] 489,600 bu the previous week. Shipments have been below those of the previous week, being 461,488 bu, against 560,584 bu, and the stocks have largely increased, aggregating at this date 922 bu, against 474,877 bu the same [illegible] week. Should the foreign demand [illegible] largely, as is expected, a very active [illegible] in corn may be looked for at this port [illegible] the next few weeks.

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Among the passengers on the steamship Wyoming, of the Williams & Guion Line, which arrived here [illegible] from Liverpool, were twenty-one officers [illegible] Turkish army, the avowed object of [illegible] visit is an inspection of the arms [illegible] this country by the Turkish Government. It was learned, however, by the *Times* [illegible] party are prepared to purchase [illegible] Henry rifles, and that all of them, with the exception of one or two, are [illegible] here for the purpose of [illegible] the American method of manufacturing arms and ammunition. Nineteen [illegible] are young men who have studied [illegible] Turkey, and have also been engaged [illegible] Government armories. They are [illegible] the country for three years. They [illegible] their attention mainly to study [illegible] ery in use in the United States [illegible] facture of cartridges, etc., the object [illegible] secure the requisite amount of knowledge [illegible] carrying on the manufacture in their [illegible] try.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARQUIS HARTINGTON.

LONDON, April 21.—There is much dissatisfaction among the Liberals at the small part Marquis Hartington takes in the important debates in the House.

DAHOMEY.

It is understood that the quarrel with Dahomey has been settled, Great Britain remitting the larger part of the fine of 500 puncheons of palm oil.

MAIL-BOAT WRECKED.

LONDON, April 21.—A telegram from [illegible] announces the wreck of a mail-boat plying between that place and Ushant. Eight passengers and the entire crew were drowned.

FRANCE.

CASSAGNAC AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

PARIS, April 21.—Paul de Cassagnac has again been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for insulting the public powers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLT IN PARAGUAY.

PERNAMBUCO, April 21.—A revolution [illegible] out in Paraguay, and President Don Juan Bautista, and Gilland, his brother, have been assassinated. The conspirators [illegible] Rivarolta still holds the rural [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman's Order Relative to Deferred Claims.

Senator Howe Retires from the Contest for the Supreme Judgeship.

Hayes' Policy Making Sad Havoc in the Ranks of the Machine Men.

THE OFFICES.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The fact that Ross Keyes has decided to be a candidate for reappointment for the Postmastership of Madison, Wis., is considered an intimation that Senator Howe's friends have abandoned their hopes of securing his appointment to the United States Supreme Bench to fill the Davis vacancy. Keyes has been one of Howe's active workers, and, when it seemed possible that Howe might be appointed, Keyes publicly anounced that he was not a candidate for reappointment as Postmaster, while his friends stated in the event of Howe's appointment to the Bench, Keyes had matters arranged to secure his own appointment as United States Senator. The fact that Keyes has resolved to hold on to his position in the Post-Office is considered a significant circumstance in connection with Senator Howe's candidacy for the Supreme Court.

JUDGE TALBOT,

of Maine, who has been Solicitor of the Treasury for about a year, was removed this afternoon, and G. Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, appointed in his place. This appointment was a good deal of a surprise to the friends of Talbot. There will undoubtedly be a cry raised against Wells that he is a carpet-bagger. The statement is true, and it is none the less true that his record shows that he is well qualified for the position of Solicitor as a lawyer, better than a good many who have preceded him, while nothing has ever been said against his personal character. Wells is a New Yorker by birth, and was a Union soldier throughout the War. At the close of the War he settled in Mississippi. Subsequently, in 1870, he was appointed United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of that State, which place he held for about five years, when he was elected to Congress as a Republican, opposed to the Ames faction. His course as a carpet-bagger in Mississippi was conservative, and he was supported by a class which opposed the strictly carpet-bag Ames Administration. Mr. Wells' personal character is above reproach, and his record as United States District-Attorney was excellent. His appointment is a significant commentary upon the charge that President Hayes intends not to recognize Southern Republicans. Talbot, who was removed, was not particularly qualified for the executive duties of his office, although a good lawyer. He had an infirmity of eyesight which seriously interfered with an efficient exercise of his duties.

APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Gen. T. H. C. Smith, of Ohio, has been appointed Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department, and will assume the duties of his office on the 1st of May, at which time the number of appointments in this will be reduced, to conform to the law. This, it is understood, will necessarily involve a reduction of about ten clerks credited to Ohio on the rolls of the Department. Gen. Smith is a personal friend of the President, and upon his recommendation the appointment was made.

J. K. Upton, Chief of the Independent Treasury Division, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

REGARDING CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given a decision in relation to the use of appropriations for the payment of accrued claims. His attention having been drawn to the question of the use of appropriations after the time for which they were made upon a claim for the violation of a contract, as many cases depend upon the construction of the law, the Secretary gave the subject the most careful consideration with a view to settle rules that will govern him in issuing warrants in similar cases. The Secretary, after an elaborate review, concludes as follows: "The statute cuts off the payment of the clearest claims two years after the expiration of the appropriation, such as the salary of the President, or a Supreme Judge, or a member of Congress, and much more the multitude of doubtful claims that grow by time. All proper claims are likely to be promptly made and paid. Some just claims may arise, and be delayed by neglect or want of proof, but to provide for these, and at the same time to give the claimant the benefit of finding by the Auditor and Comptroller, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed at the beginning of each session to report to Congress with his annual estimates any balances of appropriations for specific objects affected by this section that may need to be reappropriated."

This is the precise reference required to secure payment of judgments by the Supreme Court or the Court of Claims. It follows, therefore, that the Secretary is not authorized to draw any money from the Treasury in payment of this claim, or in payment of any claims covered by either permanent or ordinary annual appropriations that do not clearly fall within the limitation fixed by the act of June 20, 1874, or within the exceptions named, and the officers charged with the preparation and issue of warrants will be required to observe this rule.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDER.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular saying the pay officers of the navy detached from duty involving monetary and property responsibilities will forward to the Department, before proceeding to enter upon other like trusts and duties, certificates from accounting officers of the Treasury testifying that their accounts had been examined and that there are no checkages on account of part duty, nor any apparent present indebtedness existing against them. They will in no such case be permitted to enter upon a new sphere of duty in the absence of such certificate without satisfactory explanation or the special permission of the Department.

HAYES' POLICY.

SMALL CRITICISM AND FRIENDS INCREASE.

Dispatch to Chicago Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The publication of the order for removal of troops in New Orleans renews the excitement which followed the execution of a similar order in Carolina. It is plainly noticeable that unfavorable criticism of the President is much less general and acrimonious now than then, notwithstanding the fact that Packard's case is apparently much stronger than Chamberlain. This is due to the fact that Hampton has behaved sensibly and patriotically; that Gen. McMillan and other officials of character in Louisiana sustain the President, and to the influence of sober second thought, which sees the President is both honest and firm, and likely to know what he is about.

The President is fearfully serious and firm, saying his course is exactly what he pledged himself to pursue in his letter of acceptance and inaugural, and which the country was entitled to expect. He says, moreover, that there now is a lawful Legislature in Louisiana, which cannot call for the assistance of the Federal Army, he is utterly devoid of authority to interfere. The whole thing must be settled by the people and authorities of Louisiana.

Radicals admit that on constitutional questions the President is impregnable, and though they express dissatisfaction, are not in their heart. Their universal expression is that there must be no war on Hayes from Republicans; we must give the experiment a full and fair trial. It will not be long till the Radicals of the North will perceive that Republicans of the South, radical or not, white or black, have the President a true, unfaltering friend. This will be shown by facts that no man will dispute.

Knowing what I do, I predict that before many months the most devoted friends of Hayes will be Radicals and unselfish Republicans generally.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Now that a war in Europe is imminent, the attention of the Administration is called to the Neutrality laws, and to the necessity of enforcing them in the strictest manner. A person prominently connected with the Government said to-day that since the United States had been so [illegible] of the rights of neutrals in its controversy with Great Britain, it would be incumbent on it in the coming contest to take a position which could not be questioned.

The instructions to Minister Kasson will undoubtedly call his attention to the necessity of negotiating

A COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH SPAIN,

and which shall provide for the abolition of the present discriminating duties upon exports from the United States to Cuba. It is understood to be the policy of the State Department to press this question to the earliest possible settlement. Minister Cushing has already prepared the way for it, and has taken the initial steps towards the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with Spain.

The Government is giving its attention to the benefits which it is said are likely to result to the ship-building of this country in consequence of the European war. A prominent ship-builder who conferred with the President upon this subject this week stated that iron steamships can be built as well on the Delaware, and cheaper, than on the Clyde. This builder is himself finishing a ship for the European market.

CLAIM IMMUNITY.

Practically the same agreement which lawyers are making for Ald. Hildreth, based upon his conditional pardon from the President, the Milwaukee whisky men have caused to be presented to the Attorney-General as a reason why their fines should be remitted. Some of the distillers who have served out their sentence now come into court and set up a pardon from the President as complete bar to any further action of the United States against them on any subject relating to the original offense. The local law officers and Judge Drummond have decided that such a plea is not good, and the Attorney-General is represented as having approved that opinion.

A LITTLE INFORMALITY.

There is a possibility that Frank Jones, Democratic candidate for Congress, who was elected from the Fourth New Hampshire District, may fail to get his commission on account of an error in printing his name on the ballots. It appears he was christened as Francis Jones, and has accepted bequests under that name, but he is commonly known as Frank Jones, and part of the ballots cast for him were for Frank and part for Francis Jones. The Republicans are making a good deal of opposition to the commissioning of Jones for the reason that not long since the candidate for Governor, Nathanial Head, was defeated because a part of the tickets were printed Natt Head, a name by which Head has been known throughout New England from his boyhood.

RANDALL DENIES IT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Samuel J. Randall arrived to-day. He says there was not a word of truth in the statement of the Philadelphia paper that President Hayes had submitted to him and other Democrats certain propositions in order to avoid an extra session of Congress, and, further, that he had never before heard of such a proposition, and certainly he had never conversed with any of the President's friends on the subject, nor had he yet called on the President.

CRIME.

EXECUTION.

CLEVELAND, O., April 21.—Charles M. Sterling, the Youngstown murderer, was hanged at 12:40 o'clock to-day, at Youngstown, O., for the murder of Lizzie Grombacher, on the 15th of January, 1876. The deceased was the daughter of a widow, who resided at Powerstown, a small village near Youngstown. She left home between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of January for Mrs. Heasley's, who resided on the Poland road, and by whom she had previously been employed. Her body was discovered by Richard Stevens, about fifty yards from the road, in a thicket. Her veil was twisted about her neck and embedded in the flesh, indicating that she had been strangled to death. The surroundings evidenced the fact that there had been a struggle. The testimony at the inquest went to show that the girl had been outraged. Mr. Cover and Mr. Stevens recollected having seen a stranger in the neighborhood about the time the murder was supposed to have been committed. Search was made for him, and Charles Sterling was arrested a few miles away. He was identified by both the gentlemen as the man they had seen, and blood-stains were found on his shirt. The Coroner's jury charged him with murder, and he was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree.

The following special to the Cleveland *Herald* gives full particulars of the execution: "At 10 o'clock this morning F. T. Nicholson, pastor of the Baptist Church, called on Sterling. The two had a long talk, in which the prisoner still declared himself an innocent man. He said that his vindication must be at a higher tribunal. He expressed no preference in regard to a religious faith, but trusted only in the future. The last hour of the prisoner was spent in conversation and prayer with his minister. The crowd in the hall was surging for admittance to the inclosure, but, until a few minutes before the hour, none were admitted. Sterling made a request to be taken up on top of the jail where he could, once before death, see out upon the world. This request was granted. A strong guard led him up at 12:15 After he came down he was once more led into the cell, where the death-warrant was read to him, and after a few minutes he was led to the scaffold. Just prior to his coming out the crowd of ticketed visitors was let into the inclosure, and everything placed in readiness.

At 12:30 Sterling was led to the scaffold, and, after prayer, he was handcuffed, placed on the closed trap, and asked if he had anything to say. He made a few remarks, insisting that he was innocent, and bade his attorney, who was greatly affected, farewell. He also asked for the brother of the murdered girl, shook hands with him, and, at exactly 12:45, the trap was sprung. The noose slipped under his chin, and failed to break his neck. After a few moments of silence, he began to clap his hands, kick his feet, and moan most pitifully. The sight was a horrid one, sickening in the extreme. For at least two minutes these motions and groans were kept up, and it was thirteen minutes before he was pronounced dead.

While this scene of horror was transpiring on the scaffold, his attorney was being carried into the jail, where he fell upon a bed and wept in a most piteous manner.

It took three men to control him. Every few seconds he exclaimed: "He dead? he dead?"

The body was left hanging until 1:30, when it was taken down, and will be buried in the potter's field this afternoon.

HORIBLE SLAUGHTER.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Information has been received of a terrible slaughter of a Moravian missionary and his family at the settlement of Lance, a camp on the Labrador coast, during the absence of the younger ministers from the mission-house, and while the only occupants were two feeble clergymen, the son of one of them a paralytic, and his two sisters. The names of the victims are the Rev. W. Balfe, who has spent thirty years in Labrador; Ernand Balfe, his son, and Charlotte and Anne, his daughters. The bodies were frightfully mangled, and a large quantity of English and Canadian money stolen. The murder is believed to be traceable to four Esquimaux, who had been refused rum at the Mission.

CHICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A press dispatch from Oroville says Adam Holderbaum was placed on trial to-day for complicity in the attempt to burn the Chinese quarter at Chico, and pleaded guilty. On Monday the trial will be continued.

The incendiary fire reported in last night's dispatches has killed all maudlin sentiment in favor of the prisoners, who will probably get the full benefit of the law.

FIXED HIM.

BOSTON, April 21.—Dudley Kimball, 6 years old, and Stephen Cox, 7, residing on Holyoke street, quarreled at play this afternoon, and Kimball, saying "I will fix you," went home, and, procuring his father's revolver, shot Cox through the temple, and he died two hours after. The fathers of the lads are prominent business men.

THE BROOKLYN EMBEZZLEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 21.—An order has been granted requiring ex-Mayor Lambert, of Brooklyn, to show cause why a writ of attachment should not be issued against him for abuse of trust in the estate of the late Rufus Crook, and in not causing to be filed an inventory of the estate.

LIFE SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 21.—The jury in the Criminal Court this morning found Walter Dunham guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed his punishment at imprisonment for life.

MIELCUSZNY.

Additional Details of the Trouble in the Polish Catholic Church.

The Unwelcome Priest Declines to Obey Bishop Foley,

Who Will Have Nothing to Do with Him or the Church.

In the issue of THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday last a statement was given in regard to Trinity (Polish Catholic) Church on Noble street, in which its present troubles were stated. The details as then set forth, it seems, from the Rev. Father Mielcuszny's standpoint, was unfair. The troubles of Father Barzynski with the Holy Trinity Church are familiar to THE TRIBUNE readers. The edifice was closed some fourteen months ago by order of the Bishop, since which time no services were held in it until the Rev. Mielcuszny came to Chicago. He opened the church, though specially interdicted by Bishop Foley, of this Diocese, and appealed to the Propoganda Fidei at Rome to allow him to continue. Andrew Kurr, who keeps a saloon at No. 539 Noble street, opposite the church, is President of the St. Joseph's Society, which contains about all the male members of the parish. The church is in bad circumstances, financially, and therefrom a goodly portion of its recent troubles have arisen. It would take a large volume to state the tales which were poured into a TRIBUNE reporter's ears in regard to these squabbles. The scribe first called on the Rev. Father Mielcuszny. He has the second floor of a two-story frame house at No. 560 Noble street. There are three little rooms, cleanly, but very plainly furnished. The reporter found the reverend gentleman busily engaged in translating a protest to the Rev. Father Barzynski's action, which was to be published in THE TRIBUNE. Father Mielcuszny said that he had been rather unfairly treated. His appearance is that of a man about 40 years of age, large and thick-set. His features are those of a good-natured Teuton, rather than Polish, and he looks like a gentleman who would not disdain good living. He came to this country in 1874, and took up quarters in New York. He denies having started out as a "Pope" there, though he did organize the poor Poles into a church society. He is a native of Gross Herzogthum, Prussian Poland. The interview had to be carried on in German. The Rev. Father Mielcuszny said that he did not care to answer the TRIBUNE article of Tuesday last, except to offer the

FOLLOWING PROTEST:

Father Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Polish Church in Chicago, has reported to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on April 17, 1877, under the heading, "A Sad Time Among the Catholic Poles of Chicago—The Sacrilegious Mielcuszny Sowing Tares Among the Wheat," such malicious calumniations and lies against the Rev. A. Mielcuszny, who has from Cardinal Ledochowski, of Posen, and his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, the best testimonials and references; also against about 6,000 Polish Catholic souls that he has gained. These calumnies are deserving of punishment by his court and his superiors. The undersigned would lower themselves—yea, debase their dignity and honor,—if they would undertake a lawsuit against a priest like Father Barzynski, who has calumniated his confrere, and about 6,000 Catholic souls. Therefore, while the same do not care to join his parish of 8,000, the Rev. Barzynski must, sooner or later, be punished for this gross and unwarranted action.

REV. A. MIELCUSZNY,
Pastor of Trinity Church.
ANDREW KURR,
President of St. Joseph's Society.

FATHER MIELCUSZNY

was interdicted from exercising his functions on March 16, last, by letter from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley. He appealed to the Propaganda Fidei at Rome by telegraph, which has promised to answer fully by letter. Father Mielcuszny holds that he is acting right, and under authority of the Church at Rome, for, if he were not, the Propaganda would so have notified him. He claims to be obedient to the Catholic Church.

The following petition was sent to Bishop Foley, by Kurr, last month:

CHICAGO, March 27, 1877: *Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley—Our Most Beloved Bishop:* We are immediately ready to transfer to your Episcopal Grace the title-deeds of the St. Trinity Church property in Chicago, which has been purchased by the Catholic Poles of this city, and firmly trust it will be managed by your paternal care to our temporal and eternal welfare. We ask only most humbly your Episcopal Grace, first: That our church shall never be given up or adjoined to another church in this city, except we were unable to pay the mortgage and bonds in a suitable time; second, to send to this church a priest in whom we all could place our confidence, because only in such case all people would be willing to make all efforts in order to pay the debts in the shortest time.

Such a priest is the Rev. A. Mielcuszny. We put all our confidence in him, because he is known to us since several years in our old country, and we hope he has his necessary testimonials. He has arrived here unexpectedly, and just in the while, as we were despaired and about ready to fall away from our Catholic religion. We went to him and explained to him our purpose and condition, but the Rev. Mielcuszny has very sharply reprehended our actions and referred us to your Episcopal Grace with the admonition that we have to go to Episcopal Grace, and beg the forgiveness of our actions and to submit us to your paternal will, trusting that all will be all right, that the church will be opened and a priest given, etc. But he does not want to accept that place without permission of your Episcopal Grace, because he knows very well his character and duty, and the power of the Catholic Bishop. But we, however, ask once more that he may be accepted our pastor by your Episcopal Grace. If not, we would propose to that church that the Rev. Koslowski, from LaSalle, or the Rev. D. Mayer, from Southwest Chicago. Asking very humbly the forgiveness for all our inconvenient actions, we hope that our prayers will be by your Episcopal Grace most graciously accepted.

Most humble and obedient servants, Andrew Kurr, representing more than 6,000 souls.

THE BISHOP DECLINES.

To the above Bishop Foley sent a reply as follows:

CHICAGO, March 20.—*Mr. Andrew Kurr*—SIR: I have already stated to you that I will have nothing to do with Trinity Church property. I shall not accept it from the trustees on any conditions. I know very well the history and troubles of that clergyman, whose name you have mentioned in your letter. He brought great scandal on religion in New York, and was forced by the Cardinal and the people to leave it. All of these things have appeared in the public papers. He cannot, therefore, be admitted to this Diocese.

When you state in the end of your letter of to-day that you represent 6,000 Catholic Poles, you know, as well as I, that your statement is utterly false. You represent a bad party of bad men, with whom I will have no dealings, and I beg of you not to trouble me any more. †THOMAS FOLEY,
Bishop Diocese of Chicago.

The following letter was also sent to Kurr by Bishop Foley, four days previously:

CHICAGO, March 16.—*Mr. Andrew Kurr:* I received a petition from some persons this morning asking me to appoint the Rev. Adelbertus Mielcuszny to Trinity Church. I know no priest of that name, and, of course, I cannot appoint him. And, again, Trinity Church does not belong to the Bishop, and he will allow no priest to officiate therein. Any one who presumes to do it will incur the censure of the Church. Respectfully,
†THOMAS FOLEY, Bishop Diocese Chicago.

It will be seen from the above that the Bishop declines to have anything to do with Trinity Church. Kurr claims that the action of the Bishop was arbitrary and unjust; that his coreligionists have appealed to him in vain for a priest, and that the Rev. Barzynski tried to get them to move their church in order to gratify his own personal ends. There the matter stands at present, and there will probably be more to follow after letters are received from Rome.

Services will be held by the Rev. Mielcuszny in the church this morning, and mass celebrated.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Miss E. V. Proudfoot, actress, died here to-day of heart-disease.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21.—Dennis Bowen, an old resident and prominent lawyer of our city, died about 2 p. m. to-day at his residence.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., April 21.—John Dean, for forty-one years a resident of Galena, and a member of the well-known auction firm of J. Dean & Co., died suddenly of pneumonia at his residence in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Deceased was one of our most respected citizens, and was widely known throughout this section and Chicago. The funeral will take place at the Grace Episcopal Church in this city on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 21.—Reports from the head-waters of many streams indicate that the recent rain-fall has not reached those localities, and consequently the situation is not so cheering as has been supposed. A large quantity of logs are hung up on the east branch of the Angres, Chippewa and Tobacco, Rivers. On the Cass Flint, Pine, and Salt Rivers the stage of water has been good, and log-driving has progressed favorably. But very few of the mills on the Saginaw River have commenced operations.

The operations in the lumber market during the week cover about 10,000,000 feet, prices ranging about $5.50, $11, and $30.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE READING STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The Reading Railroad Company has settled down to comparative calm in its strike against the Brotherhood. Owing to the unusually large numbers of skilled mechanics and engineers and others out of employment in the present dull times. It has found not the least difficulty in finding men to replace those who have left, in fact, the supply was found to exceed the demand so much that it has already commenced the weeding process to secure the best quality of railroad men, and it has been asserted that the strikers had signified a desire to come to terms. That the strike has any marked result in hindering the movement of the passenger, freight, and coal trains does not appear from the reports of the Company, for the entire list appears to be in excess over the same week of last year. On Thursday there were fifty-one coal trains over the main line, with an aggregate coal tonnage of 28,586 tons, a quantity which has only been exceeded by three days of the present year. There seems to be a disposition on the part of nearly all the companies to spur the production of coal, and already there is a much larger tonnage of all kinds of coal mined by the several companies than for the same period of the last two years.

The condition of the mining population in all the coal regions is lamentable. In the Schuylkill region the miners and laborers have been reduced to almost want of the actual necessaries. In the Lehigh Valley coal region the announcement of a still further reduction of wages caused the employes to hold a meeting last Friday, not to complain against the Company nor to threaten, but to show that they are not unwilling to labor, and to convey a truthful statement of the actual privations they now suffer and the absolute privation that would follow the enforcement of the order.

Reading still suffers from accidents. Since Friday morning there have been three wrecks on the line of the road, and passenger trains have been from one to three hours late. A collision of loaded coal trains occurred below Hamburg, Berks County, at 8 o'clock, by which an engine was battered, a score of coal cars smashed to pieces, and a quantity of coal lost. The loss is estimated at $8,000. The smash-up at Monocacy yesterday, at 1 o'clock, a. m., appears to have been a very bad one. About fifty feet of up-track had been torn up and a rail broken. Eight wheel cars were broken and damaged, and the engine pretty badly wrecked. One side of the cab was broken, and a cylinder-head of the locomotive crushed, besides other damages. Barrels of sugar and merchandise were thrown about in utter confusion, and both tracks were blockaded. The cause of the accident was the intense darkness and ignorance of the engineer.

Yesterday morning about 7:30 o'clock, one coal train ran into another. Both trains were southward bound. One had a green crew, which was probably the cause of the accident. Sixteen coal-cars were broken and thrown from the track. The caboose of the train was thrown upon the locomotive, where it caught fire and burned, damaging the locomotive badly. Both tracks were blockaded by coal and broken cars for several hours.

THE RAILROADS.

THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1877.

It appears from an article in the last number of the *Railway Age* that in the first three months of this year thirteen roads, with a completed mileage of 1,569 miles and representing an apparent cost of about $80,000,000, have been sold out for nominal sums, the sale generally wiping out everything but the first mortgage. Nine roads, with a mileage of little less than 1,100 miles, not counting the partly graded roadway of one, and representing an apparent cost of about $67,000,000, have passed into the hands of Receivers between Jan. 1 and April 1. A number of other roads are to be sold during the summer, as the result of decrees already made. From twenty to thirty of these will be sold during the latter part of April and May.

While the showing is not gratifying, says the *Age*, it is not chargeable to the present condition of railway business and prospects. Most of the roads named have long been in a moribund condition, the result of previous misfortune, or excesses; and even if general prosperity had returned, their taking-off would be a matter of necessity and expediency. They are mostly of the second or third class, and although the losses which they involve fall just as heavily upon individuals as if they were trunk lines, the aggregate is not so significant. Others still must go by the board, but it may reasonably be hoped that the sifting-out process is nearly completed, and that with the return of better times, to which people are looking forward with so much hope, there will soon be a pause in the downward movement, followed by a return to general prosperity.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSOCIATION.

The Southwestern Railroad Rate Association stands in danger of going to pieces at an early day. The harmony which is claimed to exist between the various lines belonging to the Association is nothing but moonshine. Ever since the organization of the pool the St. Louis roads and the Hannibal & St. Joe have been periodically violating the agreement by cutting the regular tariff rates. Whenever they were hauled before the forum to answer for their misdeeds they pleaded guilty, but claimed to have been compelled to sin in order to keep up with other competitors, especially the Toledo, Wabash & Western, now known as the Wabash Line. They promised each time to behave in the future, but whenever an opportunity offered the pledge was again broken. During the last month or two matters in this respect have become so bad that the Chicago roads belonging to the Association can stand it no longer, and if some arrangement is not made by which the St. Louis lines can be compelled to maintain rates they will withdraw from the Association and thus break the pool. The St. Louis roads claim that they cannot maintain rates against the competition of the Wabash Line, which is aided by the Hannibal & St. Joe. which latter road belongs to the pool. Owing to the present state of affairs, the Missouri River business of the Chicago roads has greatly fallen off, and they feel that radical measures are necessary to maintain their supremacy. A meeting of the Association will be held Wednesday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when this matter will be brought up for discussion. Judging by the way matters stand now, it will not be surprising if it is decided that the pool has been a failure, and that the Chicago roads will be better off without it.

ADVANCING LIVE-STOCK RATES.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city met yesterday, and decided upon an advance in live-stock rates, as predicted in THE TRIBUNE two days ago. The advance on cattle, horses, and sheep, is five cents over the rates in existence heretofore. The rate on hogs was made the same as on cattle, which makes the increase 10 cents per 100 lbs. The figures on hogs, cattle, horses and sheep will be on and after to-morrow as follows: From Chicago to New York, 55 cents per 100 lbs; to Philadelphia, 53 cents; to Baltimore, 52 cents; to Albany, 50 cents; to Suspension Bridge, Pittsburg, Akron, Wheeling, and Bellaire, 30 cents; to Dunkirk, 27½ cents; to Cleveland 25 cents; to Sandusky, 23½ cents; to Toledo, 20 cents. This action on the part of the Eastern railroads shows what they will do next winter on grain and other freight rates if the present compact is not broken before that time. They would undoubtedly make just as enormous rates on grain were it not for the competition by lake. Hogs, cattle, etc., cannot be shipped by lake, and hence the railroads can make the rates on them what they choose, and therefore they are piling it on as high as can possibly be done. It is claimed that a similar advance in rates was made from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, and that this advance cannot, therefore, hurt the interests of Chicago. But it is well known that the Southwestern roads always manage to get around agreements of this sort, and it will not be surprising if the roads leading east from this city find before long that they made a serious mistake when they adopted rates so unreasonably high as those decided upon yesterday.

FIRES.

The alarm from Box 426 at 8:55 yesterday morning was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the residence of Mr. Thompson, No. 406 West Jackson street. Damage nominal.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a lodging-room at No. 216 West Madison, supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a drunken inmate. It was easily extinguished with slight loss by Messrs. Day and Kilborn and Officer Thomas Plue.

STOCK-YARD SMELLS.

The Packers Have an Interview with the Health Commissioner,

And Promise to Remove the Cause of a Serious Complaint.

In response to an invitation addressed to them by Health Commissioner DeWolf, several proprietors of slaughter-houses south of Thirty-ninth street met in his office yesterday afternoon to confer with him about the stinks which are so offensive to the people in the southern section of the city. There were present John B. Sherman, Superintendent of the Stock-Yards; Mr. Black, of George Armour & Co.; Mr. Higgins, of the combination—Murphy, Botsford, and the Chicago Packing Company; Samuel Allerton, Mr. Latcher, Mr. Ricker, and Mr. Brannock. These gentlemen represent all but a few of the establishments near the Stock-Yards, and what they do the others will indorse.

Commissioner DeWolf called their attention to some things the Department was trying to do in their neighborhood. He had asked the City Council to cleanse the west fork of the South Branch, in which was deposited the organic matter from the packing-houses. The Aldermen had told him that it was useless to spend money in cleaning it until the defilement was stopped. If this was arrested, and the accumulation of organic matter ceased, he did not know but something would be done. The Mayor and some of the Aldermen had talked with the City Engineer, and learned that the first move would cost $300,000. The fork could not be drained into the lake. The water from it must go through the canal. He believed that if the accumulation was stopped the packers could bring to bear a pressure on the Council which would result in the cleaning of the ditch. There was ground for complaint against the Health Department on account of the stench, and nothing being done to remove it. What he proposed was that all the packers whose drains ran into the fork of the South Branch should close them up, and construct others so that all the organic matter would run into the Stock-Yards sewer, which emptied into a small canal running to the South Branch, and to have three or four catch-basins in a line near the mouth so as to catch

ALL THE ANIMAL MATTER

coming down. This was perfectly feasible and not expensive.

Mr. Sherman remarked that each house had two or three catch-basins.

Commissioner DeWolf said they were perfectly worthless. He had examined them, and saw the blood pouring into the creek. Catch-basins amounted to nothing unless they were properly constructed and watched.

Mr. Ricker stated that not a quart of blood got into the ditch in a year from his place.

Commissioner DeWolf said the catch-basins proposed should be taken care of by some responsible person—whom, it had not been determined—whether one employed by the packers, or by the parties owning the ground through which the sewer ran—the Stock-Yards Company.

Mr. Higgins believed the deposits would pay ten times what it cost to look after the catch-basins.

Commissioner DeWolf remarked that, by having catch-basins all over, no one kept them in order, but by concentrating them they could be atttended to, and the offense now complained of could be removed. When this was done, steps should be taken toward having the fork cleaned. The Corporation Counsel had said that the owners of the ground where the basins were located should be held responsible. This was the packers' business, and he suggested that they should designate some one and pay him to do the work under the direction of the property-owners.

Mr. Allerton approved of the plan. The location was excellent, and the basins would catch all the matter. What kind of basins would be required?

Commissioner DeWolf replied that the idea was to have them constructed of masonry or of good plank. Plank saturated with grease would last twenty years. The City Engineer would prepare the plans for them. Three basins, properly made, ought to be sufficient, the last one to have its surface sieved, which would prevent the escape of any particles. The basins should be cleansed daily and the sieve washed.

Mr. Sherman inquired as to the quantity of accumulation in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Brannock answered that in the busy season twenty-five loads a day could be taken out.

Commissioner DeWolf did not believe any of the gentlemen appreciated the condition of the South Fork. He had seen bubbles rise up two feet and throw out two or

THREE BUSHELS OF MUD.

Mr. Sherman remarked that none of the packers lived in the vicinity [Smiles.] He thought there would be no trouble about carrying out the plan of the Department.

Commissioner DeWolf went on to say that he took a fifteen-foot pole and shoved it into the South Fork, and did not touch bottom. A great deal was said about the stinks from Bridgeport, but a good many stenches did not come from there. They came from the vicinity of the Stock-Yards. He had been corresponding with Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, and that gentleman had informed him that the material was valuable ordinarily, but this year fertilizers were worth nothing. Two years ago Prof. Johnson thought of organizing a company to clean out the fork for the deposits, but to-day there was no money in it.

Mr. Black thought the Professor was mistaken. Fertilizers were worth more than they were two years ago.

Commissioner DeWolf did not expect to have the creek cleaned for nothing. The only thing to do was to have a reservoir and pumping works, and pump the water into the canal.

Mr. Ricker remarked that the fork was the foulest place that ever existed.

Commissioner DeWolf coincided with him. If a cow drank the water she would die.

Mr. Allerton thought the connections should be made with the Stock-Yards sewer and the catch-basins constructed.

Mr. Brannock said he hauled out a lot of the matter, and Mr. Sherwin gladly took it away to make a fertilizer.

After some further talk, all the packers agreeing to the proposition, the Commissioner said he would have the plans ready by Wednesday. The packers will have a meeting at the Stock-Yards Saturday, and commence the work as soon as possible.

This improvement when made will be a real benefit, and lessen the stink considerably. It will doubtless be some time, however, before the supplemental scheme of clearing the South Fork is carried out.

RAIDING BEARS.

What They Did Yesterday With Pennsylvania Railroad Stock.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.—The bear movement in the Pennsylvania Railroad which set in on Tuesday after the board, culminated to-day in the worst panic since the Westonville pool last fall, which carried down ten brokers. Pennsylvania closed on Saturday at 37, climbed an eighth on Monday, and another eighth on Tuesday. It fell off five-eighths Wednesday, seven-eighths Thursday and one-eighth Friday. To-day it was quoted, in the early hours of the morning, at 37; but, from some cause, relative to which scarcely any two brokers agree, it sold down before the Board opened to 34⅝, and at half-past 10, when the Stock-room operations regularly commences, was introduced in a rather shaky condition. Within five minutes it was bid in at 34 by some hopeful ones, who believed the bottom had been touched; but amid the wildest confusion and excitement was right merrily hammered down to 33⅛, where it hung for a brief time. The bulls then grew more hopeful, but their opponents, who had only taken a breathing spell, rushed to the fray, broke the stock, and from 12:15 to 12:30 brought it down to 33. Here it was comparatively steady again, but in a short time it was rushed down to 32, to 31, and then amid a scene of indescribable excitement a small lot was sold at 30¾. This was the lowest figure reached, and from this point it began to rally, sales being quoted at 31, 31½, and 31¾, with bids of 32, but no offerings. A sudden stoppage of the supply tended to strengthen the value, and an offer was made and the sale closed with 2,000 shares at 32½, and a lot of 100 shares on the heels of this sale was disposed of at ⅛ advance, but with this effort the supporters of Pennsylvania seem to have exhausted their powers, and it fell off again, relapsing to 32⅛, reviving again to 32⅜, and at half-past 3 this afternoon was wavering between this figure and 32¼.

The total number of shares sold were 40,594, about double the total average transactions of the Board. No one knows the cause. One broker said: "The tendency has been downward for weeks, and there has been no substantial signs of a rally. A number of people have been dealing extensively on margins, and have been called on so steadily of late to increase them that at last they have sacrificed their stock rather than continue the losing game of keeping up margins on a falling market. The result is that brokers holding stock put up after orders had been given them to sell, have at once disposed of the stock on the street at a catchpenny price."

Another broker attributed the decline to a refusal of the banks to take more stock as collateral, and to the necessity of their selling no inconsiderable amount of Pennsylvania to reimburse themselves for loans upon that stock, which had been called in, but not met.

Lehigh Valley, which has no interest in the movement, suffered quite as much. It closed on Saturday last at 37⅞, and to-day at 32⅞, a fall of 5 in a week, compared with 4¾ in Pennsylvania. It has astounded the street to see in 8 per cent stock, with a good surplus, selling at the rate of 61, but the road has taken no measures to stop a fall. The present undecided condition of the great coal combination has the effect of unsettling the market, and aiding unscrupulous operators in disastrous raids upon the coal-carrying companies.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE FOREST.

The Library Club met in the elegant mansion of the Hon. J. V. Farwell. As is always the case when Mrs. Farwell entertains, there was a very large attendance, for every one is sure of a warm welcome and a good time. Besides the members of the Club were present Dr. and Mrs. Gibson; the Hon. N. B. Judd and Prof. Liebling, from Chicago; the Rev. George B. Dickinson, of Detroit; and Miss Clark, of New York. Mrs. C. B. Farwell opened the evening's entertainment by reading a very interesting original paper on Sir Walter Scott. Mrs. Kirke read a very amusing and well-written one on Art, in which she good-naturedly quizzed some of the local institutions. Prof. Butler, Dr. Henderson, and Mr. George Holt each gave humorous recitations, which were received with much laughter and applause, but the great feature of the evening was Prof. Liebling's admirable pianoforte playing, for which the Club returned a vote of thanks. After the refreshments were served, there were two charades acted in a very spirited manner, and Dr. Gibson being called on by the President, made a very charming little speech, in which he, in his inimitable manner, rehearsed the amount of instruction and entertainment he had received, and complimented the Club very highly, saying he had never known a place which possessed such a diversity of talent as Lake Forest. The people here being true Chicagoans in this, that they like, above all things, to hear their beloved city praised, were anxious to have him proceed, when, with a quizzical look, the Doctor said that "he had a sermon that he could deliver in an hour, but everything during the evening had been received with such shouts of laughter he feared to risk it. The next meeting will be at the University with Prof. and Mrs. Hewitt as hosts.

The entertainment given at the Academy for the benefit of the Library, Tuesday evening, was the most successful ever given in Lake Forest. At the side of the platform were three large arm-chairs draped with American flags, which Mr. Smith, in a humorous little speech, announced were for the three highest bidders, the Hon. J. V. Farwell, Mr. Simeon Reid, and Mr. E. J. Warner. These gentlemen being too modest to occupy such conspicuous positions, Mr. Smith, amid much applause, presented them each with a bouquet made by the fair hands of the ladies. Music being called for, Capt. and Mrs. Sabin and Miss Barnum sang an exquisite trio. Prof. Burbank then entertained the audience with his superb acting and reading until a late hour. There was also a beautiful solo sang by Miss Barnum. In addition to the $85 received from the three gentlemen named for the choice of seats, Mr. William Henry Smith, Capt. Sabin, Mr. William Warren, Col. Johnston, and the Hon. C. B. Farwell each gave $5.

PARK RIDGE.

The sensation of the past week has been the entertainment given by the L. M. D. Association. The interest in these meetings seems to be in no wise abated, as is manifested by the increased attendance, while the effort to please, on the part of the members, suffers no diminution. By reason of the length of the play produced the usual literary exercises were omitted, with the exception of the recitation of "Mrs. Caudle on Shirt Buttons," which was most admirably done by little Katie Knowles. The music was provided by Miss Davis, Mr. George Knowles, and Mr. Berry, the former two performing a duett on the piano, and the latter a drum solo, in such manner as to elicit the heartiest applause. The patriotic drama in two acts entitled, "One Hundred Years Ago," or, "Our Boys of 1776," was then played, with the following cast: *Obed Sterling*, a Quaker, Mr. Lockwood; *Ephraim Sterling*, his son, Mr. Knowles; *Elmer Granger*, a young patriot, Mr. Moss; *Uriel Bosworth*, a Quaker convert; Mr. Janes; *Pretzel*, a Dutchman, Mr. Richardson; *Ginger*, a negro, P. T. Rose; *Tories*, Messrs. George Knowles and Butler; *Rachel Sterling*, the Quaker mother, Mrs. Janes; *Ruth Sterling*, her daughter, Miss Lela Lockwood; *Prudence Granger*, *Elmer's* sister, Miss Kittie Davis. The piece was well acted, although some of the actors required the services of the prompter a little too often. The past success of the Association has been such that the members are ambitious to essay something higher in the dramatic line, and it is contemplated to put in rehearsal "Caste" for the next entertainment.

The unfortunate occurrence of the shooting of two horses belonging to M. Murphy has created an unusual excitement in the neighborhood. It is but justice to Mr. Christ Ehrehardt, who is alleged to have committed the offense and has been bound over to the Criminal Court to answer the charge, to say that he denies being the guilty party, and insists that he can prove his innocence. As the question will be settled in court, comment is withheld. The parties are old residents and the affair is regretted by all.

A petition has been in circulation asking the School Directors to retain the present Principal of the Public School, Mr. Richardson, to the end of the present term, or until the summer vacation, as it was thought by the petitioners to be detrimental to the interests of the school to place a new teacher in the school for so short a time. The petition was numerously signed, and is now being considered by the Board. It is hoped that Mr. R. may be retained.

The Methodist Episcopal Sociable will be held at the residence of Col. T. P. Robb Thursday evening of this week. One of the attractions will be a genuine Old Folks' Concert. A quartette, made up from among those whose voices were heard in the homes and choirs of nearly sixty years ago will again "sing the songs our fathers sang." Refreshments will be served as usual, and the admittance will be 15 cents; children, 10 cents.

The Rev. Mr. Gulick and wife, of Norwood, were the guests of Mrs. C. A. Hawley the past week.

Mis Earl, of Wisconsin, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Orr.

Mrs. S. Cummings has been quite ill, but is better.

HYDE PARK.

Many of the office-seekers who usually come forth at this time in the year have not yet shown up, but will in a few days, it is expected. The present incumbents are said to be anxious to keep their seats, and a few outsiders are pressing hard to win the prize, but a few more would do no harm, as they would give the Board a chance to pick up a good man out of many. Guy Sampson is said to be preparing an elaborate petition for the place of Accountant. Thomas Boyd and Charlie Creighton are said to seek the Superintendency of Public Works. The vote cast at the election for Trustees by districts is as follows: First District, 382; Second, 385; Third, 226; Fourth, 186; Fifth, 296; Sixth, 143; Seventh, 63; Eighth, 103; Ninth, 51. Total, 1,835.

Eleven candidates were in the field and received the following vote, the first six being elected: Abram Mitchell, 1,245; John R. Bensley, 1,030; Elam G. Clark, 1,170; William H. Raynor, 1,024; Martin Farrell, 1,017; William E. Wheeler, 1,006; Hamilton B. Bogue, 955; Martin Foss, 922; James H. Bowen, 893; Douglas S. Taylor, 887; Peter Schlund, 840. For Clerk—Martin Russell, 1,107; G. E. Clark, 724.

As one of the districts is thought to be crooked a thorough investigation will be made. At Colehour eight men have been found who say that they voted for Bogue, while the sheet from the district only shows five. There is a chance for a Returning Board.

The Board of Education of District No. 1 held their first meeting, since the election for members of the Board, Friday. There were present Judge H. N. Hibbard, M. J. Russell, Dr. J. Ramsay Flood, P. Cudmore, J. B. Calhoun, and John J. Bennett. Mr. Hibbard was re-elected President, and Mr. Calhoun, Secretary, for the ensuing year. A petition for the use of vacant school-room in the Hyde Park School was presented from the Scandinavian Methodist Church. The petition was granted provided certain conditions were fulfilled.

The Rev. Dr. Northrup will preach in the First Baptist Church this morning. The Rev. Charles Lester will preach as usual in the St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 10:30 a. m.

A meeting of the Sunday-school teachers of St. Paul's Church was held in the rectory Thursday evening. A change of Sunday-school hours will take place next Sunday, when the school will meet at 9:15 in place of 12 m., as heretofore.

A meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church was held Thursday, when a report was made by the Finance Committee, who will report again at another meeting to be called this week.

There will be a report made by the Finance to the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church this morning.

Mr. J. P. Taylor and family will shortly leave for England to make a visit of a year's duration. The time is not yet fixed for leaving, but will be about June 1.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lester, of St. Paul's Church, will hold a reception Tuesday afternoon and evening at the rectory.

A. W. Briggs has returned from a short trip to Indianapolis.

Dr. Quimby, of Memphis, Tenn., is soon to become a resident of the village.

ENGLEWOOD.

The entertainment given Friday evening at the High-School Hall for the benefit of the Library Association was not as well attended as was anticipated. The performance, however, was none the less enjoyable. The overture, an instrumental duet by Mrs. A. H. Champlin and Mrs. H. L. Kent, was a well-executed piece of piano music. This was followed by a farce entitled "The Silent Woman." A quartettete of voices, composed of Miss V. C. Thearle, Mrs. H. B. Lewis, Edwin Brown, and H. L. Kent, sang in excellent style. A recitation by Miss Tammy Curtis, a solo by Thomas Goodwillie, a laughable original poem by F. Blish, a pantomime and wax figures under the direction of Prof. A. H. Champlin, composed the programme of the evening.

The opening of Sixty-second street from Wentworth avenue to School street, which has been delayed for some time, is now being pushed forward with great speed, in order to make a suitable approach to the residence of the Rev. F. G. Thearle in time for the anticipated rush of people and carriages on Monday evening to celebrate the silver wedding of the Reverend gentleman and his amiable wife.

Mr. George W. Carson, Town Accountant, who has been sick for the past ten days, is now convalescent. He was able to be at his post Friday.

The next Universalist Sociable occurs Wednesday at the old schoolhouse, when the laughable farce, entitled "My Turn Next," will be produced. Messrs. W. H. Vreeland, Geo. S. Eddy, H. D. Smith, Brown, Miss Alice Chamberlin, and Mabel King will take part.

EVANSTON.

Dr. Noyes has been giving a series of very interesting sermons upon "Christianity in India" Sunday evenings at the Presbyterian Church. The last of the course will be given to-night. A Sociable will be held in the Methodist Church parlors Thursday evening of this week in place of the usual prayer-meeting.

John W. Ford will deliver his lecture, enlarged and revised, on the 8th of May. Subject, "Cæsar and Napoleon."

Mr. Bennet entertains the Eclectic Club at his residence to-morrow evening.

The Social Club's rooms will be opened Monday evening for the entertainment of the Philosophical Society. Prof. W. S. B. Matthews will read a paper upon "The Three Epochs in Modern Music."

Mrs. J. H. Kedzie is improving from her recent severe attack of sickness.

Mr. Frank Snodgrass and bride received the congratulations of friends at Mrs. Putnam's yesterday.

Prof. Cooley started this morning for New Orleans in company with other members of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The last meeting of the retiring Board of Village Trustees was held Friday night to bid farewell to their Aldermanic duties. A petition was presented requesting the Board to prevent the completion of a public boat-house upon the lake shore, as it was not a thing of beauty nor liable to induce pleasant associations. Referred to Committee upon Streets and Alleys.

The Village Engineer wished action to be taken upon the breaking of a village ordinance relating to the tapping of Davis street sewer without a license. Referred to same committee.

The Finance Committee reported the Village Treasurer's account correct. Mr. Dewey stated that thirteen votes were cast at the late election to abolish the library tax. As no such election had been ordered, and for other sufficient reasons, he moved that the Board declare said votes to be of no effect. Motion carried.

The Board then canvassed the returns of the late election, and declared the village offices filled by the gentlemen previously announced in THE TRIBUNE. President Huse thanked the old Board for their past kindness and forbearance. The new Board met, re-elected Mr. Huse President, and appointed the following Committees: Finance, Davis, Gage, Kedzie; Water-Works, Kellogg, Davis, Jenks; Streets and Alleys, Gage, Jenks, Kedzie; Judiciary, Kedzie, Davis, Kellogg; Special Assessments, Jenks, Kedzie, Gage; Street Lamps, Jenks, Kedzie, Kellogg; Police and Fire, Gage, Jenks, Kedzie. The Board adjourned to reassemble Saturday of this week.

The new Board of Education met Friday evening and elected W. G. White President, J. R. Hitt Vice-President, and O. E. Haven Secretary. Committees were appointed upon Finance, Teachers and Teaching, and Buildings and Grounds.

In a game of ball yesterday between the Mystics and the University Nine the latter were victorious by a score of 7 to 6.

OAK PARK.

Lunch parties given by the young ladies are now the rage. Miss Della Whaples entertained a number of the belles last week, and Miss Allie Baker, of Chicago, returned the compliment, and has invited the same party this week.

The Misses Wood, daughters of W. H. Wood, Esq., entertained their friends at their father's residence Tuesday evening. About twenty were present, including many from the city. The party was a very pleasant affair, and the hostesses succeeded admirably in making the hours pass joyously.

Mr. J. V. Farwell conducted the services in the Methodist Church last Sunday evening.

Services will be held in Christ Episcopal Church to-day, also next Sunday. Preaching by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, father of the Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago.

The early morning prayer-meetings in the M. E. Church are still continued.

Col. A. J. Belle started for Wyoming last week to look after his mining interests.

The Rev. George Huntington will preach in Indianapolis, Ind., to-day.

BARRINGTON.

The farmers in this vicinity are rejoicing in the pleasant spring weather favorable to farming operations. They have already nearly completed their sowing.

The pulpit of the M. E. Church was acceptably supplied last Sunday evening by the Rev. J. T. Cooper, of Milledgeville. Mr. and Mrs. John Aylesworth, of Nunda, formerly residents here, were in town Monday and Tuesday last.

Mr. E. Nelson lost a stack of hay by fire, one day last week.

Mr. Jacob Worldly, a German farmer in moderate circumstances, residing near this place, is in receipt of advices that a large legacy has been bequeathed him by a deceased relative in Germany.

Mr. E. M. Clure, an esteemed resident of this place, is quite ill, and confined to his house. His disease is an affection of the lungs.

HIGHLAND PARK.

More excitement than usual was manifested in consequence of two tickets at the municipal election, where heretofore there has been but one. The election took place Tuesday, and Wednesday evening Mayor Middleton and the new Board of Aldermen held their Council meeting.

Friday Mr. Carl C. Curtiss left for Ottawa, from whence he will go to Deadwood, Dakota, where he will for the present make his home.

Miss Bertha Baker has left Highland Park, and is teaching school near Deerfield.

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The mountain echo, and the rippling rill,
As murmuring it wanders from the hill—
A thousand voices seem to rend the sky
In one wild strain of matchless melody.
'Tis Nature's wondrous hymn of praise and love,
In grateful tribute to the Throne above;
And, lost in ecstasy, man feels the flow
Of gratitude within his bosom glow;
And kind emotions towards his fellow-man,
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Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW, Room 8.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 55, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members wishing to attend the Celebration at Joliet on the 26th inst. can obtain tickets at the Lodge room Monday evening, April 23.
WALTER TRELEAVEN,
ROBERT HAWES,
LEON SCHLOSSMAN,
Committee.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Attention, Sir Knights. Special Conclave at Asylum, 72 to 78 Monroe-st., on Tuesday evening next, April 24, at 7:15 o'clock sharp. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Attention Sir Knights—You are ordered to apear at our Asylum Tuesday evening, April 24, for drill. Special Conclave Wednesday evening, April 25. Work on the Order of K. T. By order.
W. M. BURBANK, E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—The Chicago Battalion of Patriarchs will leave for Joliet to attend the Celebration at that place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock by the Rock Island Railroad. Members of the Order wishing to accompany them can procure tickets at the depot from the office of the Battalion. Fare, $1.40 for the round trip.

ATTENTION, SONS! KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE SUN—Sir Knights of Sherman Commandery: You are hereby commanded to be at your Armory, fully armed and equipped, Thursday at usual time, "communicate." By order of Colonel Commander.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall, 78 Monroe-st. Stated Convocation Monday evening, April 23, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited. By order
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary. W. H. REID, H. P.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Monday evening, April 23. Work on the Mark Degree. By order of
J. A. CRAWFORD, H. P.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

MIRIAM CHAPTER, NO. 1, O. E. S.—Will give its second Grand Social at Greenbaum's Hall, 80 Fifth avenue, Wednesday evening, April 25. Complete arrangements have been made for a pleasant time.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1877.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were a trifle lower, the ruling price being 93¾.

The dispatches this morning indicate that Mr. TILDEN knew enough about TWEED frauds to put his hand on a yellow envelope containing the exposure of an unsuspected ringster.

The Philadelphia stock market has been scarified by the bears, who, in a raid on the Pennsylvania Central, lowered the stock of that road from 37 to 31. It will take a few days to clear away the wreck, and count the dead and wounded, and "fix the differences," when the full extent of the damage will be ascertained.

The execution at Youngstown (O.) yesterday was a horrible affair, and yet it is not the only instance of late where the Sheriff has not done his duty in preparing for the hanging of a criminal. There can be no valid excuse for such bungling. Rather than have it repeated from time to time, it would be better to employ a professional executioner, as is done in the old countries. One cannot read the account of these half-done executions without entering a protest against the inhumanity which characterizes their details.

The question, "Does conciliation conciliate?" seems to have found a satisfactory answer in the proceedings of the rival Legislatures in New Orleans yesterday. Gov. PACKARD applied through the Commission to Gov. NICHOLLS for money to pay his employes, and the latter Governor responded by placing his contingent fund of $40,000 at the disposal of the former Governor. A number of PACKARD legislators went over to NICHOLLS, and a number of NICHOLLS legislators resigned gracefully to make room for them. As a fitting wind-up, a gold-headed cane was presented by a white Democrat to a black Republican, with appropriate remarks and a fitting response, and it is only left for one Governor of Louisiana to say to the other Governor of Louisiana, "It is a long time between——"

The County Hospital has been built and furnished at a cost of more than $500,000, we believe, and yet, as far as we can learn, there has been no special provision made for a "lying-in ward." There is no charity in a large city which is so necessary and humane as the care of women during child-birth who have not the means for properly caring for themselves. The Woman's Hospital in this city (a private charity) has more demands upon it of this nature than its resources can meet; the Foundlings' Home (another private charity) takes infants that are confided to it by sinning or unfortunate mothers, but can give the mothers no care in bringing forth their children. Yet the misery that is entailed in homeless, abandoned, and neglected child-birth is beyond the comprehension of those who have not been called upon to give it special observation. It is not alone the women who have sinned (though charity may not consign them to desperation, want, and peril), but there is many and many a case where an honest mother, whose husband is dead, ill, or out of employment, must go through the most trying ordeal of a woman's life without proper medical attendance, or care, or nourishment. There are families that are not paupers, and not willing to become paupers, to whom aid and medical attendance ought to be extended during the three or four weeks of a mother's confinement. It is proper and necessary that a special ward should be established in the County Hospital for women in confinement who cannot otherwise be properly cared for. From what we have heard we should say that twenty or thirty beds should be reserved for this purpose, even if it is necessary to crowd out some of the loafers, and dead-beats, and *malades imaginaires* whom Iron-Puddler McLAUGHLIN (in charge of the County Hospital) is said to carry along at the expense of the county. It is not humanity alone, but the prevention of the too common crimes of abortion and infanticide, which exacts this provision for unfortunate and impoverished women who are about to give birth to children.

The late S. S. JONES, in his spiritual estate, seems to be devoting himself to dictating weekly letters to his late paper, the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*. It seems to us that this ethereal, disembodied, intangible spirit, who should be playing his harp, must have a great deal of leisure on his hands, to be occupying himself with the advertising prospects of his late paper, devising means to run up its circulation, and haunting subscribers who are in arrears. Or is the spirit of Mr. JONES misrepresented? Is it not possible that his original messages, in their percolation through the upper atmospheres, nebulæ, star-mazes, milky ways, mediums, centre-tables, cabinets, and other things, suffer a sea-change into something rich and strange? If it be not so, it strikes us that the present managers of the *R.-P. J.* are throwing a great deal of work upon the immaterial shoulders of the intangible spirit of the late editor.

It has created some surprise that a demand has been made for the resignation of Capt. BUCKLEY, now in charge of the South Division police. The Mayor says very plainly that he is satisfied the South Division has not been cleared of the thieves and gamblers as thoroughly as might be done; that Capt. BUCKLEY is responsible for this section of the city, and it is on this account he must give way. BUCKLEY has generally been regarded as a good police officer, but rather timid in proceeding in cases where the law has to be strained at all for the public good. If this characteristic has retarded the movement against the gamblers and thieves, it is only proper that BUCKLEY should step aside. Both the Mayor and Supt. HICKEY are now more than ever before committed to the pledge of ridding the city of the criminal and quasi-criminal classes. It was represented that the war on HICKEY, and incidentally on the Mayor, was instigated by the gamblers and their associates, and the Mayor was sustained by the people in standing by HICKEY on the distinct understanding that no quarter should be given to the vicious classes. It is proper, then, that the Mayor should have the selection of his own agents and subordinates in carrying on this war. In that event, the people may hold the Mayor strictly and personally accountable for any failure. The people demand and expect a thorough cleaning out of the dangerous classes, and we think the present City Administration understands this, and will rest its claim to public confidence upon accomplishing it.

PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

The issue of THE TRIBUNE this morning contains twenty pages of seven columns each, making the largest daily newspaper ever published in this country. The New York *Herald* has once or twice printed issues of twenty pages each, but its pages are considerably smaller than those of THE TRIBUNE. The advertisements in the present number fill almost seventy columns, representing every industry, trade, and almost every want known to civilization. The increase in our advertising patronage as compared with last year has been steady and gratifying. Sunday, April 2, 1876, THE TRIBUNE printed forty-seven columns of advertisements; the corresponding issue this year contained forty-nine columns. April 9, 1876, we printed fifty-one columns; April 8, 1877, fifty-six columns. THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday a year ago shows fifty-five columns of advertising matter, and 2,872 distinct advertisements; the corresponding number of this year had the equivalent of sixty-three columns, and nearly 3,000 distinct advertisements. A year ago to-day the paper had sixty-one columns of advertisements; the issue of this morning contains in the neighborhood of seventy columns of advertisements.

These figures show that the value of THE TRIBUNE as an advertising medium is appreciated by the community, and that its circulation, for character and extent, is universally admitted to exceed that of all competitors. The facts also show that there has been within the year a decided improvement in the tone of business. There is no index of the feeling of commercial circles more sensitive or more accurate than the advertising columns of such a newspaper as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Reference to these columns yesterday and to-day will show that real estate has begun to move; that plenty of money is offered for investment at low rates; that activity prevails in the departments of literature, art, and the theatre; and that every variety of merchandise is put up for sale, with the confident expectation that it will find a ready and profitable market. THE TRIBUNE congratulates the people of Chicago on the possession of so valuable an organ for the expression of public wants as it affords them. It is well that where there is the occasion for such a newswaper, there should be the ability to supply it, and that the results should be as profitable as they have been both to the public and to THE TRIBUNE.

One of the evils of the old Chicago police system was the want of authority to discharge an officer for misconduct. When a discharge was made the officer petitioned the Circuit Court, and, before the removal was final, that Court had, with all its other business, to try the case. The result was insubordination and lack of discipline. This was done away with eventually, and the power has been exercised pretty freely, since Mayor HEATH entered office, of discharging the drunkards, the dead-beats, loafers, and inefficient men on the force. So long as policemen were appointed by Aldermen and protected by them, it was impossible to have either discipline or efficiency in the department. There is room, however, for further weeding out. Many of the men have come down from the old days when each policeman was a sort of law unto himself, was the oracle of saloons, knew and was boon companion with the "boys," and had personal and easy familiarity with the discreditable classes. These men do not like the change to strict responsibility and hard work. They miss the protecting arm of the "Alderman," and they regard the power to remove them for inefficiency as despotism. They have, therefore, got up a bill, which has been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. KIOLBASSA, and referred to the Committee on "Fees and Salaries," amending the General Incorporation act so far as it relates to Chicago, giving to every man discharged from the police force of this city the right of appeal to the Circuit Court, where, after petitions and answers, and the hearing of testimony pro and con, and arguments, and other proceedings, the Court is to decide the case according to justice and equity. If this were a new thing there might be some room for consideration. But it is an old proceeding, which for many years worked constant trouble and annoyance. It required the City Government to keep a man constantly in court attending to police trials, and to hearing witnesses as to efficiency and general conduct of officers. When the Mayor and Superintendent have knowledge that the service will be promoted by the removal of an officer, and therefore discharge him, that should be sufficient. To compel the Mayor to go into court and defend his conduct every time a policeman is discharged, will be an intolerable nuisance, as well as an injury to the force. We trust this bill will not pass. It is a bill to protect the loafers, drunkards, lazy, idle, brutal, and dead-beat officers who are still on the force, from the thorough weeding out and reformation which the new City Government will soon put in operation. It is an effort to resist reform. Ten good, sober, active, and vigorous men are worth twenty of the old style. To clean out the whole force, retaining and appointing only those equal to the standard of thorough efficiency, will be equivalent in the value of the force to an addition of one-third of the number removed. The desperation of the struggle against all reform in municipal government is shown in this attempt to amend the city charter to prevent removals in the police force.

AN EXHIBIT FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Illinois never forgets that Cook County pays something over one-fifth of the taxes for the support of the State Government. This is always remembered when there is a question of voting money to erect new buildings, endow new institutions, duplicate State prisons, hospitals, asylums, normal schools, homes, and all the other devices for expending money and levying taxes. It is easy to erect an eastern, and southern, and southeastern, and southwestern asylum or hospital regardless of cost, so long as Cook County alone will pay one-fifth the bill for erecting and furnishing the buildings and maintaining the ever-growing expenses of the institution.

This same Legislature, however, turns a deaf ear to the appeals of the people of all parties in this county to give them the opportunity of defending themselves from the open, confessed, and undisguised robbery by the County Government. The objection urged is, that Mr. GOODELL, the hired agent of the men in office, protests that if the men now in office have their terms shortened not one of them will be re-elected! Appealing from the Legislature, which is actuated by spite or malice towards this city, to the people of the State, we submit the following figures to show where this County Government is carrying the finances of this county. Look at the figures for the year Dec. 1, 1876, to Dec. 1, 1877:

	Appropriations.	Expenditures to April.
For interest	$ 283,405	....
Debts	368,100	....
Court-House	425,000	$ 60,000
Sinking Fund	60,000	....
County Agent	125,000	129,628
Insane-Asylum	60,000	44,295
County Hospital	50,000	37,578
Normal School	9,000	6,000
Poor-House	40,000	33,368
Dieting prisoners	25,000	38,000
Other purposes	146,135	....
Outstanding orders	....	130,000
Total	$1,601,630	$478,869

This is the exhibit at the end of four months of the year. There is eight months' additional expenditure to be met out of these appropriations. There is not so far a single line of stone laid on the new Court-House. In a few months, the Poor-House, Insane-Asylum, County Hospital, County Agent, and Outdoor Relief funds will be exhausted, and they will have to be closed until the end of the year in December next, or will have to be supported by loans, to meet which there is neither an appropriation made nor a tax levied. Computing the probable cost of running these institutions for the remaining eight months, the expenditure will exceed the appropriations by more than half a million of dollars.

Now look at the condition of the finances:

Appropriations for year	$1,601,630
Back taxes	305,938
Total possible revenue	$1,907,568

But these taxes will not be all available during the year. Computing by the percentages of collections made in other years, the uncollected tax on Dec. 1, 1877, will be $584,943, leaving the total revenue during the year:

Collected from taxes	$1,322,625
Surplus fees, etc	60,000
Total available revenue	$1,382,625

Out of this there *must* be paid:

May 1, interest old debt	$ 95,952
Nov. 1, interest old debt	95,953
May 1, interest new debt	50,750
Nov. 1, interest new debt	50,750
June, temporary loans and interest	209,333
July, temporary loan and interest	104,667
November, temporary loan and interest	53,900
Total imperative payments	$661,305
Amount of revenue applicable to other purposes	$721,320
Already expended in four months	478,869
Balance for eight months	$242,461

Here we have a striking exhibit of the condition of the County Treasury at the end of the year:

Total appropriations	$1,601,630
Expenditures over appropriations	600,000
Total expenditures	$2,201,630
Total available revenue	1,382,625
Deficiency Dec. 1	$ 810,005

This deficiency is largely due to corruption and dishonesty, and to a corrupt waste of money to pay useless officers, and to pay other enormous salaries. The salary of the County Attorney, whose principal business is to lobby at Springfield to protect these Commissioners from being reformed out of office, is $7,000 a year, and he is furnished with an office and has all his traveling expenses paid. This is a greater salary than is paid to any Justice of the Supreme Court in this or any other State, and is greater than is paid to Judge DRUMMOND or Judge TREAT. It is notorious that all the expenditures for the support of the public institutions are fraudulent. It has been shown that monthly bills for supplies have been presented and paid when the items in the bills have aggregated 100 per cent more than the items actually delivered. The surplus fund, robbed from the funds for the poor, the sick, and the insane, was divided between the contractors and the Commissioners.

We submit this exhibit of the county affairs at the close of the first four months of the year to the people of the State, and ask how long would the people of any county submit to be thus plundered and robbed. This deficiency, moreover, is a debt which cannot be funded. There is no legal authority to issue bonds in which to fund this debt, which must remain, illegal as it is, a disgrace to the county and a source of great future trouble. The constitutional limit of taxation is now reached for ordinary expenses, and it cannot be exceeded by new levies to pay off this illegal floating debt, contracted in defiance of law and purely for purposes of plunder and robbery.

We submit to the members of the Legislature that in view of this exhibit they cannot justify their refusal of the request of the people of all parties in this county to have this Board of County Commissioners made elective annually and by general ticket. It is impossible to reform the Board, or to take the control of it out of the hands of the corrupt Ring, so long as the members are elected in single districts. The corruption by this Board has become a political power, controlling nominating conventions. It is to this county a more direct government than is the Legislature of the State. The fact that the Board can maintain, at the public expense, its agents at Springfield to control legislation and protect the members in their places, shows with what tenacity and interest these men hold to offices which, to honest men having a creditable mode of earning a living, would be a trouble and vexation. We ask the members of the Legislature to examine this exhibit of the condition to which the County Government has been reduced during the first four months of the year, and say upon their consciences if the County Board should be perpetuated in office, against the appeals and protests of the whole people of this county.

HOME-RULE HOWLERS.

The Irish Home-Rulers have at last caught the English Parliament on the hip. They are in a weak minority of about 60 members, and there is a considerable faction in their number who may be classed as Irreconcilables. They have never been able to get a hearing, there is not the remotest possibility that they ever will, and yet they persistently strive for it, and will listen to no compromise. Hitherto they have tried various plans to accomplish their purpose of setting up an Irish Parliament of Kilkenny cats; among them Fenianism, invective and personal abuse, arguments and motions in the House of Commons, but all of them have failed. They have now resorted to systematic obstruction of business, in which they are sided by the absence of any rules for cutting off debate. As in our own Senate, there is no previous question and no way of suppressing an obstructionist except by coughs, howls, and cat-calls, which of course are impotent in case the obstructionist is lusty and tenacious. In this respect the English Parliament is like one of our Democratic Conventions. The Home-Rulers, having discovered their advantage in talking against time, are making good use of it. Although the House is so overwhelmed with work that it would find occupation if it sat the year round, every time a Government bill comes up, the Home-Rulers are on hand with a long string of amendments. Then they take the Blue-Books and commence reading from them, whether the matter read is pertinent to the bill or not. As soon as one tires, another takes up the strain, and so on, to the infinite disgust of the other members who are busily seeking ways and means for breaking down the obstruction. It could be effectually done by the previous question, cutting off debate; but the *Times* argues that privileges should not be sacrificed because some members choose to abuse them, and appeals to the good sense of the Irish members themselves to check the evil, notifying them that the very worst way of influencing the House of Commons is by attempting to intimidate it, and informing them them that "those know little of the House who think that it will allow itself to be bullied into submission."

GAMBLING CLUBS.

In Paris, where the vigilance of the police long since succeeded in breaking up the gambling hells, as they exist in the large cities of this country, most of the card-playing for money is done at the clubs. For a time the hells were maintained under the auspices of women who kept open house or gave soirees on certain evenings with a pretense of respectability, assumed under the name of a deceased husband or protector, or by reason of the fashionable location of their residences; but even these gilded traps for the unwary have been closed of late years, we believe. The Paris clubs afford now about the only opportunity for gambling outside of card-playing in private houses; but immense sums change hands over *baccarat* and *vingt-et-un*, under the auspices of club-organizations and with an implied protection from the "Greeks" (as the French call the cheats) which is altogether illusive, as frequent exposures have demonstrated.

The Chicago gamblers, we hear, have been studying the French system, and propose to reorganize their gambling hells on the Parisian style. The police have raided the gamblers as vigorously as loosely-constructed laws and technical judicial interpretations thereof would permit. These raids have been so far successful as to prevent the more respectable men, upon whom the gamblers live, from visiting their resorts, from fear of being surprised and taken to the Armory. The gamblers cannot live upon one another, and many of the establishments have been closed altogether since the business men, clerks, and outsiders have refused to visit them. They have now conceived the idea that the French system may be adapted to their purposes. There is a statute enabling the organization of voluntary associations for business or pleasure, and we understand that between twenty or thirty clubs have filed their certificates of organization at Springfield within a short time, with the alleged object of "amusement and recreation," which are intended to protect so many gambling hells. Such clubs might be organized with membership at $1 and dues of 10 cents a year,—any nominal sums,—and tickets and privileges issued on demand to such persons as are in the habit of visiting gambling-houses, and with the usual club right of introducing their friends. We do not know the title of these clubs, but they might well be called "A Club for 'Bracing' Young Men," or "A Club for Fleecing Employers," or "A Club for the Destruction of Homes," or "A Club for the Support of Dead-Beats," or by any other title that would designate the real purpose of cheating, swindling, and robbing men while fuddled with drink or dazzled by the deep fascination of play.

The theory of the gamblers in organizing these "clubs," which will be regularly incorporated and probably comply with the law in every particular except in violating the statute against gaming, is that the police will have no authority, and will not be sustained by the Courts in breaking in the doors or violently raiding the establishments and arresting the inmates. Once assured of protection against sudden and violent police raids, the gamblers would not care much for formal prosecutions, because their customers would no longer hesitate about visiting them with the certainty that they could not be apprehended while there; and the formal prosecutions would fail in nine cases out of ten, because witnesses could not be found to testify as to the real character of the "clubs." Whether these gamblers are right in their assumptions or not remains to be seen; but the technical character of our judicial decisions, confining the police to the strictest limits of the law, would be highly favorable to their scheme.

Fortunately, the Legislature is still in session, and can pass a law at once which will apply especially to these gambling clubs, and give the police the same privileges of summary process in raiding them as when they were openly and undisguisedly gambling hells. A law should be framed at once to meet this new danger which threatens society and public morals. It is not alone Chicago that is interested in this matter. Every city in the State and every town of 1,000 inhabitants has a proportionate interest; for if the gamblers find that they can be protected by club organization (and it is said they have obtained trustworthy legal advice to that purport), then gambling-clubs will be organized all over the State wherever there are young men to victimize, old men to plunder, and business men to ruin. The best legal ability in the Legislature should be engaged to construct a law that will completely cover the case and fully protect the police from interference by the Courts in breaking up these "clubs," and that law should be passed immediately by a unanimous vote.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

The recent trial and conviction of M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the editor of the leading Bonapartist paper in Paris, *Le Pays*, for libeling the Chamber of Deputies, is a curious comment upon the liberty of the press in France, a political sentiment upon which Frenchmen particularly plume themselves. The denouement in CASSAGNAC's case shows, however, that what Frenchmen esteem as liberty of the press would in this country be considered absolute tyranny, and raise a howl of execration from Maine to California. It may be stated that CASSAGNAC is a Bonapartist, a duelist, a common scold, a hot-headed idiot, and a good deal of a public nuisance, seeking notoriety by reckless personal abuse of individuals, and scandalizing the authorities as far as he dares. He has been condemned several times for press offenses as well as for dueling, and apparently glories in the convictions as profitable advertisements, and promoters of his personal vanity. For some time past the Chamber of Deputies has been the target of his abuse, and at last, when it became intolerable, the Correctional Chamber took cognizance of it, and brought the testy Bonapartist to trial for libel. As showing the ridiculous brevity of the tether of an editor in Paris, we copy the following expressions, which were dwelt upon by the Public Prosecutor as being the most intolerable and virulent:

> The Republican Deputies judge us by themselves, and imagine that our convictions, like their own, are only worth a five-franc piece. We are threatened with the stoppage of our pay as Deputy. A fine thing! We will fling it in their face when we choose. . . Shame on 25 francs a day! For you it is good pay, for you will drink it more cheaply; but for us it is a trifle, and is quite inadequate. . . . To be censured and stigmatized by friends—men like ourselves, people we honor—would be a serious thing calling for reflection; but to undergo all this from Republicans—people we profoundly despise, and even hate—is immaterial.

The Court held that these offensive expressions were addressed, if not to every Deputy individually, at least to the majority of the Chamber, and were aimed at the Chamber itself, and therefore condemned CASSAGNAC to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, and the publisher to a fine of 1,000 francs and costs. *Le Pays* represents the extreme of personal abuse and billingsgate in France and the Chicago *Times* in the United States. The exact difference between liberty of the press in the two countries, therefore, may be fixed by comparing the utterances of the two. If the Wells-street *Bulldozer* were liable to imprisonment every time he wrote such libels as those for which CASSAGNAC has been convicted, he would be in the County Jail as a boarder during the rest of his life. If any employe of that paper were instructed to indulge in personal abuse, and did not produce something fifty times as virulent and malicious as CASSAGNAC's petty malice, he would be incontinently discharged as unfitted for the high position of a newspaper writer. Compare the mud, manure, compost, and garbage that were thrown by the *Bulldozer* at both Republicans and Democrats, and at both candidates for the Presidency during the counting of the Electoral vote, with CASSAGNAC's harmless shower of pebbles, and what becomes of the French idea of liberty of the press?

BURYING OUR DEAD.

It is always a delicate matter to write of the last sad ceremonies over the dead, or to regard them either with curiosity or criticism. Sometimes they assume a form, however, that warrants it; and in the obsequies of the late Mrs. STILES her bereaved husband so far departed from the common usages of society as to make the event of public importance, and it is already publicly discussed. There are those not knowing Gen. STILES who may be shocked at the absence of any distinctively religious services on this occasion; those who do know him, however, and recognize his earnestness, consistency, and conscientiousness, will never doubt that he acted upon sincere convictions, with the highest respect for the opinions of others, and with no intention of challenging the memorial observances above the dead which have obtained in modern times among religious people, and above all things that a man of his retiring disposition did not seek to make the occasion a matter of public notoriety.

Nevertheless, his marked departure from conventionality will create more or less discussion, so that there is some warrant in searching for the incongruity of this funeral. It was not in the reading of Mrs. BROWNING's solemn "De Profundis." It was not in the music. Mrs. STILES herself was a musician, and it seems to us it was appropriate that her memory and her life should have been recalled in the tender strains of the moonlight sonata, and that the last good-by for the loved one should have been said in BEETHOVEN's touching "Farewell," every note of which is full of tears and sad beauty. There was nothing inappropriate in Gen. STILES' delivering a brief address. If any person is competent to pay a tribute to the memory of a dead wife, it is the husband who has walked hand in hand with her through all the pleasant and mournful scenes of life, who has been her nearest friend, who is cognizant of her virtues as no other one can be. As a rule, we never know each other entirely. We sedulously guard ourselves from too near approach to each other. We show only a part of ourselves. In society we bring forward a semblance of ourselves intended to create favor; in our homes, through a relationship of years, we develop all sides of our nature, and become thoroughly known to each other; and in no relationship is this so true as in that of husband and wife. Hence, if any one were competent to tell the friends of this lamented lady who and what she was, it was her husband. There was nothing inappropriate in the matter of his address. It was dignified, manly, eloquent, and discriminative, delivered with all the sad and tearful earnestness of profound grief. There would have come no protest from the silent lips of the deceased lady, for she shared her husband's belief just as she had shared his joys and sorrows.

Comment therefore will not be made so much upon what was done as upon what was not done. It is the absence of religious ceremony that distinguishes this funeral from others. It is the absence of prayer, of recognition of a Supreme Being, of reference to the unseen world. We are not thoroughly acquainted with Gen. STILES' views, or what opinion he holds as to the future world. The most that we know is that he is to a greater or less extent materialistic in his doctrines, and that his investigations tend towards the same conclusions that were reached by JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN in this country, by HUME and GIBBON in England, and by numerous others. There are, without doubt, a multitude of men who share in this materialism, at the head of whom appear such men as SPENCER, TYNDALL, HUXLEY, DARWIN, and MILL, as leaders of thought. Men seem to be born doubters. There is apparently something in the conflicts with Fate, in the grapple with the forces of Nature, in the hard pressure of circumstances, in the defiant nature of the intellect, as well as in the strength of physical courage, that impels them into the cloudy regions of doubt. The absolute result in every such case is to strip death of its terrors. Those times when death-beds were characterized by so much of mental and spiritual agony seem to have almost entirely passed away. There is also a tendency to make the last services over the dead of a less distressing character, less harrowing to the feelings of the survivors, less gloomy, hopeless, and agonizing, and to regard the supreme law of Nature the one great philosophical fact of the destiny of all animated things, if not in a less solemn in a more hopeful manner. This much is well. It is rare that woman ever shares in this doubt. Her nature is emotional, religious, full of hope, abounding in faith and good works. Her faith is always clear and steadfast. While man is trying to reason his way into a better world, hampered by a multitude of doubts, she sees all its ineffable glories and knows its existence. The MARYS watched for the resurrection of CHRIST, never doubting He would reappear, and carried the message to the Disciples from the angel that rolled away the stone; but THOMAS would not believe until he had thrust his hands into His side. If men were left to themselves, uninfluenced by woman, with no memory of the counsels of the wife or the teachings of the mother, the vast majority would lapse into doubt. If faith and good works are sufficient unto the Kingdom of Heaven, then that blessed place will be peopled with women. If doubt sends one to perdition, then there is little hope for man there, for in all ages these threads of doubt have tangled the whole web of man's life, and must in all ages to come. So long as man cannot see by faith beyond the veil, he will try to tear it away by reason, and thus forever be in unrest. Whatever may be the views of Gen. STILES, which were the views of his lamented wife, let us not question too curiously the manner of their parting, but, revering the memory of a good woman and respecting the grief of him who is left alone, and recognizing him as an earnest, sincere man in his beliefs, bury our dead under the consolations of the Christian faith, if so be, and accord to him the same sincerity in parting with his loved ones as seems to him best. If these obsequies shall in any way tend to dispel the gloominess and almost hopeless grief that characterize so many funerals,—if we could sprinkle but a few roses and pansies among the camellias, and let a gleam of sunshine illumine the bier,—it would be well for the living, and could not affect those who are gone.

THE TICHBORNE MYSTERY.

The TICHBORNE mystery is by no means cleared up as yet. ARTHUR ORTON, the claimant, is in jail, and has seven more years to serve; he is as comfortable as involuntary servitude, an abnormally obese condition, and a visitation of boils will allow an ordinary mortal—a very ordinary mortal—to be. But the mystery remains. We do not mean the mystery of his bogus claim. His trial exposed his imposture pretty conclusively, and left the bold and audacious effort of trying to secure a title and estate by deceiving a half-blind old woman in her dotage unrewarded by success but properly punished. The real mystery, however, is the constancy and devotion with which the lower classes of England still cling to this common swindler, who, besides being a swindler, is a low, ignorant, and brutal fellow. The three years that ORTON has been in prison have not abated the zeal of the mass of people who espoused his cause. It was only the other day that 60,000 men marched up to Parliament to present a petition for the claimant's release. The bastard son of CHARLES II., with his gallant bearing, his martial valor, and the religious zeal he invoked, had no such following as this vulgar Pretender. His counsel, disbarred and disgraced, is elected to Parliament on the strength of his advocacy of ORTON. A newspaper with a large circulation is run with no other stock in trade than ORTON's professed martyrdom. More than one borough in England would return ORTON members to Parliament, if his cause were made the issue in the election. The people who believe in him, swear by him, agitate for him, may be counted by tens of thousands among the lowest classes of English society.

It is still a mystery that this fellow's pretensions should have taken so strong a hold upon the very people from among whom he probably took his origin,—among the roughs, the tramps, the gin-drinkers, those who only work when compelled to, and then in the most repulsive avocations. The most patriotic Englishman can scarcely claim that this partisanship comes from the vaunted Saxon love for fair-play, since, if that were the moving cause, ORTON's partisans would be found to some extent among the better and more intelligent classes. It cannot be satisfactorily explained on the theory that these low-down people actually believe in the justice of ORTON's claim, for in that case it would be a matter of indifference to them whether a born aristocrat, whom they hate by nature, should attain his birthright or not. They would regard him in the same light as other aristocrats, who would spurn and avoid men in their condition, and, if anything, they would rather enjoy his enforced reduction to their own condition. There is but one other reasonable hypothesis. It is that the lowest classes of English society believe ORTON to be one of their kind,—the Wapping butcher, the adventurous tramp, the Australian bushman,—who all but grasped a title and rich domains, and barely failed of imposing himself upon the aristocracy. The spirit of the Proletariat would rejoice in seeing such a man take his seat in the House of Lords and hob-nob with the Bishops. They could get up enthusiasm over an issue of that kind. It is a sneaking sort of sentiment which would fraudulently elevate ignorance and depravity to a position of wealth and distinction, but it is a sentiment which we believe is not altogether alien to a class of England's population which as yet is little above the brute creation. The communistic tendency in England is not superior to this feeling, and we can think of no other that accounts for the continued and mysterious zeal that is shown in ORTON's behalf.

DUTY HERE AND NOW.

When Brother MOODY was about to leave Chicago, at the close of his toilsome and useful campaign, he thought fit to deliver a discourse upon the question of the Second Advent of CHRIST. Curiosity drew thousands to the Tabernacle to hear the opinions upon this mooted point of the famous lay-evangelist. He announced his belief in the nearness of that expected event, quoted liberally the Scriptural texts which seem to favor such an idea, assured the good people present that this thought was the inspiration of his labors, as it had been that of the singing of Mr. P. P. BLISS, and bade them watch, night and morning, for the personal, visible coming of their Lord. It was stretching somewhat the implied engagement of union services, to be sure, for Mr. MOODY to introduce into them such a topic. It used to be customary to hang up printed notices in noon-day prayer-meetings having some such cautionary sentence as this: "Controverted Topics Forbidden." This, before the War, was a broad hint to Abolitionists not to speak or pray about slavery in those meetings. It also assured ardent Baptist brethren that, while on that common ground, they must restrain their zeal for immersion and their opposition to "infant sprinkling." Presbyterians and Methodists were likewise instructed by it that, as belligerent ironclads are not allowed to exchange broadsides in a neutral port, so they must not have a battle over Calvinism in a union prayer-meeting. One would suppose that if a similar notice had been hung up in the Tabernacle it would have led Brother MOODY to suppress a sermon on the "Second Advent," which is about as "controverted" a topic as could well be selected. What those responsible for the meeting would have said, if, subsequently, Dr. GIBSON, or Dr. TIFFANY, or Dr. EVARTS had asked to be heard in behalf of the views generally entertained on that point by the churches which had united in the revival efforts, we do not know. The request would have placed them in an awkward position. Nor can we be sure what would have been said by some of the zealous "workers" had one of the ministers named taken that as the unannounced topic of a sermon in the Tabernacle. We fear that *he* would have been charged indignantly with introducing "controverted topics." It would have been a curious accusation, in the circumstances, would it not?

But fortunately everybody was good-natured and accommodating, and so no offense was taken when Brother MOODY, in the interest of one of his pet ideas, violated his own rules. It was seen that he thought he had a testimony to bear on this point, and could not depart till he had borne it. The shortest way out was to let him have his say, as a kind of privileged character who had earned a right to be a little disorderly. The West goes for free speech generally. And so the good man gave his reasons for supposing that the personal coming of CHRIST was the next event to be looked for, and that each saint should go to bed at night thinking that quite probably it would come before morning, and should rise in the morning with an expectation that it would take place during the day. Hence he argued the necessity of a literal watchfulness, of right living, of continuous Christian labor, and of the immediate conversion of the wicked. He thought his theory to be especially valuable, because of its impressiveness and good tendency.

It does not become us, as secular journalists, to argue a disputed question of Biblical interpretation, and so we refer to the matter on general grounds of common sense only. To those so regarding the subject, Mr. MOODY's argument, drawn from the good tendency of his theory, did not appear very convincing. Its practical impressiveness was largely reduced by the assertion of his belief that this was the very view held by the Apostles and primitive Christians eighteen hundred years ago, who had similarly watched, night and morning, for the second advent of Christ. When eighteen centuries of continual disappointment are added to the fact that the view in question is only a disputed theory, which is denied by a host of the ablest Biblical critics, even Brother MOODY's ardor and sincerity fail to make the idea impressive. Certainly it is hard to say what it has to boast over the admitted fact of the certainty of death, ere long, in the case of every man, and of its perpetual liability. There would seem to be no advantage in substituting an uncertainty for a certainty, nor even any gain in adding the former to the latter. We seriously doubt the religious and moral value of any doctrine which largely diverts attention from the steady work of life, in its daily performance of duty in its various relations, to a curious prying into the future, or a morbid waiting for startling events. The grand thing at issue in this world is character; and character must work itself out, with whatever human or superhuman helps, in the exercise of a permanent principle of fidelity to God and man, in conscientiously meeting daily and hourly obligations. Duty here and now is the prime object of concern, and he will not go far astray who makes that the rule of his life. It is both Biblical and rational.

Brother MOODY is such a sensible man, and so quick to see what is practical, that we want to furnish him with an old anecdote to meditate upon and to use. May 19, 1780, was the famous "dark day" in New England, when, for some unknown atmospheric cause, the sunlight was so obscured that candles had to be lighted in the houses. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session at Hartford, and the House adjourned

thought that the Judgment Day had come, and it was proposed to adjourn the Council sine die. But Col. ABRAHAM DAVENPORT, a devout Christian and the son of a clergyman, replied: "I am against an adjournment. The Day of Judgment either is approaching, or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for an adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I move, therefore, that candles be brought." That was a truer spirit of "watching" than if he had mounted to the roof of the State-House idly to gaze at the obscured heavens, and to see whether CHRIST might not be coming. Theories of prophecy differ, and niceties of doctrinal sentiment and of church organization divide the Christian world into rival and not always friendly sects; but, amid all the disputes and uncertainties, one thing abides sure, that he may expect approval who keeps his eye steadily on *duty here and now*. For the future is wrapped up in the present, as is the oak in the acorn. The right seed sown here will not fail of the desired harvest hereafter. It was a greater than MOODY who said, "Of a truth I perceive that GOD is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of Him."

A somewhat important case governing the responsibility of transportation companies under bills of lading has just been decided by the Court of Sessions in Scotland. STEEL & CRAIG, grain merchants of Glasgow, sued the State-Line Steamship Company for damages to the amount of £2,794, the value of a quantity of wheat which had been destroyed in transit by the defendants' steamship, State of Virginia, from New York to Glasgow. The loss was admitted, but the defendants claimed that they were exempted under the bill of lading from liability for damage arising to the cargo through any of the perils of the sea; and that in this instance, although the water was admitted to the wheat by one of the sailors having left one of the orlop-deck ports open, or insufficiently fastened, this was one of the perils of the sea from which they were exempted in the bill of lading. The case was tried and a special verdict taken for the amount claimed, subject to a judicial determination as to the liability. After full argument, the full bench of Judges held that there was no liability. The Court said that in a case of ordinary contract, the damage being the result of the negligence of the ship's officers, there would be no doubt as to the liability of the ship-owners. But in this case the bill of lading was in peculiar terms. The agreement was to deliver the grain at the port of destination in the like good order and condition in which it was shipped; but there was a stipulation of exemptions from liability which, among other things, read: "Not responsible for the bursting of bags or consequences arising therefrom, or for any of the following perils, whether arising from the negligence, default, or error in judgment of the pilot, master, mariners, engineers, or persons in the service of the ship, or for whose acts the ship-owner is liable, or otherwise, namely: risk of craft or hulk, or transshipment, explosion, heat, or fire at sea, in craft or hulk, or on shore; boilers, steam, or machinery, or from the consequences of any damage or injury thereto, howsoever such damage or injury may be caused; collision, stranding, *or other perils of the seas*, rivers, navigation or land transit, of whatever nature or kind soever, and howsoever caused." Taking the whole stipulation together, the Court held that the damage was the result of a peril of the sea, and the peril of the sea was covered by the exemptions when due to "negligence," etc. The bill of lading, in fact, exempted liability for damages resulting from the negligence of the Company. This shows the necessity of examining the terms of bills of lading before signing them.

Don't trust to appearances if you are going to be hung! This bit of advice was germinated and bore blasted fruit in the case of a young man who died at Youngstown, O., yesterday, through the efforts of the Sheriff. There was a little romance about the culprit, whose name was STERLING; a romance that shows how chock-full of danger, or of safety, it may be to be taken for somebody else. STERLING was guilty of murder, and was sentenced to be hung. A few weeks ago there came to him a woman, and that woman claimed to be his mother. The young fellow denied the relationship, and the woman affirmed it the more vehemently. She was sincere and so was he. Her affection and her grief was that of a mother full of love. His coldness was that of a stranger. She pleaded for proofs of his filial love, and tried to caress him. He put her away unmovedly and repeated that he was not her son. She had no doubt of his identity as a son, who wished to shield his family from disgrace. He admitted that STERLING was an assumed name, but declared that he never saw the woman until the day of her visit. The mother (so-called) had obtained a respite from the Governor of the State, and every effort was made to save the life of the criminal. Mrs. STERLING, however, after returning home, thought over the matter of identification, and came to the conclusion that she had been mistaken. So did the real son, for whom the prisoner had been taken, and who wrote a letter, which was published. All were disappointed save the murderer in his cell. No doubts or descents troubled his mind. Mrs. STERLING may have been a good and a loving mother; but that much-talked-of maternal instinct, which is quoted as so quick and so certain in recognition, and on which she herself based a declaration that she was not mistaken, was a failure. It had delayed a criminal's death, to be sure, and perhaps it might have turned his fate to something less severe. The mistake of this mother has a warning. It renews the cry of condemning no one where there may be a chance of mistaken identity; for even a mother may not know her own child. How much less certain, then, the recognition by others. It is a new feature in identities,—a strange and startling danger to the innocent; for it may make them prima facie guilty. It is an old saw that "It is a wise child that knows his own father." The new one is that it is a wise mother that knows her own child.

FRANK LAWLER was elected Alderman a year ago from the Eighth Ward by the Reformers and Republicans; but he had scarcely taken a seat in the Council before he began to gabble for the bummers and vote with the tax-eaters. He opposed pretty nearly all reductions of offices and salaries, and has acted with the tax-eaters throughout the year. In the matter of admitting the self-confessed convict he has again been on the side of dishonor and dishonesty, and seems as naturally to take to the bummer side of every question as a duck to a puddle of dirty water. Next spring, if he wants to be re-elected, he will ascertain the estimation in which the taxpayers of the Eighth Ward hold him. Nearly his whole course has been a disappointment to those who elected him.

This is the kind of men they have in the New York Legislature, according to the New York *Tribune*: "Mr. SPINOLA is a volcano of vulgar abuse, and is in constant eruption." The existence of such finished legislators in an older Commonwealth will be rather discouraging to many of our Illinois members, who can attain only the mud-spouting part of a volcano. If they were to try constant eruption they would have no bowels left.

There is just one feasible way of securing the passage of some bill enabling the taxpayers of Cook County to save themselves from several years more of robbery at the hands of the Ring scoundrels, and this by "seeing" their hired lobbyist, Mr. What-d'ye-call-him, and going him better than the Ring does.

It turns out after all that the people of New Hampshire have abolished the religious test for holding office by the necessary two-thirds vote; but there were only six votes to spare. Heretofore, since the American Revolution, 100 years ago, none but Protestants were eligible to hold office in that little Puritan State. Several attempts have been made to strike out the "Protestant" test, but the necessary two-thirds vote could never be obtained until now. The people became ashamed of it, and concluded that one century of intolerant bigotry was enough in a free and democratic country.

A letter from Charleston (S. C.), in speaking of the President's Southern policy in that State since the unification of the Government and the departure of the carpet-baggers, says:

State securities have taken a sudden and wonderful rise, and, altogether, there is evidence of the near approach of an era of great prosperity. I met a gentleman from Boston who has been for a long time scheming with others to operate in the west of the State in manufacturing cotton, lumber, etc. He told me that the matter had been dragging along with but little encouragement until now, when capital was placed in his hands, and at the request of those interested he is now on his way to carry out their plans.

Senator WOODIN says he didn't and he WOODIN't be caught by TWEED. Well, we can't tell about these legislative consciences until we hear from TWEED more definitely. OAKEY HALL was thought slain until he came out in London with new eye-glasses and an English cut to his clothes. There always was an immense amount of a-lass-ticity in HALL. There may be something like it in the rest of them.

"Ventripotent" is what the editor of the Paris *Univers* calls Father HYACINTHE. It is a word weapon that we will store up in our armory of abusive terms, so that if we ever get mad at Senator DAVIS, or Justice CLIFFORD, or any fat man of distinction, we can heave it at them and double them up as if they had been hit by a sixty-pound shot going at the rate of a mile an hour.

Dr. J. ADAMS ALLEN, M. D., LL.D., one of the most eminent physicians in the West, and for many years a resident of Chicago, has been elected to the Presidency of Rush Medical College, recently vacated by the death of Dr. FREER. The honor is a mutual one, and it will be equally gratifying to the many friends of Dr. ALLEN and the College.

GOODELL calls himself a gentleman, and professes to associate with the respectable part of community. Why, then, has he hired himself to the Ring rascals to lobby against the passage of a bill for the protection of the taxpayers of Cook County? That he is engaged in a mean and dishonorable business, he has not the cheek to deny.

A professor in the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, has just written a work in which he advances the novel idea that the millennium will come so soon as everybody is ready for it. They must "get a good ready" though.

It is thought that A. OAKEY HALL may be in New York after all, because it is ascertained that he had no sooner reached London than he turned up a side street and came across the wart-er.

HARMS is reported to have made $30,000 out of his Court-House job. Properly invested that ought to keep his little (h) arms out of the mischief which Satan finds for idle hands to do.

HILDRETH says that he proposes "to fight this Council to the bitter end." The Council better keep that end on ice for the accommodation of Mr. HILDRETH.

Mr. SHUTT, of the State Legislature, proposes to SHUTT down on school-book gorillas. The gorillas want him instead to SHUTT up on them.

The straw which broke Gov. PACKARD's back was the order for the withdrawal of the troops. Mr. PACKARD must regard it as a wry straw.

PACKARD is now in position to arm his forces with the historic gun which had neither "lock, stock, nor barrel."

The Hon. JOHN A. KASSON will find no easy seat at Madrid, for the CUSHING has been removed.

PERSONAL.

Packard begins to look like a cold deck.

Blaine is fitting out a Southern expedition in search of Cox.

Kate Claxton's father was one of the victims of the Richmond fire in 1811.

Mr. Louis O'Shaughnessy, city editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is visiting friends in this city.

And Manager Hart laments and tears his wool because the divinity has fled from his Joshouse.

A Western Democratic paper is still abusing "Bradlaugh, of the Commission," for voting for Hayes.

Mrs. Alice Oates declares the rumor of her approaching marriage to a German actor to be without foundation.

An exchange says that Senator Davis, at Washington, has been surveyed for a pair of spring pants. He weighs 400 pounds.

Reports from London indicate that, if Sir Edward Thornton resigns, the Government will put another Dufferin the chair.

And during all this fuss the little damsel after whom the "Emma Mine" was named is absorbing quartz of knowledge at a Chicago seminary.

An Alabama negro has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing two bushels of corn.—*Exchange*. Probably the largest corn crop ever known,—a bushel to the 'ear.

J. C. Murphy, a negro-minstrel, advertises in the *Clipper* that he has obtained a divorce from his wife, and adds: "Once more I stand erect, and assume the godlike attitude of freedom and a single man."

New York detectives are on a clew expected to develop the fact that Benjamin Nathan committed suicide while in a fit of remorse for having murdered Helen Jewett, Dr. Burdell, and Mary Rogers.

The *Irishman* claims Chateaubriand and Robespierre for the Emerald Isle. Chateaubriand, it contends, has Bryan as the root of the name, and that Robespierre's ancestors left the Southern coast in the sixteenth century.

It is now feared that, if Abdel Phelim Khaboolsh Pasha moves from Rougtschak by way of Kitcheneffender toward Blakdr. the Russian auxiliary force under Prince Vldmrantchikipoff at Wrmtkpchaki will be cut off and conciliated.—*Hawkeye*.

The Erie-pressible majority of the stock in the New York *Tribune* solaces himself with the reflection that "In Chicago they compel members-elect of the Common Council to show their pardons for criminal offenses before taking their seats. This secures a good class of men as members, and makes it impossible that the body should ever be called upon to meet in jail."

A Brooklyn lady was awakened the other night by a movement under her bed. She thought of thieves immediately; but her husband, upon being awakened, said he guessed the noise must be made by the family dog. He reached his hand down to the floor, and in a moment felt a warm tongue lapping it. Then he went to sleep, and awoke in the morning to find the apartment generally "cleaned out." The lapping was a clever device of a thief.

A man in Abingdon, Va., has a pet fish that follows him around like a dog.—*Chicago Tribune*. There is a dreadful uncertainty about this thing somewhere. Does the man swim around in the water, that the fish may paddle around after him like a dog, or does the fish come ashore and walk around like a dog that he may follow after the man?—*Chicago Journal*. Or does the shore follow around after the water, or the man paddle around after the follow? Let this thing be settled at once.—*Burlington Hawkeye*. Can't you fellows understand that it was only the man's shadow?

Mr. Winans secured a whole square in Baltimore, Md., on which he built an elegant house. He laid his grounds out in fine taste and filled them with statuary and ornaments, which he threw open to the public. A lot in the neighborhood was considered very desirable, and many fine residences were put up. Some of the fools in the neighborhood, not being accustomed to unrobed statuary, made a complaint against Mr. Winans for indecent exposure. Mr. Winans said nothing, but went to work and built a strong, close wall of brick, high enough and strong enough for a penitentiary, which turned the whole of the delightful neighborhood into a deformity. The wall remains standing to this day.

THE PROTECTION'S NEW HOME.

The late badgering of the Protection Life-Insurance Company does not seem to have worried it much. Instead of injuring its business, these assaults by unhappy champions of the ancient life-insurance systems seem to have redounded to the Protection's advantage. A palpable evidence of this fact is seen in the removal of that Company's headquarters to the first floor of the large structure at Nos. 83 and 85 Fifth avenue, opposite the *Times* Building, being the same establishment that was recently occupied by the Recorder.

The centering of wholesale houses and other large business interests in this locality makes it an especially appropriate place for the home of such a rapidly-growing organization as the Protection.

An inspection of this Company's new quarters shows us that it now has the extensive, well-lighted office demanded by its large business, as well as the excellent vault facilities necessary for the storage of the valuable papers it is constantly accumulating. Everything but extravagance is on an extensive scale nowadays with the Protection Company, and it must have generous elbow-room for the swinging of its heavy business. It has now found the more commodious space and conveniences long inevitable, and in its new and broader quarters will prove a valuable accession to the importance and influence of the neighborhood in which it has established itself.

THE "DOMESTIC."

The fine display of trimmed suits at No. 180 State street continues to attract crowds of ladies daily, and the "Domestic" sewing machine which is there in full operation, using a single thread of 200 cotton for a belt, is the admiration of all beholders.

A REMARKABLE ELASTIC CARPET.

The new cork floor covering, Linoleum, is so rapidly increasing in popularity that it is superseding all articles used for a like purpose. Its remarkable durability is the secret of its success. All first-class carpet dealers keep it.

A CARD.

Dr. Cohen has arrived from San Francisco, and will open his office Thursday, April 24, and begin practice as a physician and astrologer. Dr. Cohen tells the past, present, and future, and through his natural gifts gives advice and reliable information to all who apply. His capabilities are attested by over 45,000 consultations given in San Francisco during his practice of eighteen years. Dr. Cohen as a physician has been very successful in curing chronic diseases. His office is No. 89 Randolph street, northeast corner of Dearborn, in the Bryant Block, Rooms 39 and 40. Consultation fee, $2; by letter, through the Post-Office, $3. It is not necessary to give the age for consultation.

CHICAGO SNOW-WHITE GLOSS STARCH

is the whitest, purest, and strongest starch in the market.

Chicago Improved Corn-Starch is as pure as the new-fallen snow. Try it and convince yourselves. This is a new Chicago enterprise, employing 100 hands. Such enterprises build up Chicago commercially, and find employment for labor. Chicago Starch Company, corner Clark and Twelfth streets.

AUCTION BUSINESS.

The firm of Rosenfeld & Munzer, having heretofore been engaged in the wholesale millinery and fancy dry goods trade, will commence the auction business and carry on the same in the spacious lofts Nos. 42 and 44 Madison street, near Wabash avenue. They will remove in their new locality on or about the 1st day of May, and due notice of public sales will be found in the auction columns of this paper.

SPRING FOR HEALTH.

Nothing so injurious to health, comfort, and fine appearance as decayed teeth. Suffer no longer. Have them extracted without pain or danger. To better accommodate their rapidly-growing business the Drs. McChesney are about refitting and enlarging their popular dental establishment, corner Clark and Randolph streets. The best set only $8, warranted. Finest gold fillings and no fancy prices.

REMOVAL.

C. O. Ten Broeke, dealer in fine carriages, track wagons, etc., will have his warerooms, after May 1, at his manufactory, corner of Ann and Randolph streets. This house is the only one in the West which deals exclusively in goods of its own manufacture, making everything from a track wagon to a landau.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Expressed by everyone that has used Brougham's canned cooked meats, game, soups, poultry, tongue, etc. Being prepared under a new process they retain all the nutritious qualities of home-cooked meats. Dealers supplied by Gooch & Barber, 181 South Water street, Chicago. Be sure to ask your grocers for it.

REASON WHY.

We import direct all our goods, besides having small expenses, is the reason why we sell china, glassware, crockery, and plated ware cheaper than other houses. A full assortment can always be found at L. Thieben's, 304 West Madison street and 103 Blue Island avenue.

A COMMENDABLE INSTITUTION.

Perhaps the reader of this is not aware that at the Electro-Thermal and Turkish-Bath Institute of Dr. Somers, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, this city, they are curing and successfully treating thousands who are ailing with diseases peculiar to this climate.

FURNITURE.

No old style of furniture manufactured in 1812 and offered at 50 cents on the dollar to close business, but new and desirable patterns, at prices defying competition, by Colby & Wirts, 217 and 219 State street.

PIANOS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Owing to a change in their piano department, Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets, are closing out their entire miscellaneous stock of square pianos, some of them almost new, at unparalleled low prices.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Thompson, 210 Wabash avenue, has complete arrangements for shampooing ladies' and children's heads. Cutting, singeing, and dressing hair by the most competent and reliable artists in the city.

ALL THE CELEBRITIES VISITING CHICAGO

are showing their appreciation of Western art by having their photographs taken by Copelin, the popular photographer, northwest corner State and Madison streets. Entrance 75 Madison street.

THE NEW NO 8.

Parties having old machines can get good price allowed for them on a new one at the Wheeler & Wilson office, 155 State street.

Machines rented by the week or month.

BOYS FOR OFFICES.

The applications for office boys were never more frequent at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College than at the present time. Many first-class boys are being sent into situations.

CONNECTED WITH DR. M'CHESNEY'S MEDICAL BATH

Institute, in the Palmer House, for the treatment of rheumatism and all chronic diseases, are the Turkish, Russian, medicated vapor, electro-thermal, and swimming baths.

ORDER WORK DONE AND RETURNED C. O. D.

Our country readers who want any kind of dyeing, or cleaning, or repairing of gents' garments, will find Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn street, first-class and responsible.

MESSRS. S. TAYLOR & CO.,

the leading Chicago dealers in fine turf goods, track-harness, horse "boots," etc., will remove May 1 from their present place of business to No. 181 Madison street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.—Very best, 6 for $9; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Catarrh.—Persons suffering from catarrh who have become sufficiently disgusted with snuffing, injecting, inhaling, and smoking for that complaint, are invited to an acquaintance with the only treatment known or yet attempted that radically cures catarrh. Gleason Pratt, M. D., 202 State street.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RESTS WELL.

South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above:
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities, or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey-st., Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

The following letter from the Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

Rev. G. W. Mansfield's Testimonial.

Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form; it settled in my back, and took the form of a large, deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations, by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus for about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of Methodist E. Church.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

ART GALLERY.

BRAND'S

Magnificent Art Gallery and Studios are the attraction for those desiring exquisite Photographs. Fine Portraits in Crayon and Water Colors a Specialty. THE FINEST CARD PICTURES IN THE WORLD, $3 PER DOZEN. Especial attention given to Ladies' and Children's Pictures. SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT.

STUDIOS
210 and 212 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

TREES! TREES!
SHEFFIELD NURSERY
Est. 1846.

10,000 fine nursery grown trees at your own price to close the business; 6 months' time on large orders to responsible parties. H. J. LEWIS, 44 Racine-av., Take Clybourn-av. cars. Chicago.

FOR SALE.

Office counter and railing, desks, chairs, and office furniture, now in banking office No. 2 South Clark-st. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Coal Office, corner of Thirty-eighth and Butterfield-sts. Inquire at 1981 Butterfield-st. this morning or Monday.

FAMILY BUGGY FOR SALE.

A nice family buggy, square top, two seat or one, in perfect order, at a bargain.
Call at Centre Avenue Stables, Madison-st. and Centre-av., or on C. B. BLACKALL, 71 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE,

500,000 feet of dry black walnut culls, by M. J. OSGOOD, Indianapolis, Ind.

The New Adjustable
HOOP SKIRT PANIER.
(Can be adjusted to any length.)
Also bustles and paniers of all kinds made to order at ANDERSON & CO.'S Panier and Skirt Factory, 202 State-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE.

Feather dusters worth $2 for 75c; worth $1, 40c; worth 50c for 25c. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

on approved Chicago Real Estate at 8 per cent, in sums ranging from $2,000 to $5,000. Cash in hand, and immediate answers given to applicants.
SAMUEL GEHR,
114 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE
Mortgage Loans
At 7, 7½, and 8 per cent on improved city property.
JOHN G. SHORTALL,
24 Portland Block.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
101 Washington-st.,
Buys and sells COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOCAL STOCKS and BONDS.
LOANS on first-class Collaterals negotiated at Low Rates of interest.

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION.

Money in hand to loan on city real estate at lowest rates. Sums of $5,000 and over at 8 per cent. Commercial Paper, Bonds, and Stocks Negotiated. Collections made promptly in all parts of the United States and Canada. 73 Dearborn-st.

BANKING HOUSE of LAZARUS SILVERMAN
Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT COST!

A. L. HALE & BRO.,
200, 202, 204 & 206 Randolph-st.

Being desirous of closing our business as soon as practicable, we call the attention of buyers to the excellent BARGAINS we now offer for purchasing Good Furniture at

Absolutely Cost Prices.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

A. D. TITSWORTH & CO.

Would give notice that they have just returned from the East and will, on MONDAY, APRIL 23, open a very nice stock of goods for the

Merchant Tailoring Business,
At 186 Clark-st.,

Near Monroe. We also wish to state that during our thirty years' experience in this line of business we have never known American Cassimeres better made, better styles, or sold as cheap as can be bought at the present time, and in starting our new business we propose to give customers the full benefit of an Entire New Stock, bought at present low prices. We will get up to order Pants or Suits better Cut, Made, and Trimmed for about the same price as can be bought ready-made. We will furnish a respectable pant, all-wool, for $4, $5, $5.50, $6, and $7; very fine pant at $8, $9, and $10; the best French or English fabrics at $12; a genteel all-wool Business Suit as low as $17. We do not claim large profits at these prices, but by selling exclusively for cash we can do it and live, which is about all that can be expected in these times.

We hope our old friends and customers will encourage us in this new effort; we have fought and bled, but don't die worth a cent, and if the public will consult their own interest we will continue to live.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

In consequence of a serious leak in the roof of the building we have heretofore occupied, we have removed our stock to

No. 183 MADISON-ST.,
nearly opposite our old stand.

We shall be open for business again in a few days with an entirely new stock, and shall also offer

BIG BARGAINS

in Hats, Caps, &c., slightly damaged by water. Come early, and you will get a soft thing—in every sense of the word—in hats.

SCOTT & CO.,
"Hatters to the Great Northwest."

J. NEWMAN
HAS
REMOVED
HIS
CORSET, HOOP SKIRT & BUSTLE FACTORY
TO
378 Wabash-av.,
Near Harrison-st.,
Where he will be pleased to show his customers and friends the latest styles and most improved Bustles.

REMOVAL.
BECK & FELDKAMP,
Successors to Beck & Wirth, have removed to
44 & 46 DEARBORN-ST.,
Opposite Tremont House.

STOVES AND RANGES.

IF YOU WANT A
Cooking Range,
COOK STOVE,
Or KITCHEN FURNITURE, don't buy until you have examined the
"SUPERB" and "GRAPHIC"
And learned our prices.
JOHN D. MACLEAN & CO.,
38 State-st., near Lake.
J. D. MACLEAN, J. RETTERER.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COOK & McLAIN,
DYERS AND CLOTHES CLEANERS,
80 Dearborn-st. and 261 West Madison.
Kid gloves cleaned for a nickel a pair.

TO EXCHANGE.

50 ft. N. E. corner West Randolph-st. by 100 on Morgan, improved, rented, and clear, for its equivalent in an unimproved residence lot, North Side. Address V 26, Tribune office.

DRY GOODS.

REMEMBER!
OUR PRICES ARE THE
Lowest in the City!

1,000 PIECES
CHOICE PRINTS, 5c; worth 8c.

500 PIECES
TYCOON REPS, good styles and best quality, 12½c; worth 25c.

350 PIECES
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 15c; sold all over for 25c.

250 PIECES
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, 40 inches wide, 50c; cheap for 75c.

1,000 PIECES
SPRING DRESS GOODS, 7, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35c; the choicest and cheapest line of Dress Goods ever offered.

100 PIECES
Twilled Crashes, 6c; worth 10c.

150 DOZEN
All-Linen Huck Towels, 5c; worth double.

200 DOZEN
All-Linen Napkins, good size, 75c; worth $1.

50 PIECES
All-Linen Table Damask, 25c; worth 45c.

200 DOZEN
Ladies' and Gents' British Hose, full, regular, 20c; cheap at 25c.

100 DOZEN
Men's All-Linen Collars, good styles, 10c; worth 20c.

50 DOZEN
Gents' or Ladies' All-Linen Cuffs, 4-ply, 25c; worth 45c.

N. B.—We are now offering the GREATEST INDUCEMENTS to West-Siders to trade at home. We are now carrying double the usual amount of stock, and can offer you a much better selection than ever before.

New York Store
284 & 286
West Madison-st.
Open till 9:30 Saturday evening.

ADVERTISING.

CHICAGO
MERCHANTS
—AND—
MANUFACTURERS
Can reach the trade of the GREAT NORTHWEST through the advertising columns of the
Chicago Newspaper Union

List of Co-operative Newspapers for less money than by any other method ever devised.

The publications comprising this List are First-Class Local Weekly Newspapers, circulated in the Cities and Towns of the Northwest as follows:

Michigan	92	Illinois	112
Iowa	88	Wisconsin	88
Nebraska	16	Nor. Indiana and Ohio	38
Missouri and Kansas	17	Minnesota & Dakota Ter	18

An advertisement occupying the space of ONE INCH, printed FOUR WEEKS in each paper shown in our Catalogue, will cost only $117.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for a longer time.

The aggregate Weekly Circulation of this List of Papers is 275,000 COPIES.

Call and examine our files and investigate our mode of doing business before making contracts. We guarantee satisfaction.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe-st.
C. E. STRONG, Manager.

ADVERTISERS

Desiring to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using

Kellogg's Lists

separately or combined, or by State Sections. For low estimate apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 77 and 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

BABY CARRIAGES, Etc.

"THE FAIR."
BANKRUPT STOCK
OF A MANUFACTURER.
BABY CARRIAGES
A Splendid Covered Baby Carriage
FOR $5.00,
AT
"THE FAIR,"
198 State-st. and 61 & 63 Adams-st.

BABY CARRIAGES
AND
VELOCIPEDES.
The largest and finest assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
138, 140 & 142 State-st.

WANTED.

WANTED

Two experienced, smart salesladies for Suit and Cloak Department. Only those having large city experience need answer. Good salary to competent person. State experience had and where. Reference required. Address letter, W 34, Tribune office.

KID GLOVES.

FOR FIRST-CLASS
KID GLOVES
VISIT THE
PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT,
94 STATE-ST.

OIL STOVES.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE
Oil Stove.
Greater Capacity for Cooking and Heating than any other Oil Stove in the World.

Good agents wanted in every city and town in the United States. Send for circular and terms. Address
INGERSOLL BROS.,
44 Clark-st., Chicago.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN THE WORLD AT
C. GEO. MEGINNISS'
Baltimore Shirt Factory, Branch, 71 Fifth-av., Chicago. Factory, 75 West Fayette-st., Baltimore, Md.
We make the finest dress-shirts to order in the most elegant manner for $2.
Boys' dress-shirts made to order for $1.25 and $1.50.
A perfect fit always guaranteed.
The following is a price-list of ready-made goods:
Fine unfinished shirts only 60 cents. Unfinished shirts made of Wamsutta muslin and 1,800 linen bosoms only 70c.
Our A improved, made of Wamsutta muslin and 2,100 linen, only 80 cents.
Boys' sizes, 12, 12½, and 13, only 60 cents.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY'S
DOUBLE VICTORY.

STEINWAY & SONS have been decreed the supreme recompense, viz: TWO MEDALS OF HONOR AND TWO DIPLOMAS OF MERIT, being incontestably the highest honors bestowed upon any piano display at the Centennial Exhibition, no other piano exhibitor having received more than one medal and one diploma. To the Messrs. STEINWAY only has been accorded by the unanimous verdict of the judges,

"The Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles,"

As shown by the following official report on the STEINWAY exhibit of Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, viz:

"For greatest concert capacity in Grand Pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz: Largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also novel disposition of the strings and construction and bracing of the metal frame."

"After this, the report minutely describes and indorses the six principal and most valuable of STEINWAY'S patented inventions, which have made "THE STEINWAY"

The Standard Pianos of the World.

STEINWAY & SONS being the only Piano makers who manufacture "every portion" of the instrument, including all the metal parts, were honored with an additional Medal and Diploma of Merit for "the surpassing excellence" of their Machinery Hall exhibit, upon the following unanimous official report of the same judges:

"These articles of composite metal show the highest perfection of finish and workmanship, and the greatest firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality, with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 pounds per square centimeter, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames, of cupola shape, possess an unequaled degree of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby considerably increasing the vibratory power and augmenting the lasting qualities of their instruments."

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

MILLINERY.

MEYER'S,
133 STATE-ST.
Returned from New York with more goods to select from than all the
MILLINERY
Houses put together. Leaf Wreaths from 50c up. Fancy Braid Heads from 25c up.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

The "Rose Pompom"
Is a Ladies' Hat, made only by MDE. POITRAS, and should be seen by all the Ladies.
109 State-st.,
UP STAIRS.
N. B.—While we make to-order work a specialty, we have a large stock and will not be undersold.

HALL'S BON MARCHE.
MILLINERY.
And still another REDUCTION IN PRICES at
220 & 222 West Madison-st.
☞ Open evenings.

MILLINERY
And Trimmed Patterns at bottom prices at Mrs. M. E. BLOHM'S Parlors, 82 State-st. Cromwell's self-fitting system taught.

OPTICIAN.

THOMAS F. NELSON,
OPTICIAN,
31 Monroe-st. (Clifton House),
Near the corner of Wabash-av.

A specialty made of fitting all difficult cases of Optical Defects of Vision requiring Spherical, Plano, or Compound Cylindrical Lenses, etc.

The largest stock of Optical and Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Materials, Microscopes, etc., outside of New York or Philadelphia.

CATARRH CURE.

CATARRH.

Chronic Catarrh can be cured,
And we have the positive proof.
The expense is only 50 cents a week,
AND WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
Reference given to numerous cases cured
Right here in Chicago.
"Home Testimony" in abundance.

NOTHING LIKE
Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure
Has ever appeared for the cure of Catarrh, Colds, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Hay Fever. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL. Sent by mail, with directions, on receipt of price, $1. Trial and sample free at our office, 70 State-st., up stairs. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
PERLEY JEFFERS & CO., Proprietors.

CATARRH.

Having now about all the calls and orders I can attend to, this advertisement will be discontinued. "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh" leads all other remedies in proportion as its virtues exceed all others. Established here nearly 7 years. Office hours 8 to 6, Sundays 2 to 4. Free trial every day. Office 169 East Madison-st.
DR. C. R. SYKES.

TEAS.

TEAS
AT FIRST COST,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,
AT
C. JEVNE'S,
Nos. 1 & 3 North Clark-st.,
And Corner of Market and Randolph-sts.
PRICES RANGE FROM
25 Cts. to $1.00.

CHIROPODIST.

FEET
A. WILLARD, M.D.,
209 State-st., cor. Adams.
SPECIALTY—Diseases of the Feet, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, and Ingrowing Nails eradicated in a few minutes without pain or blood.
REFERENCES:
SAM TURNER, CHAS. B. FARWELL,
DR. W. W. ALLPORT, DR. W. C. LYMAN.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

REAL ESTATE.

Brisk Activity in Rents, but No Advance in Prices.

The Great Market Hall, and the Supply of Money Heads of the Demand.

Payments Slower—Agents Turning Their Attention to Farm Loans.

The Sales of the Week Not Very Numerous or Important.

The approach of the 1st of May naturally brings with it an increase in the business of house and store agents; but there has been no change in the general condition of the rent market, which remains as we have heretofore described it. The cheaper houses are the most in request, and are rapidly finding tenants.

IN THE LOAN MARKET

good loans are scarce, agents pine for applicants, and principals are puzzled. Money seeking investment is far in excess of the demand. It is true that there are no low-priced loans noted, but this is owing to the fact that no choice names, combined with choice property, have put in an appearance. Agents are endeavoring to turn an honest penny by investing their funds outside the city. In the dearth of city applicants farm mortgages are being looked after. These, when carefully taken at 9 per cent interest and 3½ per cent commission, are believed by some to be more profitable than the majority of city loans. Some agents are endeavoring to infuse a degree of vim into their operations by offering small loans at 7 per cent; but this is a risky business, and has to be conducted with extraordinary care to make the investments perfectly safe. Payments are not so good as they ought to be, and there is a slight increase in the ranks of defaulters.

THE IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS

of the past week were few, but the following are noted as showing some indication of the state of the market:

The two blocks between Archer avenue and Lyman street, bounded southeast by Farrell street, $30,000; three years, at 9 per cent.

Madison street, 20 feet, south front, between Dearborn and Clark streets, with improvements, $20,000; five years, at 8 per cent.

Peoria street, northeast corner of West Tyler street, with dwelling, $8,000; five years, at 9 per cent.

West Washington street, 33 feet, north front, 150 feet west of Ashland avenue, $13,000; five years, at 8 per cent.

Prairie avenue, 48 feet, east front, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, $10,000; five years, at 8 per cent.

Town of Evanston, 48 acres, to secure a note of $3,750; payable to the National Life-Insurance Company, interest at 7 per cent.

Michigan avenue, 27 feet, east front, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, and also part of lot 4 in Lloyds Tract, $60,000; five years, at 8 per cent.

West Randolph street, 50 feet, north front, between May and Ann streets, $2,500; three years, at 8 per cent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.

	1877.		1876.	
Instruments	No.	Cons'dera'n.	No.	Cons'dera'n.
Trust deeds	130	$ 256,364	143	$ 331,467
Mortgages	38	93,823	41	81,197
Aggregate	168	$ 350,172	184	$ 372,664
Releases	170		221	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM APRIL 1 TO APRIL 21.

	1877.		1876.	
Instruments	No.	Cons'dera'n.	No.	Cons'dera'n.
Trust deeds	438	$ 1,076,592	515	$ 1,254,457
Mortgages	108	211,000	123	323,130
Aggregate	546	$ 1,281,482	638	$ 1,567,587
Releases	407		639	

THE SALES OF THE WEEK,

as reported below, disclose a better feeling in the real-estate market. Most of the transactions now make are sales of small and cheap lots.

A. J. Averell has sold a three-story marble-front house, No. 522 Michigan avenue, for A. H. Treat to Chauncey B. Blair, for $18,000; house and ninety-seven feet of ground known as No. 14 Elm st., for W. B. Stone to A. D. Ellis, for $20,000; three-story marble-front house, No. 664 Michigan avenue, for William T. Gibson to Belle Sibley, for $13,000.

T. B. Boyd has sold 320 acres of improved farm land for W. I. Davis, near Dwight, in Livingston County, Ill., for $18,000; for C. Tracy, of Chicago, eight lots on Thirty-fifth street, near Halsted, for $8,000; for A. W. Redington, a frame house on Peoria street, near Fulton, for $4,500; for Dr. Ankeny, of Des Moines, Ia., a brick house on Washington street, near Oakley, for $7,000.

John J. McElroy sold north 50 feet of west ¾ of northwest ¼ of Sec. 33, 40, 13, to James S. Hagner, for $20,000.

Alfred Cecil sold house and lot on LaSalle street, north of Goethe street, east front, to Charles W. Mead, for $12,000.

E. W. Fay sold house and lot on Adams street, west of Centre avenue, south front, to Charles W. Pierce, for $12,000.

H. C. Ayer sold 50x100 feet on Huron street, east of Cass street, south front, to Elizabeth Stickney, for $10,000.

John Cabot sold house and lot on Johnson place, north of Thirty-ninth street, to John F. Weare, for $6,500.

William E. Traver sold house and lot on Adams street, West of Oakley street, to Mary E. Potter, for $6,500.

Albert T. Hall sold house and lot on Michigan avenue, north of Thirty-third street, for $8,300.

Granville S. Ingraham sold 35x106 feet on Sherman street, north of Polk street, with improvements, for $15,500 to Monroe Frank, for $15,000.

Ira Brown sold 10 lots at Thornton to Mary V. Anthony for $1,000. Four lots at Park Ridge to John Ansel for $1,200, and 3 lots at LaGrange to Mary Waltz for $300.

Chase & Dwight sold for John W. Hersey the house and lot No. 231 North LaSalle street for $8,570.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, April 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Elizabeth st, 135¼ ft s of Washington st, e f, 21x89 9-10 ft, with building, dated April 20..... $ 6,500

Fulton st, s e cor of Robey st, n f, 101 123 ft (except s 32 of w 68 ft), dated April 20..... 12,200

Twelfth st, 150 ft s of Michigan av, s f, 50x75 ft, dated April 20..... 6,000

Vernon av, 297 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 66x138 9-10 ft, dated April 14..... 12,000

Clyde st, 436 ft s of West Twelfth st, e f, 25x123ft, with building, dated April 17..... 3,000

Same as the above, dated April 16..... 3,000

Hamilton av, 460 ft s of West Adams st, e f, 24x128 ft, dated March 15..... 3,500

West Polk st, 25 ft e of May st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated March 15..... 2,000

West Madison st, s w cor of Desplaines st, s f, 41 12-100x100 2-10 ft, with buildings known as the Desplaines House, dated April 21; Joseph Freund to James Bolton..... 40,000

The premises Nos. 14 and 15 Bishop court, dated April 21 (James Bolton to Rosina Freund)..... 20,000

North Oakley st, 146 ft n of North av, n f, 25x124 ft, with buildings, dated April 17..... 4,500

Rokee st, 137 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 20x125 ft, with buildings, dated March 28..... 3,600

Michigan st, 95½ ft s of South Market st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 21..... 2,000

Canal st, 50 ft n of Fourteenth st, e f, 25 x115 9-10 ft, dated April 19..... 2,500

Division st, 50 ft w of Pleasant st, s f, 22 vacant ft, with building 30x—38, dated April 20..... 1,100

Park av, 238 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 90x 124 ft, dated April 19..... 6,300

West Twelfth st, 300 ft w of Centre av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated April 18..... 3,500

Webster av, s e corner of Lincoln Place, s f, 103x125 ft, dated April 14..... 5,640

The premises No. 1894 South Dearborn st, dated April 21..... 3,500

The premises No. 382½ Fulton st, dated April 3..... 500

Undivided 2-9 of the premises No. 129 Park av, dated April 11..... 1,600

Undivided 1-3 of same, dated April 14..... 1,600

Park av, 227 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 60 ft to alley, dated April 10..... 8,000

Undivided 3-5 of the above, dated April 21..... 1,600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greenwood av, 917 1-10 ft sof Forty-third st, w f, 50x132 ft, running e to Hyde Park, dated April 20..... $ 3,000

Hyde Park, 330 ft s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 50x137 ft, dated April 21..... 1,600

Champlain av, east s w cor of Forty-second st, e f, 10 10-12x134 ft, with building, dated March 7..... 4,500

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House, filed for record during the week ending Saturday, April 21: City sales, 68; consideration, $375,000. North of city limits—Sales, 2; consideration, $5,400. South of city limits—Sales, 14; consideration, $49,075. Total sales, 90. Total consideration, $433,415.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SOAPY LEVY.

SENT UP WITH HIS GANG.

Soapy Levy and two of his proteges were before Justice Foote yesterday morning on the old, old charge of swindling, and, after a long and tedious examination, were held over to the Grand Jury in the sum of $5,000 each. The main facts in the case are as follows: A few weeks ago a man by the name of Charles Riddle, and his wife, came here from Grand Rapids, Mich., on their way to Kansas. For want of a better place to stay, they went to the place of one Loftus, on Clark street. Alexander Loftus, the son of the proprietor, made himself very agreeable to Riddle, and soon learned that the latter had $500 about his clothes. As the Granger was going to Kansas it was quite natural he should want a gun, and it was not long before he expressed a desire that Loftus should show him where to go for the article. Loftus, who is one of the Levy gang, of course piloted his unsuspecting friend to No. 99 North Canal street, a den adjacent to Levy's clothing-house. After the gun question had been disposed of it was a very simple matter for Charles Harris, another young reprobate in with the gang, to pull out a pack of cards and propose a game with the Granger. The latter was easily induced to try his luck, and for a time all was well with him, and he smiled with satisfaction as he took in several small sums of money, and made a haul of a $20 gold watch. Thus encouraged, he did what a thousand other fools have done before him—risked his all with the magnificent idea that he was going to make his fortune. Of course he lost every cent he had. Loftus played the virtuous, and did the proper amount of blustering, and threatened to have Harris and Riddle arrested. Of course the latter was scared, and took his leave rather abruptly.

He afterwards reported his loss to police headquarters, and, in order to keep him quiet in future, the gang of swindlers gave him $490 as a sort of a sop. But the police had violent hands on Riddle, and detained him as a witness when the case should come up. In the meantime Levy says he received a note signed "Yours truly"—nothing more—and suggesting that if Levy could arrange that matter with the Michigan Granger, the writer would pay him for his trouble. Thereupon Levy employed ex-Detective Chapin, who is now in duress, to confer with the witness and endeavor to persuade him to leave the State. The thing came to light, however, some days ago, and all hands were arrested and held for hearing. When the case came up before Justice Summerfield, they all took a change of venue to Justice Foote, whence arose the proceedings of yesterday morning. Prosecuting-Attorney Boyden and Mr. Atwater represented the State and the complainant respectively, while still Felker and a man named Horton bolstered up the cause of the gang.

All the facts above detailed were gone over and over again, the defense endeavoring to show that the complainant engaged in a regular game of gambling; that Levy had nothing to do with the matter; that he did not own the premises, but that they were leased to a man named Raymond, who, as the agent for the property testified, was not Levy; that it would be ridiculous to attempt to spirit a witness away when he was in charge of the Police Department; in short, that the whole thing was immaculate and could not be held with the possible exception of Harris, who might be brought in under the charge of gambling. Horton claimed that Loftus was as pure as the driven snow—or something to that effect.

But Justice Foote sat down upon all such pleadings by quietly remarking that it was quite obvious that Levy knew who stole the money, and that all three knew just how the money was taken and from whom it was taken. Under the circumstances, he could do no less than decide that there was sufficient evidence to hold all three to the Grand Jury, and to put them under bonds of $5,000 each.

THE CANAL.

COMMISSIONER BRAINARD.

In order to find out how much the canal had been damaged by the recent flood, and to get other information on the subject, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Commissioner Brainard yesterday, and had the subjoined interview with him:

"What damage was done to the canal by the recent flood?"

"Well, you know the Desplaines River broke into the canal in three places at Willow Springs, washing away the bank and the tow-path?"

"Yes, but how much will it cost to make the repairs?"

"In round figures, about $5,000 to excavate the earth.

"How much earth do you estimate was deposited in the canal?"

"I should judge about 5,000 cubic yards."

"Will much time be required to remove it?"

"We have removed most of it now,—enough so that boats can pass in a channel on the berme bank. We will excavate the other at our leisure. The difficulty is this: The high banks on either side necessitate handling the dirt three times. It is dredged out and put on a scow and then taken to a point where we have a crane. We cannot dredge out, and throw it ashore with a crane. And this difficulty increases the cost of the work."

"How much of the canal bank was destroyed?"

"The main break was something like 100 feet wide, and the water at Willow Springs was raised eight or nine feet higher than ordinary, and five feet higher than at Bridgeport, and that made a current this way."

WHAT IS THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE CANAL so far as the delivery of water is concerned?"

"It is not taking any water from the South Branch, and will not under sixty days, as the supply now comes from the Desplaines. If it were not for the Ogden Ditch we could clean the South Branch every three days."

"There is plenty of water in the canal?"

"Yes."

"What would be the effect on the South Branch of closing the gates at the Summit, and keeping them so except when locking a vessel through?"

"It would have no effect. The locks at the Summit are used simply to shut off the water when we drain the canal between there and Lockport. During a freshet the water shuts the gates and then runs this way. Whenever there is unusually high water that will occur. All the water that the canal cannot discharge comes this way."

"How much is the canal taking in now at Bridgeport?"

"About 85,000 cubic feet a minute."

"That has no effect on the river?"

"None at all. The water from the Desplaines comes through the Ogden Ditch and turns around the corner into the canal. This flow prevents the South Branch from moving."

"How much is discharged at Lockport?"

"About 45,000 cubic feet a minute."

"Suppose the Summit gates were now closed, wouldn't there be enough water draining into the canal south of Summit to fax its power of delivery to its fullest degree, and would not the water from the Ogden Ditch then create a current in the South Branch out into the lake?"

"As to the first part of the question I cannot say. As to the second, yes; as it was in the last freshet, if there was more water in the river than the canal could take away; but that doesn't often happen."

The reporter then called on

CITY ENGINEER CHESBROUGH,

and interrogated him with the following result:

"How much water is at present running into the river from the west fork of the South Branch and Ogden's ditch?"

"I am unable to tell. No measurements have been made. There is nobody to do it. But the quantity is variable. As the stream falls the flow diminishes. It is undoubtedly very much less now that it was ten days ago, and will continue to grow less in the absence of rains."

"Have you any idea as to the effect of the late freshet in the bed of the South Branch?"

"No. I have had no opportunity to look into the matter. Some are apprehensive that the docks and parts of the river will be filled with a mud deposit, but there has been no examination to learn the extent of the deposit."

"Will an examination be made?"

"I have no doubt of it, if the property-owners find that vessels cannot get in. I have heard no complaints thus far."

"What will be done toward damming the Ogden ditch and preventing similar outbreaks?"

"The Desplaines cannot any more be kept out of the Chicago River than you can prevent the wind from blowing, if a freshet comes. If the ditch could be dammed up, the people on the other side would not only remonstrate, but would cut away the dam, as they have done already. They cut away the small dam, but that would have amounted to nothing in a freshet. I understand Mr. Ogden is now used for putting a dyke (not a dam) along the river."

"Can nothing be done about that ditch?"

"I don't believe it, but I am not lawyer enough to give an opinion. Perhaps the State might do something towards closing it up by exercising the right of eminent domain; but the City of Chicago has no power to stop the water running through it. But if it was not there, the water would come this way during a freshet. I saw that years ago."

Mayor Heath stated, that as soon as he found time he intended to have a conference with the authorities of the Town of Lyons, and see if another dam could not be constructed.

HOYNE'S HEADQUARTERS.

THE UNITED WEATHS GRAND JURY

sat again yesterday, and put the finishing touches to their rather protracted investigation of the Cook County National Bank's rotten management. The testimony is now all in, rather earlier than was anticipated, however, and the investigators will in all probability present their findings to-morrow in the proper form. It is believed that they have not yet made out an indictment against Allen, but that they are deeply cogitating as to just what they shall do about the case. Judge Blodgett was out of the city yesterday, so that an indictment could not have been returned even if it had been prepared, and there is good reason to believe that it has not yet been drawn up. After closing their examination of the bank case, the jury looked into the case of William Pinkler, charged with smuggling, and that of James Clifford, who was held by Commissioner Hoyne on the charge of counterfeiting. The jury failed to find an indictment against Clifford, and he was accordingly discharged from jail. The jury, after further considering one or two small cases, adjourned, without returning any indictments, until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WALSH, THE DISTILLER.

District-Attorney Bangs and Jim Walsh, the distiller, have disagreed. Walsh's troubles with the Government, growing out of his connection with the Au Sable distillery, have been before the public for some time, but the much-prosecuted Jim succeeded the other day in compromising with the Government by the payment of a fine of $5,000, on the condition, as he stoutly maintains, that he was not to testify either for or against the Government in any of the whisky cases. It seems that there was either a queer misunderstanding as to the precise terms of the compromise, or that Judge Bangs is going back on the arrangement. The difference of opinion alluded to came to light yesterday morning, when the case of John C. Meyers, the wholesale vinegar man of alleged crooked predilections, came up before Commissioner Hoyne for hearing. Meyers was arrested a few days ago, it will be remembered, on the charge of defrauding the Government out of its revenues, or, more particularly, of receiving certain distilled spirits and highwines to be used in vinegar-making in a clandestine manner from the Au Sable distillery, on all of which the taxes had not been paid. As Walsh has an interest in the said concern, it was thought that his testimony might be of some importance in tracing the matter to the bottom. He was, therefore, summoned as a witness. The Commissioner first listened to the tale of William McCabe and Henry Murphy, two Government witnesses, who testified to having hauled, on one occasion, fifteen barrels of the crooked from the distillery to a point about three miles from Walsh's place in Chicago. Here they were met by the two Goslins, Tom and Billy, who directed them where to unload the stuff. They arrived one night last July, and, during a heavy rain-storm, unloaded the goods, and returned to the distillery. Their lame description of the place where they dumped the spoiled would seem to indicate that it was at Meyers' vinegar factory, which happens to be at No. 114 North Desplaines street, "about three blocks from Walsh's."

Having gotten all these witnesses could tell, the District Attorney called upon Walsh to take the stand. He was then asked how far Meyers' factory was from his distillery. Thereupon Walsh rather indignantly replied that he should refuse to answer any questions put to him for the reasons as above stated.

Messrs. Pope and Vocke, Meyers' attorneys, objected to the question.

Judge Bangs offered to refer it to an arbitration committee consisting of one—Commissioner Hoyne. That functionary, however, was opposed to deciding so important a question, and said he preferred to leave the matter to Judge Blodgett.

Judge Bangs pressed Walsh for an answer, but the latter still refused to be catechized, and remarked that the District Attorney couldn't bamboozle him; that if the officer had gone outside of his authority in making this compromise he would have to take the consequences.

As everything was at a standstill, Judge Bangs agreed to give the witness till 2 o'clock to decide whether he would answer questions or not.

When the case again came up at 2 o'clock, Walsh refused, firmly but respectfully, to answer the questions whether he knew the defendant; whether he had been a previous testimony; whether he had any knowledge of the delivery in Chicago by Murphy and McCabe of any distilled spirits or highwines during the last fifteen months; and whether he knew of any directions having been given these persons concerning said delivery. To the last interrogatory Walsh replied that if he was to answer he would say no, but that he should still decline to become a witness.

Judge Bangs had taken down the questions and noted the refusal of the witness to answer. He now proceeded to incorporate these in a motion to commit the witness for contempt, and, having gotten everything ready, he handed the document to Commissioner Hoyne, who signed it. The Judge was about to take the papers in his hands and deposit it with Judge Drummond, when Meyers' attorneys asked for a delay until Monday morning for the purpose of talking the matter over with the recalcitrant witness, and endeavoring to persuade him that his best course will be to tell all he knows. The request was granted. Unless Walsh should repent of his decision by that time, Judge Bangs will apply to Judge Blodgett for the purpose of having him committed for contempt. The Judge insists that his arrangement with Walsh was that the latter was not to testify against the Government, but there was no promise that he should not be called upon to testify for the Government if his evidence became necessary.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed Friday afternoon against Newton Rappelye, a boot and shoe dealer at No. 123 Twenty-second street, and a member of the former firm of Rappelye & Boutecou. The petitioning creditors are D. W. Wright & Co., who claim $911.75; Cowles, Curtis & Co., $339.70; and Balch, Kent & Co., $580, and they charge on the 13th of April he made an assignment of all his property to William C. Bishopp with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors, and on the same day concealed himself to avoid service of legal process, and left the district. He is wholly insolvent. In January last, when he became indebted to the petitioning creditors, he represented that he had a stock of boots and shoes worth $5,000, and owed no debts, and on these representations he obtained credit. Since January he has bought $5,000 worth of goods, on which he made no payments. The stock which was assigned to Bishopp was only worth $4,000, showing a deficit of $6,000 since January. Mr. Bishopp is irresponsible, and it is charged, he is acting in collusion with Rappelye, and in his interest. Since his appointment he has kept the store closed, and has recently sold nearly all the goods at wholesale for cash, many at a loss of 33 per cent. He has refused to give any information of his proceedings, or of the amount realized, and the petitioners fear that he is intending to clear out and join Rappelye as soon as he has disposed of the remainder of the stock. A rule to show cause was issued; also, a warrant for the arrest of Rappelye and Bishopp, the bail being fixed at $3,000; a warrant for the seizure of the goods, and an injunction to prevent Bishopp from selling or otherwise disposing of any of Rappelye's property in his possession.

THE FIFTH WARD.

RESULT OF A RECOUNT.

The Special Committee, consisting of Ald. Throop, Stewart, and Waldo, appointed to canvass the returns of the late municipal election in the Fifth Ward, "and count the votes if necessary," met yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber. It will be remembered that in that ward there were three candidates for the office of Alderman—Messrs. David Dunne, John D. Tully, and Peter Leddy. From the returns made by the police on the night of election it appeared that Dunne was elected, and by the count made by the judges of election Dunne was elected by the figuring of Mr. John Moody, the City Clerk. It appeared, however, that Dunne and Tully had each received 1,813 votes. About that time Tully appeared with the notification that he was convinced that the election had not been conducted properly, and that, if the votes were counted, he it would be found could justly claim the office. Hence the appointing and instructing of the Committee aforesaid. They met yesterday and the candidates, with their lawyers—Thomas Moran and John Forsythe for Mr. Dunne, and Mr. John Boufield for Mr. Tully—were present.

The Committee was at first at a loss to know how to proceed. The lawyers of the different sides, of course expressed diverse opinions, and at last City Attorney Tuthill was called in. The latter gentleman said that the Committee should proceed to carry out the instructions given by the Council in the resolution that had been adopted. He read the resolution, and the Committee commenced the comparison of the poll-books and tally-sheets, and the count of the ballots. The work kept the Committee several hours, and the showing was that in the First Precinct of the ward Tully had seven votes more than were accredited to him on the returns; in the Fourth Precinct, two more; Fifth Precinct seven more; and Seventh Precinct two more. Dunne gained two both in the Second and Sixth Precincts.

The two disputed precincts were the Fifth and the Third, where both sides laid particular stress upon the accuracy of the returns, which showed in the Fifth that Dunne had received 183 votes and Tully 136. The canvass showed that Dunne had received 77 votes and Tully 443, or a majority greater by 66 votes than gives him in the returns. Among the ballots of that precinct were found 45 which contained no name of candidate for Alderman, and 11 ballots for candidates other than Tully and Dunne. The total of these—66—added to 77,—the number of straight Dunne votes, as ascertained by the canvass,—make 143, or the number given by the judges to Dunne. Therefore it would appear that the judges had taken upon themselves to cast those stray votes for Dunne. In the Third Precinct the returns were: Dunne, 405; Tully, 138. The count makes it: Dunne, 397; Tully, 145. Therefore, outside of the Tully gain in the Fifth Precinct Tully has a gain of 22 votes, and conceding Dunne the 143 votes in the Fifth Precinct returns, Tully would still have a majority of 22 votes. The total vote of the ward is: Tully, 1,381; Dunne, 1,295. Tully's majority, 86.

Those are the facts that the Committee will report to the Council as the result of their labors, and they will probably be acted upon and the controversy disposed of immediately, as Dunne announced that he should make no further contest. It can be easily drawn from the result of the Committee's work that there is a surprising amount of carelessness, ignorance, or untrustworthiness displayed by certain judges of election. That Alderman who recommended the appointment of the judges who committed the above-noted errors should be proud of his work.

Mr. Tully is a Republican, and the first one elected from the Fifth Ward in many years.

HAPPILY SETTLED.

THE MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

When the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church was built, and the congregation had come to consider and ponder over the cost, it was ascertained that they were in debt about $30,000 for the land and $145,000 for the building. And the trouble has been for several years that nobody could perceive any sensible diminution of this great burden. On the contrary, it has increased, the fire and the panic, with their consequent train of evils, making it very difficult for the congregation to pull through with the regular payments. Yet, in spite of all this, by the aid of several private subscriptions, the debt was reduced to $100,000, at which figure it stood a year ago. But the prospect of cutting down this amount seemed almost hopeless, at least in the near future, and there was indeed some talk about the propriety of abandoning the church edifice, and building a more unpretentious one in another locality. This plan, however, was given up, the members wisely concluding it best to remain where they were, utilize what they had, and endeavor by close economy to finally wipe out their large debt. It will be remembered that Dr. Ellis, the pastor, believing the condition of the church to be hopeless, resigned his charge and went away. To make matters worse, a number of members withdrew, and many of the pews were given up, thus decreasing the usual annual revenue from that source. At this stage Dr. L. D. Boone stepped forward and generously assumed $32,000 of the indebtedness. This reduced the debt to something like $60,000, which sum included both principal and interest, but which has since been increased to nearly $65,000 by the addition of $5,000 of unpaid interest.

In May, 1876,

THE REV. J. W. CUSTIS

was called by a unanimous vote to the pastorate. He accepted, and entered upon his work the 1st of June ensuing. Although seven-eighths of the congregation did not believe it possible to save the property on account of the terrible financial depression throughout the country, yet they all rallied heroically around their pastor. He was greatly favored by accessions to the church by letter and baptism, and a new spirit seemed to be infused throughout every branch of the work. Early last September he was compelled to face the enormous debt by a note from the president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, calling for the payment of back interest and additional security for the large amount of money that Company had loaned the church. Mr. Custis soon made fast friends of the President, Mr. John E. Dewitt, Mr. E. R. Seccomb, the Superintendent of Loans; and Mr. Warfield, the Financial Agent of the Company in this city, who were impressed by his evident determination to pay the debt. When, however, Mr. Custis spoke to his congregation on the subject they shook their heads in despair and began to reproach themselves for having induced him to put himself under such a load, only, as it seemed, to be crushed by it. He, however, shouldered the burden, and without the knowledge of a single member of his congregation entered into a negotiation with the Insurance Company for a settlement of a little more than one-half of the debt. He was greatly hindered by an illness of six weeks during the winter, caused by overwork, but succeeded, notwithstanding, in securing a firm basis for the negotiation upon which he had entered. When success seemed to him more than probable, a few weeks ago, he announced to the congregation what he was doing, and the people were dumb with unbelief, as he expresses it. During the past week Mr. DeWitt and Mr. Seccomb have been in the city, and the work of Mr. Custis has been consummated. The arrangement involves the payment of the second mortgage of $33,000, which is entirely provided for by contributions from various gentlemen, and the payment of $10,000 or $12,000 of back interest. Generous contributions have already been made by Messrs. A. B. Meeker, John R. Wrenn, John K. Rowley, D. G. Hamilton, William Card, and others, and services of great value have been rendered by Messrs. Norman T. Gassette, Cyrus Bentley, and B. F. Jacobs, those of Mr. Gassette being deserving of special mention. The pastor now contemplates with intense satisfaction the reduction of the debt from $100,000 to $30,000, which sum, at the low rate of interest the church is paying, will be abundantly provided for during the coming year. This glad news is here announced to its members for the first time, but will be commented upon by the pastor this morning. It will probably suggest itself to some minds that it would be a good thing if a few other gentlemen of the cloth, in this city and all over the country, were to imitate Mr. Custis' energetic and praiseworthy action.

OBITUARY.

MOSES W. LESTER.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a brief mention of the terrible accident which befel Mr. Moses W. Lester on Friday afternoon. He fell through the elevator-hole in the store of his sons at 57 State street, and was precipitated from the third floor to the basement. It was hoped that his naturally strong constitution might enable him to recover from the wounds he received; and for many hours his strong and steady pulse encouraged this idea, but he never rallied to full consciousness, and died at about 11 o'clock Friday night, thirty hours after his fall.

Mr. Lester was born at Old Griswold, Conn., Jan. 28, 1803. He was a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the old Puritan divine, and always kept to the faith of his fathers, therein differing widely from his kinsman Aaron Burr and others of the same stock. He lived and died a member of the New England (Congregational) Church, of which Mr. Chamberlain is pastor. Mr. Lester's father was a well-to-do New England farmer, a man of high character and old-fashioned local distinction. His brother, Mr. C. Edwards Lester, is well-known as a writer,—the author of "The Glory and Shame of England," "The Napoleon Dynasty," "Our First 100 Years," etc. Mr. M. W. Lester had lived in Chicago about twenty years. He was a man firm in his friendship, and consistent and blameless in his course of life. He died honored and respected, warmly loved, and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

THOMAS L. M'INTOSH,

assistant manager of the Lakeside Publishing Company, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his residence, corner of Warren avenue and Paxe street. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1826, emigrated to Canada in his young, and subsequently was connected with various papers there, being one of the founders of the Hamilton (Ontario) *Banner*, now the *Times*. He came to Chicago in 1866, and previous to his association with the Lakeside Company was foreman for Church, Goodman & Donnelley, and mechanical manager of the *Legal News*. His position among the typographical craft of this city was a prominent one. Aside from his trade, he was a fair actor, having appeared on the stage in New York and other places, and a good Shakespearean scholar. While at his business Saturday, he complained of pain in the chest, and was told by his physician that he had pleurisy. He remained at home and seemed to be getting better. Yesterday morning after speaking pleasantly about getting up to breakfast, his wife noticed that he was distressed, and, upon going to him, found that he was dying. He expired almost the instant she reached his side. Rheumatism of the heart proved to be the cause. The funeral will take place from his late home at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Financial Situation Unchanged—Currency Shipments to New York.

The Produce Markets Active and Stronger—Wheat Buoyant and Wanted for Shipment.

FINANCIAL.

The supply of paper at the banks was moderate. Some institutions reported an increase in the demand for loans, but the general situation was unchanged. The banks would be ready to accept larger offerings of paper, as they find their loanable resources growing on their hands.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street the same rates nominally prevail, with few transactions.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium, but became firmer towards the end of business.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Days.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 3,672,650.18	$422,171.87
Tuesday	3,460,786.94	265,775.23
Wednesday	3,221,153.38	309,508.27
Thursday	3,221,153.38	309,508.27
Friday	3,275,150.49	308,338.14
Saturday	2,966,326.43	303,418.84
Total	$19,702,723.83	$1,857,562.06
Corresponding week last year	$18,367,300.53	$1,695,319.21

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 106⅜@106⅝ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 94@93¾ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	480	483
France	5143¾	5115¾
Belgium	5145	5115
Switzerland	5143¾	5115¾
Germany	95¾	96
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27¼
Austria	46	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s of '65	110¼	110
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	110¾	110
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	112¾	113¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	113¾	113¾
United States 10-40s	113¾	113¾
United States new 5s of '81	111¾	112
United States currency 6s	124	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ₰ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
North Chicago 7 ₰ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*95	....
West Chicago 7 ₰ ct. bonds	*95	....
City Railway, South Side, ex div	150	....
City Railway, West Side	172½	....
City Railway, North Side	147	....
Traders' Insurance Company, ex div	123	125
Chamber of Commerce, ex div	69	71
Expositions	30	35
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock	135	140

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Gold firm, and advanced from 106⅜ to 107 on a decline in consols and warlike advices from Europe. Cash gold was in better demand, and loaned flat to 1 per cent for borrowing.

Silver bars, greenbacks, 127¼; gold, 119. Silver coin, ½ discount.

Government strong.

Railroad bonds quiet.

State securities quiet and nominal.

It was a day of havoc at the Stock Exchange, there having been a general decline in stocks ranging from ½@8 per cent. Strictly speaking there was no panic, but a condition as near to one as possible. The heavy decline (in Philadelphias) in Pennsylvania Railroad stock this morning, amounting to about 10 per cent, part of which was recovered before the close, added to the vague feeling of apprehension, and to the general demoralization which prevailed. The market opened firm, and coal stocks advanced ½@1 per cent. Subsequently the entire list became heavy, and declined ½@6 per cent. The latter being Ft. Wayne. There was no pressure to sell, and the market was quite active during the morning, sales up to noon reaching 85,000 shares, with the principal activity in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and New York Central. All trunk-line shares were weak and lower, partly in sympathy with the sudden break in Pennsylvania shares at Philadelphia, but the room was very bearish, and there was no effort made to stem the downward current among the leading shares. New York Central and Rock Island led the market on the decline, the former dropping from 91¼ to 88, and the latter from 89¾ to 85¾. Lake Shore declined from 48 to 47 regular, and to 46¼ seller 30; Michigan Central from 40¾ to 39¼ regular, and to 38½ seller 60; Northwestern common from 17 to 16; preferred from 41¾ to 40¼; St. Paul from 16¾ to 15¾; preferred from 28¾ to 27; Western Union from 57¾ to 57, and Union Pacific from 65¾ to 64. There were some rumors about a further reduction in telegraph rates. Coal stocks, which were all better at the opening, have declined with the general list. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced from 45 to 46, and declined to 43¾. Delaware & Hudson advanced from 40¼ to 41, and declined to 39¾. Morris & Essex from 80¼ to 80, and declined to 78. New Jersey Central from 79¼ to 78, and declined to 77¼. Quicksilver from 13¾ to 13, and declined to 12¾. Pacific Mail from 16¾ to 16¼, and declined to 15¾. Mariposa preferred from 33¾ to 33, and declined to 32¾. Adams Express from 91 to 90, and declined to 89. Wells, Fargo & Co. from 92 to 91, and declined to 90. American Express from 56 to 55, and declined to 54. United States Express from 42 to 41, and declined to 40. New York Central scrip from 94 to 93, and declined to 92. Erie from 8¾ to 8, and declined to 7¾. Erie preferred from 17¾ to 16¾, and declined to 16. Hartford & Erie from 3¾ to 3, and declined to 2¾. Harlem from 137 to 135, and declined to 134. Harlem preferred from 137 to 135, and declined to 134. Michigan Central from 39¾ to 38¾, and declined to 38. Panama from 125 to 124, and declined to 123. Union Pacific from 66¾ to 66, and declined to 65¾. Lake Shore from 48¾ to 47, and declined to 46¾. Illinois Central from 49 to 48¾, and declined to 48. Cleveland & Pittsburg from 79¼ to 78¾, and declined to 78. Northwestern from 17¾ to 16¾, and declined to 16¼. Northwestern preferred from 41¾ to 40¼, and declined to 40. The latter was the lowest point reached in the day's business. The market closed weak at the following range of prices for the leading shares:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Pacific Mail	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾
Western Union	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾
Quicksilver	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾
Quicksilver preferred	28¾	28

PASTIMES.

Opening Game of the Chicago Ball Season.

The Indianapolis Boys Sit Down on Louisville.

A Special Meeting of the League Called at Cincinnati.

What Malone Is Doing and Hoping in Philadelphia.

Amateur Prophets Guessing About the Championship.

Detroit's Club—Minnesota Gossip—Correspondents Satisfied.

Some Talk That Will Interest All Classes of Readers.

BASE-BALL.

OPENING OF THE SEASON IN CHICAGO.

The weather having graciously relaxed yesterday for the purpose, the Chicago champions opened the season in a game with the Fairbanks Club, the most prominent local organization. The attendance was fair, and the interest mainly centred, of course, in the play of the team, which Chicago sends out this season to try for another flag to take the place of the one which floated for the first time yesterday. The pennant is some forty feet long, with the national colors, and an inscription to the effect that the Chicago Club is entitled to fly the champion flag of the year 1876.

The White Stockings were pleasantly received with a round of applause as they made their appearance. They are, as friends of the game know, changed in several positions, as the score below shows. The idea of parti-colored caps having been adhered to, it was necessary to make some changes to meet the difference in the team. Barnes, Spalding, and Hines retained their colors, and the other six showed up as follows: Anson, gray; McVey, red and white; Peters, red; Bradley, blue and white; Glenn, black and white; Waite, purple and white. It seems necessary to suggest to the management that Waite's color is impossible to be distinguished from Glenn's, and hardly from Bradley's at a little distance. Let us have back the pink if we can't do any better.

The game, like all opening and one-sided contests, was a source of great amusement to the players who seemed to be especially pleased with the way that the amateurs could not make any sort of show against Bradley's curves, and struck out with freedom. Ten out of twenty-seven outs were made in this way, giving the new-old man a big record to start with. The audience greeted the old friends in their old places with the proper degree of enthusiasm, and then turned their critical attention on the work of Spalding, Bradley, and McVey. They were abundantly satisfied, and expressed the fact repeatedly. Bradley was in perfect trim, and apparently as effective as ever in his old style. He will find that, so far from there being a prejudice against him here, the public are prepared to look on him favorably for his ability last year. McVey surprised the audience who had not seen his catching, by his accuracy and ease, and Rose all, by the accuracy of his batting. Spalding can be judged from practice, as he may be long odds the best catcher who ever played in Chicago. Spalding and Bradley seemed to be equally at home on first, and neither of them made an error in that position. Hines was the only one of the band of pilgrims who could not show up as usual. The shadow of the great has over him, and he left the record of no clean match for him, and he left the record of no clean match for him, and he left the record of no clean match for

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bids for supplying books to the Chicago Public Library were opened yesterday afternoon, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Hadley Brothers & Co. About 2,000 volumes are to be supplied at once.

At a meeting of the citizens of the First Ward, held at the Grand Pacific Friday evening, Constables-elect Messrs. A. K. Hall and F. A. Brokoski were each presented with a handsome gold star by their admiring constituency.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 49; 10 a. m., 50; 12 m., 51; 3 p. m., 53; 8 p. m., 50. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.19; 8 p. m., 30.22.

The Thirteenth Ward Republican Club made another unsuccessful attempt to settle some unfinished business last evening at Benz's Hall on Lake street, near Robey, and will try it again when it is probable a quorum can be obtained.

Messrs. Nalensi & Sons, Tunis, will offer through the house of George P. Gore & Co., Friday and Saturday next, a line of Turkish rugs, Oriental embroideries, Persian tapestries, etc., etc. For particulars see the auction columns of this paper to-day.

The resolutions in regard to oleomargarine, adopted at the recent Convention of the Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association, have been printed in the form of a petition, which is receiving a large number of signatures, and will be presented to the Legislature in a few days.

The Governing Committee of the Provision, Grain, and Stock Exchange met yesterday afternoon and reconsidered the motion to hold a meeting for the election of officers Monday. They decided not to have a new election, and so the present incumbents will continue in office.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests upon Mrs. Walsh, who died of heart disease at the corner of Dearborn and Elm streets, and upon an unknown man, supposed to be John Handorf, who was found yesterday floating in the river near the Chicago & Alton Railroad bridge.

Mr. H. E. C. Peterson, the artist, who has recently returned from a long professional visit to Paris, will shortly open a life-school at his studio, Room 39 American Express Building. To advanced pupils in drawing he will afford facilities for making studies from life three afternoons of each week.

Henry. E. Knox, of the law firm of Fullerton & Knox, of New York, partner of Judge Fullerton, who took a prominent part in the Beecher case, is in the city on some law business with his correspondents, Eldridge & Tourtellotte. Mr. Knox is spending a couple of days with Gen. Eldridge at the Woodruff House.

At the annual meeting of the German Mutual Fire-Insurance Company of North Chicago, held Friday in Folz's Hall, the following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: M. Schmitz, President; F. Becker, Vice-President; J. Becker, Treasurer; J. H. Ernst, Secretary; P. Jung, A. Imhof, and P. Hein, Appraisers.

Another portion of Mr. S. S. Hayes' property in the West Division was sold at auction yesterday to satisfy a claim held by Frederick Sears. The property consisted of eleven lots on Sheldon street and Washington avenue, together with the dwellings thereon, and was disposed of to Mr. Wright, of the firm of Wright & Tyrrell, for $30,000. It is understood that the purchaser was acting for Mr. Sears.

At a special meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, held yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.: "That the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum most respectfully return their sincere thanks to all those by whom they were so efficiently assisted in their Old-Folks' concerts." As nearly as could be ascertained, the net proceeds will be about $600.

A veteran Sunday-school teacher, on being asked what in his opinion was most needed to render the work of the Sabbath-school successful, replied that he thought if some one would invent a cantata with as many parts in it as there were scholars in any Sunday-school, all of them prominent, so that at festivals all the children could be on the stage and all their parents, in the audience, he would bet a Superintendent's Bible to a lithographed ticket that its effect would [illegible] singularly beneficial.

The [illegible]icago Typographical Union, No. 16, elect[illegible] the following officers yesterday: President, [illegible] J. Carroll; Vice-President, Fred K. Tr[illegible]; Financial Secretary, William McEvoy; [illegible]ing Secretary, William F. Campbell; T[illegible]urer, Samuel E. Pluta; Executive Com[illegible], H. S. Streat, Edward J. Lafferty, James [illegible]; Board of Directors, Joseph Lang, A. [illegible]McLaughlin, Charles Harding, Edward Ir[illegible] C. McAuliff; Guardian, Charles Klossman; [illegible] to International Union, Edward M. [illegible].

[illegible] understood that a couple of gentlemen [illegible] zeal in this particular direction has been [illegible] to personal animosities rather than a [illegible] the public good are circulating peti[illegible] the removal of the South Park Com[illegible] very few signatures have been [illegible] document, however, because the [illegible] of those to whom it was present[illegible] the matter being before the Legislature, [illegible] proper to await the report of the Committee and see what their recommendation was before calling upon the courts to take any action in the premises.

The Chicago Produce Exchange held a meeting at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. Mr. D. Richards, First Vice-President, occupied the chair, and Mr. John E. Cowles acted as Secretary. The Committee on Rooms were instructed to lease premises in a convenient location for the coming year, they to report at a future meeting. The annual election of officers was then announced to take place on the second Tuesday in May. The meeting then adjourned till 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon.

"O, ho," said a scientific gent in a saloon to the saloon-keeper, as he saw the latter, after depositing an empty beer keg on the sidewalk outside, pour upon the exposed head thereof about a pint of water; "I see what that's for. You want to keep the head of that keg wet so that it won't shrink in the sun." "No, sir," replied the saloon-keeper, "I want to keep the head of that keg wet so that there will be no encouragement for blasted idiots to sit down on it and talk about the depression of the times and what the result on business might have been if the Electoral Commission had counted in Tilden. That's why."

W. B. LANGLEY.

Mr. W. B. Langley, of No. 172 Clark street, takes exceptions to certain statements contained in the report published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, after the trial of Joseph Lonergan & Co., before Justice Foote. Mr. Langley states that he is not a member of the firm of Joseph Lonergan & Co; that he was before Justice Foote as a witness against Lonergan for Luce & Co., and not as a defendant; that he did not go into Foote's office with Lonergan and his wife, but with Mr. Luce, who came after him at his office; that he swore that he did know Lonergan and had done so for a year and a half; and that he did produce certain original letters that he had written to parties who had inquired of him about Lonergan & Co. To which it may be responded that Luce & Co. believed that Langley was a member of the firm of Lonergan & Co., and endeavored to prove that fact, but were unable to do so; and that Mr. Langley went into Justice Foote's office between Lonergan and his wife, and not with Mr. Luce.

THE CHICAGO CHESS ASSOCIATION

met yesterday evening at Henrici's coffee-house, No. 174 Madison street. Mr. J. D. Adair presided.

After spending some time in social conversation and chess-games, the Association proceeded to business. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. D. Adair; Vice-President, Dr. L. H. Watson; Secretary, Chris Becker; Financial Secretary, Max Sonnenschein; Treasurer, August Blum; Executive Committee, Dr. J. B. Duff, Louis Uedeman, Mr. Burdick.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted. It was therein provided that there will be no initiation fee until after June 1, and afterwards a fee of $1 would be charged. The dues were fixed at $4 per year, payable quarterly.

Forty-two members signed the constitution and became members. A resolution was passed fixing a charge of 10 cents a day for all persons not members. The next meeting will be held on the first Saturday in May.

SUICIDAL.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, James H. Carpenter, living at No. 105 Dearborn avenue, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head and side in his room. His death was discovered by a servant girl who went to his room to clean it and found the door locked. She knew that he was in the room, and since it was unusual to find it locked, induced her to knock at the door and call him. No response being made, she told his wife, and, procuring a step-ladder, his body was seen through the transom stretched upon the floor, the blood still oozing from his wounds. The door was forced open, and he was found almost lifeless. By his side was a Hopkins & Allen revolver, five-shooter, containing one undischarged cartridge, and on the bureau near his prostrate form was a goblet containing about a tablespoonful of laudanum. The indications were that he had taken some of the laudanum, and, seating himself beside and in front of the bureau, fired the fatal shots, for it appeared that the ball which penetrated the right side of his head above the ear had passed obliquely up and out at the top and embedded itself in the bureau. The wound in the left side was just below the heart, and appeared to have been first inflicted. Deputy-Coroner Korn held the inquest in the afternoon. The evidence brought out the above facts, and the additional one that the deceased attempted suicide by cutting his throat just after the great fire, and that he had since been melancholy and at times partially deranged. The jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death as above described while suffering from temporary insanity. He was 59 years of age, and leaves a wife and several small children.

PUTTING A ST. LOUIS MAN DOWN.

The deepest dejection prevails in St. Louis over the ignominious outcome of the Southern Hotel fire. A man coming up on the Alton Road a few nights ago tried to provoke some sympathy and create a reputation for himself by alleging that he had been there, and describing the fearful scenes he had witnessed, but in less than a quarter of an hour the smoking-car was deserted or filled by sleepers, while his last surviving auditor, with a full-sized No. 13 yawn, remarked to him: "See here, sonny, I won't be too hard on you, for perhaps you ain't to blame for being born or brought up at St. Louis, and now you're coming away from it, which is a point in your favor. But don't you come bothering people with your fire stories. It was a good enough little smoulder for St. Louis; but, Lord! the Chicago fire-brigade puts out bigger fires than that every day in the week on still-alarms, because the firemen know people wouldn't be bothered going a block or two to see a smudge with only $700,000 or $800,000 damage. You see those things in THE TRIBUNE, stuck away off in an unfrequented corner among the market reports, like this:

A still-alarm was given from Box 999 yesterday afternoon. The firemen were promptly on hand, and extinguished the fire, which destroyed a small three-story warehouse, containing goods valued at $1,275,000. Insurance about $450,000. Several men were buried by a falling wall, and all killed but two, who cannot recover. Some other minor accidents were also reported.

"Yes, sonny," continued the Chicago man, kindly, "you see columns after columns of that sort of items in the Chicago papers, and people generally skip them. Your little fire wasn't considered worth space in the *Times*, fr'instance, and THE TRIBUNE wouldn't have given it more'n a 'Telegraphic Brevity' if it hadn't been it was a scoop. *You* talk about fires! Did you ever have the National Board companies withdraw from St. Louis? In course not. They knew the blamed old village hadn't enterprise enough to burn up. You needn't cry, sonny," he added kindly; "you made a very good attempt for such a town, and if you only persevere and get out a few more directories, some of these days you may perhaps be able to get up a blaze such as we have in off-years. But don't talk so much about little things of no interest,—people will think you haven't traveled." The St. Louis man burst into tears, and ever afterwards held his peace.

MAKING SURE FOR THE FIRST OF MAY.

Yesterday a married-looking man with a haggard appearance and a big club called in at the Signal-Service Observer's office, and said abruptly and with a certain fierceness: "Be you Mr. Probs? You be? Well, hear me. Tell me the truth. No chenanagin. What sort of weather are you putting up on us for the 1st of May?" So astonished was the observer at this by him utterly unexpected question that he could only stare and gasp. "O, I've caught you at it, have I!" said the stranger waving his club threateningly, and speaking with a sneer bitterer than wormwood. "You were just figuring out an area of barometric disturbances, low barometer, waterspouts, typhoons, rain, thunder, sleet, and chain-lightning for the Northwest and Lake Region, were you? I don't know but I ought to kill you and take my chances before an unprejudiced jury of men who were going to move, and knew how it was themselves." The observer here gained breath to say that such was not by any means his intention; "In fact," he continued, "I haven't given the weather for the 1st of May a particle of thought as yet." "O, that's too thin," yelled the infuriated stranger; "You're playing me for a sucker. I've seen all these paragraphs in the papers about having to close up public offices because the appropriations were exhausted, and just out of sheer spite you'll give us a regular day of wrath, and say you ain't responsible. Now," he said, speaking more calmly, "I'm a married man. I've moved before. I'm going to move again next Tuesday. If it rains it'll spoil about $50 worth of the things, besides $10,000,000 worth of my wife's temper. O, you needn't look surprised and think that's an excessive valuation. If you only knew her as I do; if you'd only had a welt from a dust-broom down the back of your head you could put three fingers into—but never mind. Now, we've put up with this long enough. What do we pay our taxes for and have electoral commissions for? If it's fair weather Tuesday week that's all right. You'll be the biggest man in Chicago, and if you want to be run for Mayor, or anything, you'll have the vote of the people who moved on the 1st of May solid. But just you let it rain, just you let it sprinkle, and then look out. Mind, I tell you now. Fair warning," and, with an emphatic rap of his club on the table that made the aneroid barometer jump up to 38.66 and the wind-gauge spin round and indicate a velocity of 126 miles an hour, the mysterious stranger departed.

CHARITY.

To the Ladies: The Brothers of the Alexian Hospital, North Market street, beg leave to apply to the charity of the ladies of the city who are enabled to dispose of linen bed-clothes, towels, etc., for the need and the use of the sick. Formerly the Brothers were enabled to procure these article in large quantities at wholesale prices. The lasting and unfavorable circumstances of the past few years, however, have affected the Hospital also, and have left the Brothers unable to do this in any way at present. The great number of sick we continually have to provide for has caused a great want of these articles, and as many of our patients are very poor and not able to pay for treatment we take this method of endeavoring to provide for them. It is well known that in most cases of accidents the wounded patients are brought to the Alexian Hospital, and we require a great quantity of linen for bandages. Considering all this, the Brothers hope not to apply in vain to the well-known charity of the ladies of Chicago, by kindly beseeching them to come to their help, as far as possible, by sending such articles as may be useful for the aid and relief of the sick, or giving notice where the Brothers can get them. Old bed-clothes, towels, shirts, etc., which are still useful, will all be thankfully received. The great services the kind-hearted ladies have rendered to suffering humanity will be kindly remembered by the patients as well as

THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS,
Nos. 539–559 North Market street.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—E. W. Tabor, New York; Dr. E. S. Small, Cleveland; the Hon. S. S. Kneeland, Concord, N. H.; Gen. T. A. Cummings, Montana; E. C. Thurber, Marquette; Horatio Seymour, Jr., Utica; William May, Boston; Walter Scott, Philadelphia; the Hon. E. J. Toof, New Haven; William Sprague, New York; R. McKnight, Pittsburg; the Hon. L. H. Powers, Springfield, Mass.... *Grand Pacific*—L. M. Finch, Pittsburg; G. W. Mabie, New York; C. Von Schoonhoven, Brooklyn; F. Goodrich, Connecticut; B. Holden, Toronto; E. M. Cummings, Peoria; G. O. Stevens, Boston; Noble A. Hamilton, New York; C. H. Hawkes, San Francisco; H. J. Peet, New York; L. Hancock, Peoria; ex-Gov. G. C. Walker, Richmond.... *Sherman House*—J. W. Smith, Detroit; the Hon. W. D. Harrah, Detroit; W. Sprague, New York; the Hon. E. W. Durant, Stillwater; the Hon. P. A. Thompson, Phelps, Mo.; G. W. Cook and J. A. Sargent, New York; H. W. Graham, New Haven; C. W. Jenks, Boston; H. J. Colwell, Negaunee; P. H. Duke, Richmond; the Hon. C. E. Fuller, Belvidere.... *Tremont House*—John Ford, Biddleford, Me.; the Hon. W. H. Green, Cairo; C. Ballinger, Philadelphia; Col. W. S. Pope, New York; Dr. E. P. Van Dusen, Kalamazoo; Col. D. S. Clark, New York; D. W. Button, New York; J. N. Blair, Omaha; J. J. Carbury, Cincinnati; R. S. Smith, San Francisco.... *The Commercial*—J. S. Webb, Detroit; W. F. Warner, Grand Rapids; J. H. Brant, Philadelphia; F. E. Walcott, Rochester; W. H. Rhodes, New York; A. K. Wheeler, Toledo.

BOTH EXTREMES.

HOW A DEARBORN STREET MAN'S REQUEST WAS OBEYED TO HIS DISSATISFACTION.

Some people are *so* unreasonable. A Dearborn street man who frequently has occasion to treat country customers, by whom he does not, however, desire to be believed a man of cocktails and acquainted with barkeepers, remonstrated the other day with the proprietor of the saloon where he usually does his imbibing. "See here," he said, "often a country Deacon comes in, and after we have done some business says he doesn't know how it is,—he supposes the water doesn't agree with him,—and perhaps a little brandy would,—and then I take him out, and I see your place by accident, and say, 'Well, I never go out myself, but this saloon looks like a quiet, respectable place,' and we come in, and the minute he sees my shadow your barkeeper yells out, 'How are you, Curg?' Lycurgus ain't a common sort of a name, you know. If it was 'How are you, Billy?' or, 'How goes it, Charley?' or, 'Good morning, Cap,' it would be all right, but you know yourself that when you call a man 'Curg' you don't do so on speculation. And then your barkeeper goes on and just slings a private bottle out from behind the shelf, and drops a little bitters into a tumbler and waltzes them over to me and says, 'Same as usual, Curg, I s'pose, for you; what'll your friend take?' Now this is a sort of familiarity," continued the protesting Dearborn street man, "that is breeding contempt for me all over this part of the footstool. I suppose on half of the church lists of the Northwestern States I'm rated zzz, and marked down a fraud and a hypocrite. Now, just have your barkeeper, whenever I come in here with a stranger treat me as a stranger, and you'll oblige me tremendously." The saloon proprietor was only too glad to oblige him, or, at least, so he said, and gave the necessary instructions.

That afternoon the Dearborn street man had a visit from a Kalamazoo Deacon, who came to pay the interest on his mortgage, and, after the Deacon had been attacked by symptoms of summer complaint, and, taken forth, he towed him into the familiar saloon. (The barkeeper was discussing the points of a fighting-dog with an acquaintance as they entered, and did not immediately intermit his fascinating occupation.) "See here, Billy," said his acquaintance, "there's some customers." "That's all right," replied the barkeeper, in a stage "aside"; "they're Hoosiers from Oshkosh or Pecatonica,—they'll keep." Then he finished enumerating and dilating upon the fifty-eight points of perfection about that pup, fixed his hair before the glass with a pocket-comb, and said, affably: "Well, gentlemen, what can I do for you?" They said what, and he gave that Dearborn street man a bottle, of which the D. S. man smelled suspiciously. "That's all right—that's whisky; what are you sniffing at?" said the barkeeper, with some asperity. "Haven't you anything better?" asked the Dearborn street man kindly. "O, yes; but I didn't suppose you cared to pay more than 10 cents," said the barkeeper, ungraciously effecting the desired substitution: then he remarked audibly to his acquaintance: "Did you ever notice how them country cusses put on side when they come to town? I suppose that chap is cautious about buying 5-cent cornjuice when he's at home, but when he comes to Chicago nothing short of 15-cent Bourbon 'll do him, and he doesn't know the difference."

The Dearborn street man reddened with anger, but controlled his emotion and felt in his pocket for his 40 cents, when he discovered that he had left his portemonnaie at the office. "That'll be all right, Billy," he said to the barkeeper, with a wink. "Not much it won't be all right," said the barkeeper, with a bitter sneer; "that's played. You drop that 40 cents here right away quick just now, or leave your hat as collateral security. I never saw you before in my life." So natural was his acting (worthy, indeed, of the most accomplished actor upon the stage) that he pre-empted the Dearborn street man's hat, and the Dearborn street man had to borrow 40 cents from the Deacon before he could get it back. It was about fifteen minutes before the Dearborn street man had cast off the Deacon, and then he struck a bee-line for that saloon and entered it, mad as a coop of wet hens. "Bully for you, Curg," exclaimed the treacherous barkeeper, as he did so. "I bet we just fooled that old Deacon worse than he was ever fooled in his life. Your fogetting your pocketbook was the biggest stroke I ever see in my life. Thunder! You did it so naturally that I was as near as could be saying, 'That's all right,' and giving a clean old give-away. If you could act like that on the stage, McVicker would pay you $500 a night and turn money away from the doors regularly. What'll you have, Curg? Some of the old invariable?" The Dearborn street man at first was inclined to be violent, but the barkeeper argued with him, and showed him how impossible it would have been for him to adopt any other course, and finally pacified him; then, when the Dearborn street man had gone out, he took a few jig steps and tossed his towel up to the ceiling to intimate his silent rapture at the way he (the bartender) had fixed him (the Dearborn street man).

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

PREPARING FOR THE CONCERT.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Madison street, between Clark and La Salle, presented an unusual scene. That busy thoroughfare was invaded by hordes of rosy-cheeked and neatly-dressed children, whose merry demeanor was strangely in contrast with the careworn faces and hurried steps of the passing crowd. The Board of Trade man, who is always rushing towards somewhere or other with a cigar tightly held between his mustache and goatee; the traveler, valise in hand, economically wending his way to the hotel; the belated clerk hurrying back to the store from his half-devoured lunch; the insurance man anxious to risk anything except his life, from an old shoe to a grain elevator; the peanut-vendor and the necktie peddler, the suspender man and the fortune-teller: these and all the rest of the familiar characters paused and stared at the procession of juveniles which seemed to be endless, and which poured from both directions up the stairway leading to Farwell Hall.

It was the time appointed for the rehearsal of the pieces that are to be sung at the approaching Union Sunday-School Concert, and the children, whose appearance on the street in such numbers occasioned universal comment, were simply gathering for the rehearsal. On entering the hall their names were taken by two gentlemen detailed for that purpose, and they were each given a ticket entitling them to admission to the concert. Others of the Committee of Arrangements were also present to direct the young people to their appropriate seats. The boys were placed at the left and the girls at the right, and all were massed in the center of the hall, in order that the singing should not be interfered with by the galleries. Mr. B. F. Jacobs was there, bristling up and down the aisles, cracking jokes here and there with the audience, and good-humoredly maintaining a certain degree of order.

This was a difficult task. The boys would persist in being boys,—in accordance with the old saying,—and girls would be girls, and for a long time a miniature Babel of confusion reigned. The younger ones were continually climbing over seats or tumbling off from their chairs with great ado, and causing thereby a chorus of snickers on the part of all the others in the neighborhood. Then, too, some of the more enthusiastic ones gave vent now and then to sharp whistles, such as emanate from the top gallery of the theatre when the "wait" between the acts is too long.

But finally, after much effort, all were quieted down, and the exercises began. Mr. Lyman mounted the platform and gave out the song, "Beautiful Homes." He drilled the youthful songsters in this and other pieces for about an hour. The effect of the singing was fine, no less than 700 voices participating.

THE CITY HALL.

The school teachers and janitors were paid their March salaries, amounting to $57,000, yesterday.

The regular drill of the Police Department will be resumed upon the 1st of next month.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $743 from the City Collector, $380 from miscellaneous sources, and $2,707 from the Water Department.

Building-Superintendent Cleaveland has so far recovered from his recent attack of congestive chills as to be able to be at his office for a short time yesterday

There is an increasing belief that the test of the engines of the West Side Pumping-Works will result favorably to the engines. The Committee of experts have made no statement as yet.

The Department of Public Works will open bids April 25 for a sewer on Twenty-second street, from Loomis to Centre avenue, and May 5 will open bids for the furnishing of 2,500,000 sewer-brick; also, bids for the teaming work of the Sewerage Department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877.

Supt. Hickey yesterday issued an order strongly admonishing the force that any member thereof going, in uniform, into a place where liquor is sold, for purposes other than those connected with police work, would be dismissed from the force. The order covers the cases of policemen in citizens' dress upon detective work.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: C. E. Hertz, a two-story stone-front dwelling, 22x55 feet, corner of Superior street and Dearborn avenue, cost $6,000; Samuel Johnson, six two-story dwellings, each 16⅔x44 feet, corner of Chestnut and Wells streets, cost $2,500 each. During the past week the Building Department has issued forty-five permits, twenty of which were for buildings estimated to cost $96,000.

During the week ending last night there were sixty-nine cases of screlet fever reported to the Health Department, and in the same time there were thirteen deaths from scarlet fever out of a total death-rate of about 130. The new cases of the disease reported yesterday were at Nos. 777 Wabash avenue, 110 Sedgwick, 115 Front, 62 Wesson, 132 South Clinton, 51 South Carpenter, 294 West Chicago avenue, 384 Erie, 453 West Twelfth, and 80 Willow.

The Finance Committee have decided to recommend to the Council that the fees of the City Sealer be reduced 30 per cent from their present figures. The Committee had at first contemplated changing the system of city-sealing by appointing an officer at a fixed salary and requiring that all the fees collected be turned in to the City Treasurer; but it was thought best that the present system, which has always worked satisfactorily, should not be interfered with except in the respect above mentioned. The effect of the measure if passed by the Council will be to reduce the emoluments attached to the office and possibly to increase the activity of the City Sealer if he wants to realize a handsome compensation.

The Mayor said yesterday in reply to a reporter's question as to what he thought of the proposition to appoint women to the Board of Education that he had given the matter no thought, and, though he was inclined to woman's rights doctrines, he would venture no expression of opinion. His Honor doubtless realizes what it would be to have female applicants for office about him as thickly as the male part of the population gather around and bother his life out in their recommendations and applications.

The license-receipts yesterday were about $900. Since April 1, the time when all licenses with the exception of those of saloons—fall due, there have been issued 690 express licenses and 190 peddler licenses. The expressmen should number fully 1,000, and everybody can easily realize from the thousands of peddlers daily seen about the streets that more people of that vocation should have taken out the necessary papers. A general raid by the regular police force should be made in order that the money due the city may be promptly paid. The proprietors of billiard-saloons seem to think that their licenses are not due, since none of them have applied for license. They are hereby informed that they should pay on the 1st of April.

Superintendent Hickey's quarterly report was submitted to the Mayor yesterday morning. It appears therefrom that out of $50,409.78 of reported stolen property, $41,323.05 was recovered. Out of 4,534 arrests, 3,627 were males and 907 females. Of this number 1,777 were "sealed," while 3,357 trod the path of sin in singleblessedness. The sum of $26,694 was imposed as fines. The parents of 266 lost children were made happy by the speedy return of their offspring through the agency of the police. The police station furnished lodging for 941 of the homeless. There have been during this period two deaths in the police force, while one policeman was seriously injured while doing his duty. The report specified the number of charges preferred and the number of people brought up under each. The most common offenses were adultery, assault, burglary, carrying concealed weapons, being drunk, disorderly, or inmates of houses of ill-fame or gaming-houses, larceny, obtaining money and goods under false pretenses, riot, robbery, vagrancy, and violations of special ordinances. With shame be it stated that the majority of the offenders were Americans. The department expenses were $128,528.08, which, as compared with the disbursements for the same period last year, means a reduction of $42,379.85.

THE POLICE WAR.

GRIEF IN THE CAMPS.

One bombshell is no sooner cooled off than another is fired into the police camp, and the principal occupation of many of them is dodging the particles of the shell as it explodes. On the first of the month a land grenade that Supt. Hickey stealthily laid at Capt. Buckley's door is expected to explode. Upon the same date it is expected that a bombardment will be commenced upon the South and West Divisions from the main camp of the assailants. Capt. Ellis is to be forced to lay down his star and take a walk for the benefit of his health. A number of Sergeants are to be reduced to the ranks or forced to resign altogether, and the policy toward patrolmen who are arraigned upon petty charges is to be much more severe until every bad element in the Department is weeded out.

In a conversation with Supt. Hickey yesterday, he simply reannounced his firm determination to have Buckley's head. Ellis had not yet been asked to resign, but the terrible condition of his district was fully enough to warrant it. "The rest of the story," said he "I will not relate. You and everyone else know that Buckley has not acted in accord with Mayor Heath's Administration. One instance alone, the fact that he has not in any way molested the gamblers, is sufficient to convince the public of his inefficiency. He has compelled me to take men direct from his station and put them on gambling-houses, with instructions to obey no one but myself. Else I could not have accomplished so much as I did."

Mayor Heath was also quite determined in the matter. From private detectives he has learned that saloon ordinances and all others are broken repeatedly, and that disorder runs riot in Cheyenne. The West Division he considers equally bad. The North Division and Capt. Gund is warmly commended. A Sergeant in this Division who has been considered the most incompetent has risen into dangerous power, both through his recent conduct and through his former good luck in having been in former days an industrious and honest painter for the then young firm of Heath & Milligan.

Capt. Buckley is loath to accept the situation. He defies Supt. Hickey to show a single act that tarnishes his reputation as a faithful and hard-working Police Captain. He is not yet quite sure whether the Mayor has the power to remove him without the consent of the City Council, and intends to take legal advice on the subject. Already his successor is pointed out in Simon O'Donnell, who was appointed Captain in 1873, but who then declined. He would make an efficient officer, for a harder working man does not exist on the police force. Among the other changes talked of are the reduction of Sergts. Byrne, Ebersold, Tom Simmons, Fitzpatrick, and Barrett. But time alone can tell just who will be dropped.

CRIMINAL.

Detective Schaack last evening ran into the Chicago Avenue Station two young boys named James Tiffley and Thomas O'Leary, who have made a practice of robbing little children on the streets. There are said to be several quite serious cases against them, the witnesses in which are being hunted up.

Commissioner Hoyne will hold a levee to-morrow, when the frail bosses of several gilded palaces of sin will be brought forward to answer the charge of selling wines, liquors, and cigars to customers without the usual preliminary process of obtaining the license in such cases made and provided.

The police in the West Division last evening amused themselves by bringing in nine of the stylish vagrants that infest Halsted street south of Madison after dark. Detectives Gallagher and Stewart brought in Ella Lee, Robert Vandeveer, Andy Smith, James Cook, and James Collins, all of them first-class vagrants.

John O'Connor and John Bell engaged in a desperate fight at a late hour Friday night in the vicinity of Vernon Park, during which O'Connor was badly cut across the back of the neck by a knife in the hands of his antagonist. The wound was quite a deep one, and narrowly escaped touching the jugular. As it is, it is not at all dangerous. The wounded man was taken to his home, No. 213 Laflin street, and his antagonist to the Hinman Street Station.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Mary Regan, Florence Bell, vagrants, $100 each; Martin Fanning, picking the pocket of Mrs. Mary Roberts, of 243 State street, sixty days in the House of Correction; John Brown, William Cavin, Samuel Clark, George Munger, vagrants, $20 or thirty days; J. C. Wheeler, disorderly, thirty days; Henry Thompson and John Adams, vagrants, $100 each; James Wilson, "Nobby Tom," and Charles Robinson, "Big Charley," sixty days each; Jerry Millington, vagrant, ninety days: A. B. Devine, larceny of two horses from Sawyer's stable on Third avenue, $300 to the Criminal Court. Justice Kaufmann sent Edward Anderson to the House of Correction for sixty days for the larceny of a watch from C. G. Coulson, a guest at the Hotel Danmark; John Regan and John Hurley, stoning John Nelson of No. 193 Sedgwick street, thirty days each. Justice Scully held Michael Twohey in $200 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of two boxes of cigars from David Feldman of No. 583 Morgan street; Frank Whitney, larceny of clothing from Ira Younglove in a caboose on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad track, $700 to the Criminal Court; Edward Byrne, riot, continued to the 24th.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

To-morrow is the last day in which the Justices and Constables recently elected can qualify. Twenty-eight of those elected have not yet given the necessary bond.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, William Connerton was found guilty of burglary, and given one year in the Penitentiary. William Deal and Minnie Marks were found not guilty of the same charge. Joseph McAuley, Robert Whitely, and Richard Gough were on trial for a similar offense at adjournment.

Architect Egan yesterday informed Sexton that certain brick-work being done on the Court-House would not pass inspection. If Egan continues his vigilance over the Court-House contractors the Commissioners will be after him. He is treading on dangerous ground if he expects to continue as architect.

Hanley will be elected Superintendent of the Court-House work to-morrow. Speaking of Superintendent brings to mind a little scrimmage, in which one of the candidates and a Commissioner were principals, a few evenings ago. The candidate was pressing his claims for the place, and in his earnestness got the Commissioner by the throat and shook him up lively. They parted as friends, however, for next morning the Commissioner was around looking for the candidate and wanting $200 that he had promised to "loan" him. The candidate was not found, however, as will appear when the election is over.

A CLEVER ARREST.

A few days ago an indictment was returned into the Criminal Court against "Col." W. C. Gibson for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and a capias was issued for his arrest. It was placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Schumacher, and this gentleman last evening visited the "Colonel's" house, No. 260 North Clark street. He was assured by the "Colonel's" wife that her lord was absent in New York, and would be gone two months. The officer next inquired in the neighborhood for the "Colonel's" whereabouts, but could get very little satisfaction. Finally, he told a friend of the "Colonel's" that he was about to purchase some property adjoining, about which the "Colonel" knew everything, and if that individual could be seen that he would pay him $25 for certain information. The friend swallowed the bait, and the "Colonel" was speedily produced, nabbed and marched off to jail, where he now remains. Since his incarceration another indictment of a similar character has been found against him, and he may be said to be in trouble. The "Colonel" is known in criminal circles as a straw-bailer, and when so adroitly captured by the Sheriff the police were after him with an armful of warrants.

THEY PREFER DARKNESS TO LIGHT.

The "Ring" Commissioners are in an awkward plight, and they know not what to do. So far their scheme for plunder in connection with the new Court-House has only been partially successful, and they have gotten into a position generally from which they find it difficult to extricate themselves. Yesterday, in their multifarious troubles, they turned over a new leaf, determined that if they cannot agree among themselves how best to steal without detection, that the public shall know as little of it as possible through the press. Those having Court-House matters in charge held a very secret meeting under lock and key to discuss matters and things. What progress was made, or what conclusions were reached, is not known. Certainly no resolves in the interest of the public were made, else why was it that the reporters were excluded? The Commissioners were in session an hour or more, and immediately after adjourning were met on the South Side by Periolat, when a further conference was held in McCormick's Block. Their scheme will develop in due season.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach this morning in the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

Mr. J. B. Waller will give a lecture at 7:30 p. m. to-day in the M. E. Church in Ravenswood. Subject: "Personality and Office of the Holy Ghost."

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, Bishop of Chicago, will lecture at St. Jarlath's Church, West Jackson street, corner Ogden avenue, this evening at 7:30. Admission free.

Mr. Burbank will continue his course of readings at Hershey Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme is attractive, and the entertainment promises to be a pleasant one.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach this morning in the Union Swedenborgian Church, Hershey Music-Hall, No. 83 Madison street, on "The Real and Apparent in the Bible."

The Temperance Radicals hold an experience meeting this evening and give a literary and musical entertainment to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, at their hall, 619 West Lake street, corner of Paulina. Free to all.

The Congregational ministers and the Professors and members of the Chicago Theological Seminary have tendered Prof. S. C. Bartlett a complimentary banquet, which will be given at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday.

The Rev. E. P. Powell, of the Third Unitarian Church, will give his very interesting lecture on the "Blue-Glass Delusion," illustrated on the blackboard, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Temperance Radical Hall, No. 619 West Lake street, corner of Paulina, in the People's Lecture Course. Admission 10 cents.

The Orthodox Society of Friends hold meetings for worship at Room 4, 71 Randolph street, every fourth day (Wednesday) at 9 a. m., and first day (Sunday) at 5 p. m., the latter preceded by a Bible class, commencing at 4 p. m. All who are interested or connected with Friends are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

The Rev. J. T. Sunderland begins this evening a course of six lectures on "Culture" at the Fourth Unitarian Hall, No. 789 Cottage Grove avenue. Subjects as follows: To-night, "Physical Culture;" April 29, "Intellectual Culture;" May 6, "The Will and its Culture;" May 13, "Common Sense and its Culture;" May 20, "Moral Culture;" May 27, "Religious Culture."

A meeting of the members of the Post-Office Mutual Aid Association will be held in Mr. Squiers' room at 8 o'clock Monday evening. The total membership at present is 223. Twenty-one members of the Society have failed to pay assessment No. 6, making a total of ninety-two erased from the roll for the same cause. No new members have joined since assessment No. 1, consequently the sum collected on each has been steadily decreasing from $582 on assessment No. 1 to $446 on assessment No. 6. The meeting is therefore called to devise means to obviate the defects of the organization.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The services in St. Paul's (Universalist) Church this morning will be commemorative of the life and labors of Elbridge G. Hall, Esq., who was for many years a prominent member of that church. The sermon will be by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ryder. The music at the morning service will be as follows:

Prelude—Andante Symphony in C.... ...Schubert
Anthem—"He Giveth His Beloved Sleep,"Rossini
Anthem—"Blest Are the Departed."........Spohr
Solo—"O Rest In the Lord,"..........Mendelssohn
Postlude in C minor ....Ch Ruck

EVENING.

Festival Gloria in Excelsis .. ..Buck
Anthem—"Bonum Est,"..........................Rossi
Solo—"Angels Ever Bright and Fair,".....Handel

HYDE PARK TAXES, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, April 21.—In your issue of Sunday last, a letter from John R. Bensley, President of the Board of Trustees, was published, stating, among other items, that the unpaid taxes of the village were $297,985.04, as shown by the general tax warrant, and that "by far the greater portion of the same was due from lands lying in the southern half of the village." Feeling certain that this statement could not be correct, I obtained from the books now in the hands of the County Treasurer the following figures, which give a true exhibit of the taxes unpaid as stated:

General tax warrant for 1876, including village, school, State, county, and South Park tax	$689,255
Amount collected of this by the Village Collector	28,078
Balance	$661,176
Amount of unpaid special assessments, estimated at from $200,000 to	300,000
Amount of the village tax in the general warrant for 1876, $224,439. (Tax paid by railroads for 1876 should be deducted from this sum.) For back taxes 1874 and 1875	73,546
Total	$297,985
Of this amount the Village Collector collected	$ 12,043
Leaving this sum of unpaid and delinquent taxes for 1876 and previous years	$285,941

The amount of the general warrant for 1876 and previous years was distributed as follows:

	1876.	1875.
North of Forty-seventh street	$187,669	$24,822
Between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets	63,744	22,249
Between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-seventh streets	19,999	10,190
North of Sixty-seventh street	228,676	....
Between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-seventh streets	23,420	11,259
Between Eighty-seventh street and the south line of village, being the southern half of the village	19,075	10,783
Total	$293,215	....
Personal tax	4,769	
Grand total	$297,985	

Of this sum, $12,043 was collected, being about 4 per cent, and was paid in about equal proportion by all parts of the village. It will thus be seen that less than one-tenth of the whole amount is due from the southern part of the village.

The amount of the Village Assessor's valuation is:

For 1876	$ 7,268,956
Railroads	314,980
Total	$ 7,583,936
Equalized by the State Board	11,634,932

The receipts of the town for 1876 were, from April, 1876, to April, 1877:

Cash on hand	$ 39,074
Proceeds of 109 bonds sold	100,280
Taxes paid Treasurer	151,834
Certificates of indebtedness	52,218
J. B. Lewis, water-rates, etc.	10,417
P. F. Ryan, licenses, etc.	1,867
South Park Commission	3,212
H. B. Bryant, Water-Pipe Assistant	3,761
Miscellaneous	3,866
Total	$346,231

The disbursements were:

Interest	$ 45,410
Police	14,596
Bridges	2,231
Drainage repair	6,820
Legal expense	3,867
Street and highway repair	13,249
Street-lamps gas-bills	7,078
Water-Works expenses	17,353
Water-pipe Special Assistant	35,493
Paid loans and interest, Third National Bank	62,822
Paid certificate of indebtedness	32,463
Other judgments	49,959
Cash on hand to the credit of various funds	47,864
Total	$346,231

No further issue of bonds can occur until the assessment is increased, and, unless the taxes are paid, the Town Treasurer will have no funds to meet current expenses and maturing obligations. JAMES H. BOWEN.

[The only conclusion which can be drawn from Col. Bowen's letter is, that the south part of the town is very lightly assessed, pays hardly any taxes, and is apparently not entitled to the immense appropriations which it has been demanding, or to the representation in the Board of Trustees which it has been endeavoring to secure. Since "less than one-tenth of the whole amount of taxes is due from the southern half of the village," that half ought to be satisfied with one-tenth of the representation, and should apparently be content to have expended upon it only one-tenth of the tax-levy. It should be borne in mind that the cost of laying water-pipes, etc., is covered by the special assessments upon the property benefited, payable in so many annual installments. The southern part of the village has not had to pay anything on this account, all this heavy expenditure having been cast upon the northern section.]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Arrived, Pacific Mail steamer China, from Panama.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Spanish frigate Geraud arrived to-day.

Also, arrived, steamship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 21.—Steamships Idaho and Russia, from New York, and Borussia, from New Orleans, have arrived out.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Oceanic sailed to-day for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, carrying $1,328,000 in treasure, mostly fine silver and trade dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, April 21.—Ed L. Rand, Jr., to-day transferred his property for the benefit of his creditors, and, on taking the poor debtor's oath, was released from prison.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Adolph E. Godfrey, dealer in railroad iron, has made an assignment in bankruptcy; liabilities, $200,000.

BIRTHS.

KING—Thursday, April 19, at 53 High-st. West, Detroit, Mich., wife of Mr. W. A. King of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JEFFERY—CLARKE—April 21, by the Rev. D. J. Barrett, E. T. Jeffery and Miss Jennie O. Clarke, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

WALSH—Friday, April 20, Mrs. Bridget Walsh, aged 67, wife of Patrick Walsh, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. McGurn, corner Crosby and Elm-sts. Late residence No. 30 Penn-st.

Funeral on Sunday, by cars to Calvary.

☞ New York papers please copy.

BLANCHARD—In Sisters of Mercy Hospital, April 17, Mrs. Maria Blanchard, aged 75 years.

CARPENTER—April 21, James H. Carpenter, aged 59 years.

Remains taken to Belvidere, Ill., for interment, on Monday, April 23, 1877.

CALVIN—At her residence in New York, Mrs. D. C. Calvin, sister of Mrs. D. Hobart Hills and Hiram A. Merrell, of this city.

DUNSTER—Of pneumonia, David C. Dunster, formerly of Nenagh County, Tipperary, Ireland.

Funeral to-day by cars to Calvary.

CLOUGH—On the evening of the 21st inst., Anna Mattoon Clough, wife of S. S. Clough.

Funeral from residence, 162 Park-av., Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

FRAZIER—On April 15, Harry W. Frazier, aged 6 years and 21 days, only son of Maggie and R. R. Frazier, of scarlet fever and congestion of the brain.

Words he said the day before he died: "Mamma, I have got the scarlet fever, and to-morrow I'll be dead."

Words prophetic, Heaven-sent message,
Borne by angels from on high,
To forewarn us that our darling
Was so soon to die.

☞ Brooklyn, (N. Y.) and San Francisco papers please copy.

KOCH—At Fullersburg, Ill., on the 20th inst., at 9 a. m., Gustav, son of Joseph Koch, of brain fever.

The funeral took place on the 21st at 2 p. m.

☞ Denver (Col.) and Pueblo (Cal.) papers please copy.

SHUMAKER—In Lyons, Ill., April 10, 1877, Catharine Briggs, wife of Charles Shumaker, aged 34 years.

ROBINSON—At the residence of his parents, 186 Van Buren-st., Eddie, only son of Thomas and Sarah Robinson.

FAIRBAIRN—The funeral of the late Mr. James Newell Fairbairn took place at the family residence, Chicago, 20th inst., the Rev. Henry G. Perry conducting the service. The remains were sent by express to New York, for burial in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOFFEY—April 21, Jane E. Hoffey, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock from 165 Kossuth-st.

☞ Pittsburg papers please copy.

PERKINS—Of scarlet fever, April 15, Fanchon Ella Perkins, aged 4 years 10 months and 7 days, youngest daughter of John and Mathi Perkins.

BUDD—At North Chatham, N. Y., of pulmonary consumption, Fannie Kingman, aged 34 years, wife of H. J. Budd, of this city.

☞ Kenosha and Racine (Wis.) papers please copy.

SMITH—New York, Thursday, 19th, Walter Rundell Smith, in the 30th year of his age.

EVERETT—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. G. Clark, in South Chicago, Ill., April 21, Mrs. Hannah B. Everett, mother of Frank D. Everett, of Chicago, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, Monday, April 23, at 11 o'clock a. m. Train to Rosehill.

☞ Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

SANDELS—At Burlington, Racine County, Wis., on Wednesday, April 18, Mr. Abraham Sandels, aged 50 years and 3 days.

☞ Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

O'SHEA—April 21, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Enright, No. 126 South Desplaines-st., Mrs. O'Shea, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral Monday, April 23, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited.

☞ Cleveland (O.) papers please copy.

LESTER—On Friday evening, April 20, Moses W. Lester, in the 69th year of his age.

There will be funeral services at his late residence, No. 35 Cottage-place, at 1 p. m., and at the New England Church, corner North Dearborn-st. and Washington-place, at 2 p. m., on Sunday, April 22.

☞ Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

KINTER—At Rolla, Mo., April 15, of pneumonia, Kate Kinter, only sister of Mrs. B. L. Hull, of this city, aged 33 years and 28 days.

☞ New York State papers please copy.

LYNCH—April 21, James Lynch, at his residence, 187 West Harrison-st.

Funeral Monday, April 23, by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FUR STORAGE.

LADIES!

MOTHS

Insure your Furs against damage by Moths or dampness, by sending them to the OLD RELIABLE Fur Manufacturers,

BISHOP & BARNES,

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

MOTHS

FURS received on storage and thoroughly cleansed from the Winter's accumulation of Dust. Insured against all loss or damage. Charges lower than the lowest. CAUTION—Furs cannot be kept in Vaults or damp places without irreparable damage.

H. H. BROMWELL & CO.,

Furriers, 161 State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES

AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or use of knife, caustic, etc. A sure cure or no pay. Dr. J. & C. PHILLIPS, 187 E ast Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume only serve to conceal the most repulsive impurities. The revelations recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Babbitt's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the combination of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the name by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated. It is for application to the delicate skin of infants and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its cleansing properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no artificial chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

New Styles Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, and Upholstery Goods at Bottom Prices. Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon, 229 and 231 State-st.

New Styles of Eastlake, Morris & Dresser Papers at Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon's, 229 and 231 State-st.

GREAT

CLEARING

SALE

OF

LACE CURTAINS,

Embracing SWISS, GUIPURE, and NOTTINGHAMS, and all kinds of UPHOLSTERY Goods.

EMBR'D PIANO COVERS

At 75 cents on the dollar are now being disposed of at

Hollister & Gorham's,

221 & 223 State-st.

LADIES' GOODS.

THE

QUEEN

Is a new and elegant style outside garment of our own special pattern and the prevailing shape in Paris this Spring. We are making the above and other styles in all colors and in Black Silk. We are also offering a splendid Circular, with Silk hood, at $6.00.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,

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THE WORLD.

A Dull Week in Local Society Matters.

The Approach of Summer Putting an End to Club Parties.

The Audacious Mocking Mandarin Yellow All the Rage in Paris.

A General Drift Toward the Styles of the Revolution and Empire.

Graceless Outlines and Glaring Colors Mixed in Loud Profusion.

Spring Bonnets and Hats in New York—An Imported Monstrosity.

CHICAGO.

STIMSON—BARTLETT.

Miss Alice W. Bartlett, daughter of Prof. S. C. Bartlett, President elect of Dartmouth College, was married Thursday evening to Mr. Henry A. Stimson, of Minneapolis, Minn. The affair took place at the residence of Mr. E. W. Blatchford, No. 375 North LaSalle street, the ceremony being performed by President Bartlett.

The bride and groom were attended by Miss J. C. Willmarth, Miss Kittie Larned, Miss Carrie Rice, and Miss Helen Bartlett, and Messrs. Stimson, L. T. Chamberlain, Bradstreet, and E. J. Bartlett. Messrs. W. W. Baird and W. A. Bartlett acted as ushers.

The bride wore a cream-colored gros-grain silk, en traine, high corsage, and demi sleeves, garnished with point lace, knife-pleatings around the skirt.

The ceremony was witnessed only by immediate friends, but the reception from 8 to 10 o'clock was attended by many society people from all parts of the city.

The couple left the same evening for a European tour, and expect to return in about six months.

MUSICAL RECEPTION.

A very enjoyable musical reception took place Thursday evening at No. 29 St. John's place at the residence of Mr. C. E. Leonard, of the well-known firm of Knight & Leonard, the occasion being a farewell to Miss Hattie Leonard, who leaves soon for the East to remain several months. Among the guests present were Mrs. Watson, the contralto of St. Paul's Church; Mr. Schultze, the tenor of the same choir; Miss Mattie Brewster, the talented soprano of the Centennial Choir; Prof. Gill; Mr. Liebling, celebrated as a pianist, Mr. Freeman, of the Apollo Club, and many others well known in musical circles. The numbers chosen were well adapted to show the best qualities of the performers, and were well executed. Miss Leonard acquitted herself in a way that would have been creditable to a professional. All present exerted themselves to contribute to the pleasure of the evening, and succeeded to a degree that surprised themselves.

COLE—LOWY.

The wedding of Miss Fannie Lowy, of this city, and Mr. Lewis Cole, of Aurora, took place Sunday afternoon at Sinai Temple, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. The presents were extraordinarily costly, including a two-story and basement octagon stone front house, situated at 27 Ellis Park, from the bride's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lowy; also a furnished house in Aurora, including an elegant upright Steinway piano, from the same; a beautiful diamond ring and locket to the bride from the groom; an elegant parlor set from Mr. and Mrs. Cole, and a great many others of the most valuable kind.

MILITARY RECEPTION.

Company F, First Regiment, I. S. G., have completed arrangements for their reception, to be held at their armory on Lake street Friday eve, April 27. W. W. Pound's full orchestra will be present, and a march has been composed expressly for the occasion and dedicated to the company. One of the features of the evening will be the presence of the Harvard Quartette, and an exhibition drill will also take place.

ADDISON LITERARY.

The third regular meeting of the Addison Literary and Debating Society was held last evening at the residence of the Messrs. Eaton, [illegible] West Jackson street. The exercises consisted of a declamation by Mr. E. Hopkins, reading of "Our Paper" by Mr. A. W. True, essay on Addison by Mr. F. W. Eustis, and reading of Mark Twain's humorous description of Niagara Falls by Mr. G. B. Crall. The next meeting will be in the rooms of the Society, which are pleasantly situated in the Bishop Court Hotel building, Wednesday evening.

THE THALIAN CLUB

met Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Allie R. Dodge, 49 South Curtis street. A very interesting programme was given, including readings, music, etc.,—concluding with "*The Two T. J.'s*"—after which music and dancing followed. Many friends and members were present. The next programme entertainment will be given at the residence of Thomas A. Archibald, No. 225 South Leavitt street, Tuesday, May 8.

A RECEPTION

was given by the Rev. and Mrs. Sunderland in the Fourth Unitarian Church Friday evening. A large number of guests were present, who were warmly received by Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland. Among them were Judge and Mrs. Wilson, Judge and Mrs. F. Church, Mr. and Mrs. S. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Manning, Miss Lyra Brown, Miss Maud Gray, Miss Thorne, Miss Mamie Chadwick, Miss Wilson, Miss Adams, Miss Clark, and others.

BUTTERWORTH—FELCH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 20.—Mr. Chester W. Butterworth, son of Thomas Butterworth, proprietor of the Rockford Gas Works, was married last Tuesday to Miss Lizzie Felch, the daughter of one of our prominent citizens. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents at 8:30 p. m., and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Kerr. The bride was gracefully attired in cameo pink silk, cut Princesse, long bridal veil fastened by a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Dora Sheaf, Miss Lizzie Butterworth, and groomsmen Mr. Becker, of Freeport, and Mr. Joe Bacharach, of Rockford. List of guests present: Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth, Miss Carrie Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. Felch, Miss Alice Felch, N. C. Thompson and wife, Dr. McAfee and wife, Dr. Kerr, wife, and daughter, the Hon. Gilbert Woodruff and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Herne Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Bugbee, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Tullock, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Col. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Moxley, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. J. B. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Garner, Mrs. H. H. Keeler, Mrs. Sovereign Sheaf, Mrs. Martin and daughter, Chicago, Mrs. Mix, Miss Jennie Bacharach, Miss Helen Stine, Freeport, "Little" Helen Stine, Freeport, Miss "Jim" Seymour, Miss Laura Haines, Miss Hattie Purdy, Miss Dora Howes, Miss Allie Woodruff, Miss Mary Milton, Miss Annie P. Hill, Miss Kate Norman, Miss Flora Sawtelle, Miss Rouse, Miss Kate Smith, Bert Howes, Chris Besey, Will Stine, Freeport, Ed M. Penfield, George Briggs, Paul Schuster, Clarence Marsh, C. H. Woolsey, John Kennedy, Will Woodruff, Charles Allen, Doll Fishbourne, Frank Fisher, Fred Thompson, Frank Bingham.

POINIER—HOSIER.

Thursday evening were married Miss Hattie C. Hosier and Mr. William J. Poinier, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. B. Harris, No. 1361 Prairie avenue. Bishop Charles E. Cheney performed the ceremony.

A FAREWELL SURPRISE PARTY

was given Master W. M. Derby at his parents' residence, No. 636 Michigan avenue, Friday evening. Hand & Freiberg's orchestra was present and made music for the guests, among whom were Masters W. Sharp, F. Aldrich, C. Wilkins, E. Watson, J. Watson, C. Brooks, N. Robbins, F. Cleaver, J. Lyon, C. Gifford, A. Buck, H. Cook, E. Carpenter, C. Powell, S. Badeau, C. Morse, W. Hilton, E. Whitley, E. Dobbins, J. Marshall, J. Watson, L. Laflin, S. Price, W. Price, G. Downs, G. Benedict, A. Morton, E. Morton, W. Derby, Messrs J. and C. Burdick, B. Goodridge, F. Hayward, S. Cross, R. Mead, M. Meach, O. White, F. Moran, M. Dobbins, M. Dobbins, L. Marshall, B. Marshall, A. Williams, Misses Watson, E. Hayward, D. Hunter, G. Walker, E. Dewey, F. Derby, A. Dobbins.

IN BRIEF.

Mrs. W. K. Nixon, No. 158 Rush street, gave a reception last evening.

The Utile Dulci Society met yesterday evening at the residence of Mrs. G. B. Marsh, No. 906 Indiana avenue.

Monday evening a farewell reception was given to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Tiffany in the parlors of Trinity M. E. Church.

A sociable was given by the ladies of the Oakland Methodist Church Thursday evening, at which a large number of persons were present.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, on Ellis avenue, a social was given to the congregation of the Oakland Congregational Church Thursday evening.

Tuesday evening Miss Ada Frost, No. 28 Walnut street, was the recipient of a surprise party at the hands of a company of friends accompanied by Fitzgerald's orchestra.

Mrs. E. M. Scott gave a coffee-party at her studio in Doe's Block Tuesday afternoon to her artist friends and others. She was assisted by Miss Ada Wyckoff and Miss Rose Clark.

A surprise-party was given to Mr. Charles Cushing at his residence on Thirty-seventh street, near Cottage Grove avenue, Friday evening. Many persons were present, who enjoyed dancing, and music, and a supper.

The residence of Mr. M. F. Kellogg, No. 173 Calumet avenue, was the scene of a very pleasant party Thursday evening given by Miss Mamie Kellogg. Dancing, games, and refreshments comprised the evening's entertainment. Among those present were the Misses Kellogg, Mamie Harvey, Phila Barrett, Jenny Reed, Kate Brown, Ada Walworth, and Messrs. Laflin, Reeve, Brown, Gridley, and Hersell.

Among the noticeable performances last week was an entertainment given at Campbell Hall on Thursday evening for the benefit of Mrs. Millie C. Pomeroy, the poetess and reader, and Miss Mary Hewsey, a young comedienne. The beneficiaries were kindly assisted by Prof. William McFarland, the elocutionist, Madame and Miss Hildibiddle, of Hershey Hall, and other prominent talent. The performance was well attended, and the occasion was a highly enjoyable one.

PERSONAL.

Miss Alice Caswell, of Troy, N. Y., is visiting Miss Belle Jansen, No. 607 Wabash avenue.

Miss Nellie A. Morey, of Waukesha, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Smith, at No. 21 Ellis Park.

The Rev. Dr. Tiffany and family left Tuesday for New York, and will reside in future at 289 Fourth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Follansbee are spending a few weeks at the Hot Springs, Arkansas. Mr. F. Haskell started for the Springs last week.

ON DIT.

The marriage of Miss Chappell will be celebrated Thursday evening. The ceremony will occur at the Second Presbyterian Church, and a reception will follow at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The marriage of Miss Sophia Flentye, daughter of Mr. H. Flentye, to C. R. Stevens of New York, will be celebrated Wednesday evening, April 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, 614 North LaSalle street.

Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock, Miss Carrie A. Boardman, daughter of J. W. Boardman, Esq., will be united in marriage to Mr. Howard C. Woodrow. The ceremony will be performed at the Woodruff Hotel. A large number of invitations have been issued.

The marriage of D. B. Cooke, Esq., with Mrs. Augusta Ayer will be celebrated Monday, April 30, at the residence of the bride's father, Levi W. Parke, Esq., at Hinsdale. The place of residence in this city will be No. 106 South Park avenue. The wedding will be a strictly family affair.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Company C will give the third complimentary reception Thursday evening, May 3.

A fancy-dress juvenile exhibition was given Friday evening at Bournique's Academy, on Twenty-second street.

Company A, First Regiment Illinois State Guard, will give a reception at their armory on the evening of May 7.

The Acculei Club, of the North Side, will hold their fifth and closing reception for the season at Lincoln Hall, Friday evening, May 11.

A calico party will be given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Second Universalist Church, Wednesday evening, at Martine's West Side hall.

Prof. Carr will be tendered a testimonial reception by his friends and pupils next Friday evening, April 27, at Martine's West Side Academy.

There will be a sociable in the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, Thursday evening. The programme deserves a large attendance.

St. Stephen's Guild will give a calico party Friday, at the hall corner of Clinton and Twelfth streets. The Guild is a new organization, and this is its first party.

A meeting of the members of the Pall-Mall Club will be held Monday evening at the Tremont House. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

The first grand complimentary ball of Company G, Second Regiment, I. S. G., will be given at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Friday evening, May 4.

The Second Universalist Church Society have completed arrangements for a calico party, to be given Wednesday evening, April 25, at Martine's West Side Academy. The Academy Band will provide the music for the occasion.

The Choral Association of the Sixth Presbyterian Church will give a grand concert Thursday evening, May 3. The concert will be conducted by Joseph Silvers, the choir director, and will embrace in its list of performers the Philadelphia Quartette, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Knorr, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. R. Knorr, Miss May Lester, and Miss Martha Pardoe; Miss Mary Wisbard, pianist; Alexander Grant, accompanist. The selections are very choice, and will embrace seven pieces by the full chorus.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

One of the most brilliant social parties of the season was given by Mr. Peter McGurn and lady at their residence, on Arnold street, on the 17th inst., the occasion being the celebration of the twelfth anniversary of their marriage. At an early hour their pleasant parlors were vocal with songs, games, and merry jests, which involved all present in a perfect whirlpool of enjoyment. At a late hour the company adjourned to the dining-room, where the tables groaned beneath their loads of substantial and delicate refreshments, and the floral decorations were most profuse and beautiful.

After the guests had enjoyed the "flow of soul" until they were fully impressed with the substantial nature of their host and hostess' hospitality, Mr. P. J. O'Connell asked the attention of the company to some remarks that Mr. P. T. Barry wished to make. Mr. Barry, in a short address, on behalf of those assembled, presented to Mrs McGurn a beautiful gold-lined, silver cake basket, and to Mr. McGurn the complete works of Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Burns, Moore, and Rollin, bound in library style. Prominent among those present who contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion were M. Barsaloux and wife, Capt. Kehoe and wife, Mr. Van Fleet, Mrs. F. McNicholas from Englewood, P. T. Barry and wife, Mr. Atkinson and wife, Mr. M. B. Hicks and daughter Lottie, Miss Freney, Buffalo, Misses Maggie and Mary McGurn, Messrs. E. McPhetridge, W. S. Proudfoot, Barney Drake, P. J. O'Connell, J. McCombs, George Danforth, and Mr. Maroney.

Miss Clara Brown entertained a few friends at her home on Friday evening. Music and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour.

Joe A. Blain, well-known in Englewood society, starts next Tuesday for South East Pennsylvania to bring back a bride. The fortunate young lady is Miss Mary D. Chase, of that place. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Thursday next. After a short stay in the East they will return to Englewood.

Another prominent society man of Englewood will soon be lost to the weekly meetings of the "boys."

OAKLAND.

The Nondescript Society met Friday evening, April 20, at Mr. George Woodland's, No. 1141 Bowen avenue. A very entertaining programme was provided, and pleasantly enjoyed, particularly the unique burlesque on the Quintette Club, composed of performers on combs, and executing such airs as Mozart's Twelfth (Sour) Mash, op. 1162, and others similar.

The worthy Treasurer, Mr. Murray R. Walls, was presented by the President, Mr. John L. Bennett, with a testimonial, in behalf of the Society, for his meritorious efforts in enriching the balance in the treasury to minus nothing, a beautiful volume entitled "Brown and His Mule."

HYDE PARK.

A private party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, on Drexel boulevard, corner of Forty-seventh street, Friday evening. A large number of guests were present, who enjoyed dancing and a supper. The guests left at a late hour.

NEW YORK.

SPRING TOILETTES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 19.—By degrees real spring weather has come to us at last, and in consequence toilettes take on brighter and lighter tints, and are of thinner fabrics. Since, however, velvet and woolen materials are to be so largely worn this season, there is after all but little difference. That portion of the dress which most distinctly announces the advent of a new season is the bonnet, and this now displays a beauty and freshness which could never belong to winter or the crisp autumn days. There are not many entirely new shapes, but there are several modifications of last winter's styles that are very pretty and elegant. The charming "Marie Stuart" has been revived, and there are few faces that do not derive an added grace from the becoming brim and the coquettish little point in front. An exquisite little bonnet of this shape is of finest white French chip. Three rows of fine pink silk-cording are inserted between the three outside lines of chip in the brim. The face trimming is of delicate pink silk puffs, overlaid with white illusion. The crown is encircled by a lovely wreath of white leaves delicately veined with light green, while well to the back is a cluster of variegated berries. Handsome barbes of point lace are held at the back of the brim by a clasp of gold and steel, and being brought forward are fastened on the breast by a bunch of berries and leaves. These barbes, while very attractive and becoming, are quite an item in the cost of a bonnet. Those of plain net, black or white, edged with a tiny vine of embroidery, range in price from $3.50 to $7. More elaborate ones, bordered with deep embroidery and having a cluster of the same at the end, are proportionately dearer. Barbes of thread and point lace are very costly, and are unobtainable save by the few. An exceedingly handsome barbe recently shown me was of richest Point Duchess in a pattern exquisitely lovely. It measured 2¼ yards, and cost $75. This is no more than the average woman can pay for her entire spring bonnet, barbe and all. Indeed, I know an unfortunate female who is limited to two-thirds that amount for her whole spring outfit. Very tasteful meutonnieres for black bonnets trimmed with one of the many yellows are of black Brussels net, about two yards long, three-eighths in width. A very fine line of embroidery may be done in floss matching the yellow on the bonnet, and the design is often tiny sheaves of wheat or diminutive corn-flowers. The rage for yellow continues unabated, and the gorgeousness of milliners' windows is almost painful. Handsome hats of black chip, net, illusion, or lace are certainly improved by a tasteful mixture of rich mandarin, pale lemon, delicate tilleul, or pale cream, but the combination of bright blue with vivid orange, pink with brilliant lemon tints, and scarlet with a rich, deep yellow, cannot but be revolting to a

PURE, CORRECT TASTE.

A bonnet displayed at a late opening exhibited a glaring contrast between decided orange and pale rose. The bonnet itself was of white chip, and had a face trimming of shirred white satin, over which were falls of full short fringe of pink and orange. The crown is banded by folds of pink brocaded silk, and at the left is a cluster of loops of mandarin satin and pink silk, with a long, trailing spray of nasturtions, the exact shade of the satin. Barbes of white illusion, brocaded with both colors, completed this fantastic head gear. Before it for days and days congregated a crowd of exclaiming admirers, because the monstrosity was placarded "imported." To what length will not our love of outre-mer fashions carry us! As an exquisite relief to all this glare and color is a dainty Leghorn hat, with drooping brim caught up at the right. Here are loops of cool, fresh, moss-green velvet holding a cluster of pink and white daisies or small snowballs. Loose folds of velvet encircle the crown, and end in graceful loops at the back, where a handsome buckle of mother-of-pearl fastens two short white ostrich tips. This is an exceedingly dainty and becoming hat, and well worth the $30 demanded for it. It cannot fail to be pleasing information that tells of the

REVIVAL OF LEGHORN.

It is such a lovely material, is so elegant, requires such simple trimming, that it will surely become, as it once was and always deserves to be, the choice of refined taste. Another little hat of Leghorn, very charming, was a broad, straight-brim with a moderate droop at the edges and around the crown, a plain smooth band of black velvet-ribbon, about a finger wide. Over this is a wreath of small glossy ivy leaves, below which falls a thick fringe of lilies of the valley. At the back is a bow with long ends of black velvet. This bow with its streamers exhibits a new and elegant style of velvet-ribbon; it is the finest variety of silk velvet, while the reverse shows a handsome white satin ribbon. This is imported in all the new combinations and contrasts, some very lovely, others unqualifiedly hideous.

Although it is early yet for purchasing linen and cotton dresses, these materials are shown in great variety. They embrace all the dark colors in plain sorts, and show these in tasteful plaids, stripes, and checks, with all the lighter colors. Cambrics and other wash fabrics are more desirable than ever, as even the cheaper varieties do not fade, but will stand any amount of washing and boiling. The finest are very handsome, closely resembling silk and "foulard." Very light tea-colored grounds show pretty running vines, clusters of blossoms or foliage, or odd and pleasing designs. That which resembles foulard is oftenest in fine checks or "polka dots" in white and blue, or brown, black, and white, black and scarlet, blue, with fawn-color, etc. These are fully a yard in breadth, and cost but 35 cents. They make up with trimmings of Hamburg embroidery into extremely stylish costumes. A very pretty material is of linen and very thin. It comes in squares of light brown; also of fawn color, with the alternate squares in open work. Later in the season it will prove most acceptable for polonaises or overdresses, to be worn over black or dark silk skirts on the street.

FANS.

I have seen two beautiful fans, of which I wish I could give an adequate description, they are so exquisitely dainty. One has long, transparent sticks of mother-of-pearl, which are so beautifully iridescent that they look like precious stones. These are inlaid most profusely with a lovely design in pure gold, each mosaic consisting of pieces excessively minute. The upper portion, which is but a finger deep, is of finest white silk delicately painted with the beautiful faces of beautiful women. The reverse shows a ship at anchor resting on a sleeping sea. Both are done by eminent artists. The little clasp holding the staves together is studded with precious stones. The second fan, equally lovely, is embossed in a larger and bolder design in both gold and silver. The upper part, of white silk, bears a cluster of flowers so real, so beautiful, that one involuntarily draws a long breath to inhale their fragrance.

A handsome dinner dress is of olive silk, the front of the skirt ornamented by a double-bow pleat of oak-brown brocade. Across the back of the skirt is a deep Spanish flounce. The sleeves are of the brocade, while a scarf of the same is disposed to form a graceful drapery. On its lower edge this is finished by a deep fringe headed by a galloon containing both colors. Another very stylish dress was of striped silk, two shades of slate color. A deep pleated flounce in front reaches from the knees down, and across the back coming to an equal height are six gathered ruffles. The waist has revers of pale blue satin, cuffs, and fancy pocket of the same, and the back of the tight basque is ornamented with small blue satin bows and smooth silver buttons. An extremely handsome toilette worn by a lady with whom the Grand Duke has lunched and dined since his sojourn here is of myrtle-green velvet and tilleul silk. The dress is of rather a nondescript shape, combining features of the Princess dress, the polonaise, the basque, etc. It is of velvet, with an inserted front of tilleul tinted silk. Over this pass bands of velvet finished at the lower edge with a rich chenille and silk fringe of both colors. The velvet sleeves are laced over puffs of the light silk, and a pocket shows a mingling of both. The back breadth of the robe is left loose, while another is inserted in its place. The loose one, which is one yard longer than the dress, is lined with tilleul silk, and is so draped that it reveals equal portions of silk and velvet. This is rather a peculiar toilette, but withal it is elegant and not in bad taste. Though there are so many cheap materials of excellent quality at moderate rates, there is a certain class, and in spite of hard times it is not a small one, who buy only the richest and costliest fabrics, and of these there is an immense variety. Brocades, matelasses, cashmere silks, velvet, etc., cost as much as ever, and yet in an hour's promenade the toilettes of velvet one meets are not so few as to prove exceptions. In this elegant material only the darkest shades are admissible for street costumes. Of these dark colors, navy blue, myrtle green, and plum-color seem the favorites, and certainly a richer costume cannot be imagined. MATTIE S.

PARIS.

EASTER FESTIVITIES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, April 7.—Last Sunday being Easter, all Paris seemed to abandon itself to revelry and excitement after a rigid observance of the last few days of Lent. As the sackcloth and ashes disappear, pleasure holds high carnival, and rushes forth like the pent-up fires of a volcano blazing into life. The most astonishing toilettes come forth at this time, and as the bad taste which prompts such a conspicuous display at certain periods also regulates the styles for such occasions, they are at total variance with the simple elegance of the true Parisian. In the soirees, at the theatres, on the promenade, fashionable yellow was seen last Sunday in all its effrontery. This yellow so audacious, so mocking to refined taste, which is more than a menace and less than an insolence, would even have amazed a Marquis de Conches, whose love of finery was so proverbial at Court. Imagine a beauty of Paul Veronese painted in such color, or that eternal wonder, the Antiope of Correggio, dressed in yellow! But it is the fashion, and that is paramount to all other considerations in the estimation of the world. Most assuredly we are drifting back to the flaunting styles of the Revolution and the Empire, with their stiff and graceless outlines and their glaring colors mingling in confusion. Oh, the charming times! Such a union of

THE GROTESQUE AND THE ANTIQUE,

when velvet was worn in summer, and no incongruities were displeasing. In the passing fashions of a period there is often a dignity of conception which permeates all surroundings and challenges the admiration of posterity, but with all the teachings of the past we now accept degenerate and vulgar styles, no matter whence their origin. The art of furnishing is also equally expressive of the character of individuals as that of dress, and, whilst admiring the grand old furniture of the chevaliers, with its oak panels hardened in fire like their armor, we ornament ours with gilt and paint, and encourage tawdry display. A visit a few days since to an old historical chateau aroused these thoughts, and the rich mandarin satin hangings in one of the antechambers, looking so regal in their elegance, are impressive in their teachings of the fitness of all things. The pictured dames looking down from those lofty walls would have recoiled, whilst living to have seen that Mandarin hue used for toilettes by guests who trailed their dainty robes through those spacious halls. For curtains it is magnificent, but hideous in personal attire; but, nevertheless, it is the fashion, and even hats are seen formed entirely of

BUTTERCUPS AND LACE.

These are similar to those formed of violets and other small flowers which were worn last winter at theatres and concerts, and sometimes for ceremonious visits *a voiture*, but on no account must these chapeaux de fleurs ever be accompanied by a parasol. They are not suitable for the street, where the most subdued elegance is required, as the toilette a pied must be correct in every detail, graceful and simple, without profusion of trimming or pretentious display. Therefore, no chapeaux de fleurs are tolerated in promenades by persons endowed with good taste and who know how to appreciate true refinement. Among summer novelties, large collars of batiste are seen, ornamented with guipure, Valenciennes, or Malines, with assorted cuffs, which are to be worn over the sleeve and not beneath it as they have been of latter years. It is not anticipated, however, that they will become general for some time, as the linen collars and cuffs will be difficult to supplant. Among summer dress materials the foulards a jour are among the newest, and modistes are even rendering their novelty greater by making them into the short-waisted and full-flowing robes, of which the Countess Behagues and other aristocratic ladies set the example at the first bail at the Elysee. This mode will still also remain exceptional, as popular taste still demands the tight-fitting skirts of the past season. The pretty little Princess Blanche de Nemours appeared at a recent reception given in honor of the

PRINCESS OF WALES

in a rose-colored silk, made with infant waist and full skirt gathered in a waistband; a sash of lustrous material tied in front, was the only trimming on this dress so charming in its novel simplicity.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

The most interesting theatrical news to communicate is that Albani still remains in Paris, unexpectedly renewing her engagement here, which will continue almost to the very day of her promised appearance at the Royal Italian Opera in London. Her farewell performance at Les Italiens is positively announced for next Tuesday evening, when she will sing in three operas, and the following day bid adieu to this gay Paris, which has literally gone wild over the charming songstress. After repeated postponements, "Cinq Mars" is finally announced to be placed upon the stage of the Opera Comique next week. The Director, M. Carvalho, has expended large sums in preparing this late production of the Maestro Gounod, and regarding which the greatest interest prevails. The Theatre Francais, has just reproduced with great eclat, "Le Joueur" of Regnard. Delauny and Coquelin have therein proved themselves admirable comedians, the former having broken the tradition and represented Valere in a character more in accordance with our modern ideas. Coquelin assumes the character that formerly was Got's, and well sustains the broad humor of that celebrated actor. MATHILDE.

MARAH TO PAUL.

O, but to feel thy dear arms twine
Around me once again:
It almost seems that kiss of thine
Might soothe this pain—might soothe
This dull, cold, heavy pain.
—*Grace Greenwood.*

"This dull, cold, heavy pain!" My heart
Hath borne the burden long:
Though in the world I took a part,
Its laughter, dance, and song,
Ah me! my heart re-echo'd ne'er its song.

And now 'tis pressing wearily; my life
Draws near its welcome close;
The heart that once with joy was rife
Now seeketh but repose—
Poor heart, long sighing for repose.

But, ere into the Eternal Sea
My shattered barque is driven,
My spirit sigheth wearily
For one blessed word—Forgiven.
To hear thee say, "Dear heart, thou art forgiven."

To feel the pressure of thine arms, my head
Reposing on thy breast;
From out my heart the fear, the dread,
Would fade, and, truly blest,
I'd pass to God, to be forever blest.

But no—too firm in pride thou art—
Thou ne'er wilt bend to me:
And peace unto my troubled heart
I'll meet upon the Sea
Whose voice I hear—upon the Eternal sea.

Blest voice! it softly breathes of rest—
A rest for e'er unbroken—
Of joys supreme. Adown the West
Life's sun sinks low; my weary breast
Yearns for the joys unspoken.

Joys all relinquished. Thou, too, art
Dissevered from my soul;
Thou form'st of other lives a part—
Of mine thou art the whole;
Hope, light, and life, thou art the whole.

Farewell! farewell! The dream is past—
The wild, illusive dream;
The scenes of life are fading fast—
My lone barque leaves the stream
Of Time, how fast, how fast.

Again farewell! farewell! O Death,
Thy pang within my heart
Makes not the bitter agony
Of the dreary thought—we part;
So fraught with deathless wo, we part!
MARCH. MAGGIE A. COYNE.

A New Wheat-Country.

New York Sun.

There is now in Texas quite a lively agitation of the question whether that State cannot be developed into one of the great wheat-growing and food-exporting sections of the country. The success which has apparently followed the experiments of raising wheat during the past few years, and the great favor which the grain raised in that State is said to have gained among flour manufacturers, have raised hopes among the people of Galveston of making their city one of the principal grain and flour marts of the world. During the War a small quantity of wheat was grown in the northern counties of the State, but since the War cotton has been the principal crop raised, until a few years ago, when attention was turned once more to the cultivation of wheat. The section now devoted to that cereal is said to extend into the centre of the State. Thirteen counties produced last year 7,500,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $8,000,000. It is estimated that wheat could be grown in 170 counties, and that the annual value of the wheat crop could be raised to $575,000,000.

Steam-Cars on the Paris Boulevards.

New York Sun.

The steam street-cars in Paris are reported to be unqualifiedly successful, although they run along the grandest boulevard in the city, and through some of the busiest streets, turning sharp angles and climbing and descending perceptible grades. The engines draw crowded cars from the Arc de Triomphe to the Bastile, a distance of seven miles, at a speed of eight miles an hour, and no one has yet been hurt, nor are horses frightened by the sight of the engine. The latter are like the dummies on Market street, Philadelphia, noiseless and smokeless, and steam-power is said to have proved much more economical than horse-power.

EPIGRAMS.

What Is an Epigram?—Various Definitions.

Samples from English, French, and Oriental Sources.

London Spectator.

THE EPIGRAMMATIST: A SELECTION FROM THE EPIGRAMMATIC LITERATURE OF ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, AND MODERN TIMES. By the Rev. H. P. Dodd. London: George Bell & Sons. 1875.

Drink to me, only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,
And I'll not look for wine.
The thirst, that from the soul doth rise,
Doth ask a drink divine;
But might I of Jove's nectar sip,
I would not change for thine.
I sent thee, late, a rosy wreath,
Not so much honoring thee,
As giving it a hope that there
It could not withered be.
But thou thereon didst only breathe,
And sent'st it back to me;
Since when it grows and smells, I swear,
Not of itself, but thee.

"Excellent good, 'i' faith,'" and wit may be couched, if Barrow be believed, in the lusty hyperbole of the final couplet, smacking a little as it does, perhaps, of the excess which would add a perfume to the violet. But the song is a good song, albeit a translation for the most part, and is quite in its place in Mr. Palgrave's "*Golden Treasury*," and would be so even if that admirable and popular little book were, as its compiler fondly imagines, a collection of all the best lyrics in the English tongue. But by what law, we ask, of Unnatural Selection does the Rev. Mr. Dodd, of Pembroke College, Oxford, place this song in a collection of epigrams? Again:

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there,

is a very pretty "Epitaph on an Infant," and Coleridge was quite right in declining to omit it from his poems at Lamb's half-jocular suggestion, although the man of Islington may perhaps have had some dim forebodings in his prescient mind of—

If so soon as this I'm done for,
I wonder what I was begun for.

But surely the agreement of these critics would have been as wonderful as any ever seen upon the stage, had the volume of poems in which this epitaph appeared been given to the world as a volume of epigrams. Yet we find it here in Mr. Dodd's selection, and cheek by jowl with it we find Porson's or another's pleasantry:

When Dido saw Æneas would not come,
She mourned in silence, and was Di-do-dum.

Now, if one of these things is an epigram, the other two are not; but as a matter of fact, not one of them is. The first is a lively song, the second a tender conceit, and the third a fourth-rate pun. What, then, is an epigram? The original meaning of the word is clear enough,—it is simply an inscription, and when Theseus set up a column on the Isthmus of Corinth, and inscribed upon one side of it, "Here is Attica, and not Peloponnesus," and upon the other, "Here is Peloponnesus, and not Attica," each of these notices was literally and exactly an "epigram." The distance between such an "epigram" and an epigram by Martial or *a la Francaise* is vast indeed, but upon the connection which links together things so diverse the true definition of an epigram will be found to depend. The elucidation of this connection is due to the celebrated Lessing, whom Macaulay justly styled the finest critic of modern times. This acute thinker took exception to Vavassor's argument that the original meaning of the word was of no consequence, since every one admitted that this meaning had been lost, and its place taken by another. True, said Lessing, but use, in language, is rarely, if ever, entirely arbitrary, and, when a word originally applied for obvious reasons to one thing comes to be restricted for reasons less obvious to another, there is, or must have been, at some time or other, some connection between the things themselves. What is the connection in the present instance? Scaliger thought that he had discovered it in the brevity which is, or should be, the characteristic alike of epigram and inscription. But if brevity, and brevity alone, be the essence of an epigram, then any couplet, however absurd, "Old Pillycock sate upon Pillycock's hill, and if he's not gone he sits there still," for instance, will be an epigram; and the caustic Spaniard was in the right when he asked whether any man could be so stupid as to be unable to make one epigram, or such a fool as to take the trouble to make more than one. Nor was Lessing more satisfied with Boileau's definition:

L'Epigramme
N'est souvent qu'un bon mot de deux rimes orne.

Nor with Batteux's, that it is an ingenious thought, happily and tersely expressed; for from neither definition do we get the slightest inkling why a certain class of small poems have received the name which was originally and properly given to an inscription. Lessing's own definition is this. He contends rightly enough that it is the form and not the matter which constitutes an epigram, and he says that an epigram is a short poem which, like an inscription, *at once raises our curiosity and gratifies it*. A true epigram, then, should consist of two parts,—first, the raised expectation, and, secondly, the satisfying fulfillment. It is very easy to understand them from an example or two, and we will choose the briefest possible:

Ci git Piron, qui ne fut rien,
Pas meme Academicien.

The first line here raises our expectation. Why should Piron tell us he was nobody? and if he was, what then? But the second line makes the witty writer's meaning clear, and we are pleased and satisfied, as by an inscription.

Ci git ma femme. Ah! qu'elle est bien
Pour son repos,—et pour le mien.

Here the raising of our expectation ends at *repos*, and a very mild one it seems.

The Greeks themselves knew nothing of the distinction which Lessing draws between epigrams proper and other short poems. The "epigrams" in their famous Anthology are as far removed, for the most part, as possible from what modern taste and usage demand in an epigram, and indeed the French call any short copy of insipid verses an "epigramme a la Grecque." The true founder of the modern epigram was Martial, and, to borrow a phrase from Macaulay, Homer is not more distinctly the first of epic poets, nor Boswell the first of biographers, than Martial is the first of epigrammatists. Still Lessing's definition should always be kept before the eyes of any one at the present day who sets himself to publish a "Collection of Epigrams," and we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the so-called "Venetian epigrams" of Goethe are not epigrams at all. How far Mr. Dodd would agree with us is another question, for of the following poem by the Khaliph Radhi Billah, "To a Lady, upon seeing her blush," he says: "This is one of the most elegant epigrams to be found in any language, and deserves particular attention":

Leila! where'er I gaze on thee
My alter'd cheek turns pale,
While upon thine, sweet maid, I see
A deep'ning blush prevail.
Leila, shall I the cause impart
Why such a change takes place?
The crimson stream deserts my heart
To mantle on thy face.

Why, it is a conceit, a mere conceit, and as frigid as it is false, and we are not in the least consoled by being told that "the K. R. Billah was the twentieth Khaliph of the house of Abbas, and died in the 329th year of the Hegira, i. e., A. D. 951." Such paste-and-scissor work,—but we have no epigram ready to fling at Mr. Dodd. *Non ragioniam di lor, ma guarda, e passa.* Here is something better, though:

Froude informs the Scottish youth
That parsons have no care for truth;
While Canon Kingsley loudly cries
That history is a pack of lies.
What cause for judgment so malign?—
A brief reflection solves the mystery,
For Froude thinks Kingsley a divine,
And Kingsley goes to Froude for history.

But is this an epigram? We are inclined to say that it is not. Even were it as true as Lingard and Newman would dare be sworn it was, we doubt if it deserves to be called anything better than a clever lampoon. We like the following much better:

The town has found out different ways
To praise its different Lears;
To Barry it gives loud huzzas,
To Garrick only tears.

A King? Aye, every inch a King,—
Such Barry doth appear;
But Garrick's quite another thing,
He's every inch King Lear.

This, we take it, is a genuine epigram; for although as personal, in one sense, as the last, it reads a lesson, and a not unkindly, or, be it said, unnecessary lesson to all actors, even the best in the world, who would fain be as welcome to their audiences as he who played the King was to Hamlet. It has been disputed how far a play upon words is permissible, in an epigram, and within due limits it unquestionably is permissable; but such rubbish as the following transgresses those limits still more unquestionably; it was written on three doctors, viz., Dr. Wall, Sir C. Pegge, and Dr. Bourne, and is entitled:

THE OXFORD MEDICAL TRIO.

I would not call in any one of them all,
For only "the weakest will go to the *wall*;"
The second, like Death, that scythe-armed mower,
Will speedily make you a *peg* or two lower;
While the third, with the fees he so silently earns,
Is the *bourn* whence no traveler ever returns.

In fact, we may make the rule absolute as regards puns upon proper names. But there are some puns which are so neat and good that they are strong enough to be used as corner-stones to an epigram, as this, for instance:

Tom prais'd his friend, who changed his state,
For binding fast himself and Kate
In union so divine.
"Wedlock's the end of life," he cried.
"Too true, alas!" said Jack, and sighed,—
"'Twill be the end of mine."

Dr. Dodd subjoins to his selection a formidable list of books connected with epigrammatic literature. That he might have made his own book worse by making it bigger we can well believe, but that he has omitted many a gem of purest ray serene we are sure; for even in the case of a poet so well known as Burns he omits the fierce, bright couplet which glitters and bites like an adder:

That there is falsehood in his looks, I must and will deny;
They say their owner is a knave, and sure they do not lie.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TWEED'S CONFESSION.

At last, like a fate, the old Boss has arisen,
And thus he speaks out from his cell at the prison:
"Now just see some virtuous gentlemen scatter
When light is let in on this Tammany matter.
Too long have I given myself to save others;
Too long have I suffered, as brother for brothers;
Too long kept the seal of my secrets unbroken;
Too long, sir! I ought years ago to have spoken!
They'll say I have 'squealed'—they will say my surrender
Will injure my pals; but I do not feel tender
Towards chaps that took money—took all they could gobble—
And went back on me when I got into trouble;
As lively as crickets to share in the plunder,
And rather more lively to get out from under;
Who, after the grab, let our enemies rend me,
And never spoke word or raised hand to defend me;
Who, when, for their plunder, the city beset me,
Sneaked out and pretended that they never met me;
Who joined the wolf-pack and denounced me as vile, and
Deserted me when I went up to the Island!
No, sir! I don't feel that——"
Just here the bland Sheriff,
With a musical voice and a smile like a seraph,
Walked in and remarked, "The Committee's in session,
And ready to hear your delinquent confession;
The State will be grateful for services done her,
And, after all, justice is better than 'honor.'"

"Come on! I'm all ready!" said Tweed, and they started;
"I'll yet make the white-livered liars down-hearted;
That payment of May, that divide of December,
The virtuous scoundrels! I'll make 'em remember."
—*New York Graphic.*

WASHINGTON AS A HUMORIST.

"*Reminiscences of Washington*" *in Scribner for May.*

The following letter is a copy of one from Gen. Washington to his brother-in-law, Col. Burwell Bassett, of Eltham, Va. Col. Bassett married Anna Maria Dandridge, the sister of Martha Dandridge, who was first Mrs. Custis, then Mrs. Washington. This letter has been treasured by Col. Bassett's grandson, who, until now, has refused to allow it to be published. It is the only letter we know of in which Washington indulged in anything like humor:

MOUNT VERNON, 28th August, 1762.—DEAR SIR: I was favoured with your Epistle wrote on a certain 25th of July, when you ought to have been at Church, praying as becomes every good Christian Man who has as much to answer for as you have—strange it is that you will be so blind to truth that the enlightening sounds of the Gospel cannot reach your Ear, nor no Examples awaken you to a sense of Goodness—could you but behold with what religious zeal I hye me to Church on every Lord's day, it would do your heart good, and fill it, I hope, with equal fervency—but hark'ee—I am told you have lately introduced into your Family, a certain production which you are lost in admiration of, and spend so much time in contemplating the just proportions of its parts, the ease, and conveniences with which it abounds, that it is thought you will have little time to animadvert upon the prospect of your crops, etc., pray how will this be reconciled to that anxious care and vigilance, which is so escencially necessary at a time when our growing Property—meaning the Tobacco—is assailed by every villainous worm that has had an existence since the days of Noah (how unkind it was of Noah, now I have mentioned his name, to suffer such a brood of Vermin to get a birth in the Ark!) but perhaps you may be as well of as we are,—that is, have no Tobacco for them to eat, and there I think we nicked the Dogs, as I think to do you if you expect any more—but not without a full assurance of being with a very sincere regard,
D Sir, Yr Mo Affect. & Obed.,
GO. WASHINGTON.

P. S. don't forget to make my compls to Mrs. Bassett, Miss Dudy, and the little ones, for Miss Dudy cannot be classed with small People without offering her great Injustice. I shall see you, I expect, about the first of November.

To Coln Bassett, at Eltham.

The "new production," so much admired by Col. Bassett, to which Washington jestingly alludes, was a baby son and heir. Two daughters had preceded this infant, and as the estate, before the Revolution, was entailed, a son had been ardently desired by Col. Bassett, who was the sole representative of his family; his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having each been, like himself, an only son. "Miss Dudy" was Miss Judy Diggs, the daughter of a neighboring farmer and remarkable for her size and strength. She had, on one occasion, been induced to wrestle with a young man, a guest at Eltham, on condition he would treat her with all due respect. The trial of strength and skill went on for a while in perfect good-nature, but the young gentleman, on finding that "Miss Dudy" was getting the better of him, lost his temper, and roughly handled his amazonian adversary, whereupon her spirit rose, she tossed him on the floor, and, in spite of all his efforts, tied him hand and foot to await sentence from Col. Bassett.

RUSSIAN SECTS.

George Cary Eggleston in Appletons' Journal for May.

Many of the sects have persons among them whom they believe to be Christ, incarnate for the second time, and the Virgin. One sect was founded by a peasant-soldier, Daniel Philipitch, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and is now strong in many parts of the Empire. Philipitch's doctrines, as reported by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who has made a special study in Russia of secret and curious sects, were, first, "I am God"; second, "There is no other God"; and third, "There is nothing new." He gave nine precepts to his followers, which I quote from Mr. Dixon's text: "Drink no wine. Remain where you are and what you are. Never marry. Never swear, or name the devil. Attend no wedding, christening, or other feast. Never steal. Keep my doctrine secret. Love each other, and keep my laws. Believe in the Holy Spirit."

Another soldier has recently established a new religion which is so secret that it has no name, even among its disciples. He pretended to be Christ, and chose a woman for Virgin-mother. The accounts given of this sect represent its doctrines and practices to be unlawful and blasphemous. The members are said to insult the church in their meetings, and to treat sacred things with the utmost indignity; and yet when the authorities undertook to punish the heresy the men who were arrested established by abundant evidence their perfectly good behavior, and proved even that they were in all respects especially exemplary citizens and subjects; that they paid their taxes, obeyed the law, performed all their duties, lived sober lives, attended the services and participated in the rites and ceremonies of the Orthodox Church, went to confession regularly, partook of the sacraments, and conformed strictly to the requirements of the church. Enough was proved, however, to make it certain that these men have a secret religion of their own; and an emissary of the police, who had attended their meetings, testified that they mocked the sacraments, spat upon icons, and gave other expression of their contempt for the church, which in public they treated with ostentatious respect and veneration. This sect also has a Virgin as well as a living Christ.

Mr. Dixon tells us of another sect in Moscow who regard Napoleon as the Messiah, and worship his image. They believe that the French Emperor is still alive, somewhere in Asia, and that in due time he will return and conquer the forces of the Czar.

I have mentioned here only a few of the many sects which have been described in Russian official records. The list might be extended almost indefinitely if there were space at command. One sect, whose practices are not proper matter to be described in this place, boast that even the Emperor Alexander I. was a member of their communion. This is extremely unlikely; but it is certain that the Czar was deeply interested in studying the doctrines of the order, and for that purpose went among them in person, and questioned them of their belief and practice.

THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER.

In 1769 a revolution broke out in a Russo-Polish regiment at Riga, headed by a Pole named Worouski. The Poles were eventually defeated in a pitched battle, and in the rout Worouski had both his legs shattered by a cannon ball. He contrived to throw himself into a ditch, and at night dragged himself to the neighboring house of a surgeon named Osloff. The surgeon, moved by his sufferings, attended him, and concealed him in his house. Both legs were amputated, and Worouski recovered, contrary to expectation. Dr. Kempelen came about this time on a visit to Osloff, and to him was confided the secret, and his assistance begged to get Worouski out of the country; for had he been found in his house the consequences would have been serious. It happened that Worouski was a fine chess-player, and the idea occurred to Dr. Kempelen of concealing the mutilated man in a box, so that the contrivance should be passed off as a chess-playing automaton. In three months the automaton was finished. It has been so often described that it will be sufficient to mention here that it was a life-size figure of a Turk seated at a chess-board. The machinery of the interior was attached to hanging frames which could be pushed back so that Worouski could conceal himself in the body, notwithstanding it appeared to be filled with wheels, cranks, pulleys, etc. While the lower cupboard was being examined, Worouski crept into the body, passed his arms and hands into those of the figure, and his head into the mask, whence he could see the chess-board. In order to give room for the passage of his head, the neck was encircled with a large collar, so contrived as to hide the hollow space necessary there. The spectators having, as it appeared, thoroughly examined the inside, the doors were closed, and the whole machinery having been wheeled about the room to show that there was no connection from beneath, a small door in the thigh was opened and the automaton was wound up. The winding-up was a mere blind; at each move the noise of the machinery in motion was heard; the noise was purposely introduced to drown the sound of the movements of the performer. On Oct. 10, 1769, the first rehearsal was held, the figure playing a game with Osloff. A month later Worouski was sufficiently perfect in his part. He was hid in a large box, which had to be moved very slowly on pretense of fear of breaking the machinery, but in reality to protect the inmate. In order to avert suspicion, it was agreed to give performances on the road at all towns passed through. The travelers got as far as Vitebsk, on the road to the Prussian frontier, without interruption, when the Empress Catherine, having heard of the singular powers of the chess-player, commanded its presence at the Imperial palace, where the proscribed rebel actually played with the Empress. It is said that she attempted to cheat by making a false move, when, Worouski's temper getting the better of him, nearly caused the whole conspiracy to collapse. The automaton upset the pieces with a blow of his hand, and the clock-work stopped as though injured. The Empress took it very good humoredly, possibly because she was not sorry to have saved a lost game. She at once offered to purchase the automaton, and insisted on its being left in the palace library at night. Fortunately, Dr. Kempelen managed to smuggle off Worouski in the big chest, and next day he told the Empress that the figure could not perform without him, and therefore it was no use his selling it.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

The philologers may take a back seat, with all their schemes about improving or reforming our English language. A youth of barely 24 years has invented a universal language—no less—"for all nations of the world," his claim reads. It is not like Stephen Pearl Andrews' "Alwato," which few men, considering the prevalent shortness of life, will ever look into seriously enough to see whether or not it has any merits. This is a sort of language that one may learn to read in four weeks and speak in three months. It consists of twenty-four sounds, with a letter for each; no sounds are used except such as most nations have in common; the difficult consonants are omitted—no German *ch*, no English *th*, no Sclavonic *cz*. Every letter is pronounced exactly so; there are no irregularities and no exceptions. Passing to words there will be no declensions, all relations of case to be expressed by prepositions; plurals are made by adding *s*. There are three genders,—masculine, feminine, and neuter. There is but one conjunction of verbs, and tenses are largely formed by auxiliaries. All substantives, and verbs and adjectives are unchangeable; comparison is made by modifying words. The roots of this absolute language are drawn from all languages, but particularly from the Latin. To exemplify one run of words: Fortun, to be fortunate; fortuno, a fortunate man; fortuna, a fortunate woman; fortune, a or the fortune; fortuni, fortunate. Few words of this language will have more than three syllables, most will not exceed two. There is no rule where to put any component of a sentence, but every one who writes the "universal language" can use its words according to the order of his own. This scheme is the invention of Julius Bordollo, of Philadelphia, who, through the columns of the *Universe*, a new journal of that city, asks co-operation.—*Exchange.*

NONSENSE ALPHABET.

A tumbled down, and hurt his Arm against a bit of wood.
B said, "My Boy, oh! do not cry; it cannot do you good."
C said, "A Cup of Coffee hot can't do you any harm."
D said, "A Doctor should be fetched, and he would cure the arm."
E said, "An Egg beat up with milk would quickly make him well."
F said, "A Fish, if broiled, might cure, if only by the smell."
G said, "Green Gooseberry fool the best of cures I hold."
H said, "His Hat should be kept on, to keep him from the cold."
I said, "Some Ice upon his head will make him better soon."
J said, "Some Jam, if spread on bread, or given in a spoon."
K said, "A Kangaroo is here—this picture let him see."
L said, "A Lamp pray keep alight to make some barley-tea."
M said, "A Mulberry or two might give him satisfaction."
N said, "Some Nuts, if rolled about, might be a slight attraction."
O said, "An Owl might make him laugh, if only it would wink."
P said, "Some Poetry might be read aloud to make him think."
Q said, "A Quince I recommend—a Quince, or else a Quail."
R said, "Some Rats might make him move, if fastened by their tail."
S said, "A Song should now be sung, in hopes to make him laugh."
T said, "A Turnip might avail, if sliced or cut in half."
U said, "An Urn, with water hot, placed underneath his chin."
V said, "I'll stand upon a chair and play a Violin."
W said, "Some Whisky-Whizzgiggs fetch, some marbles and a ball."
X said, "Some double XX ale would be the best of all."
Y said, "Some Yeast mixed up with salt would make a perfect plaster."
Z said, "Here is a box of Zinc! Get in, my little master!
We'll shut you up! We'll nail you down! We will, my little master!"
We think we've all heard quite enough of this your sad disaster.
—*Edward Lear.*

A STREET-CAR MYSTERY.

Detroit Free Press.

There were five passengers on a Woodward avenue car going north yesterday,—four women and a man. The man was long-bodied and his eyes had a squint, but yet no one suspected him of being a fiend. It so happened that one of the women sneezed, and the man made a dive under a paper parcel on the seat and then held up a glass-eye between his thumb and finger.

"Who sneezed her glass-eye out?" he blandly inquired as he look from one to the other.

There was an awful silence. The women turned red or pale, and cast sly glances at each other and then at the false eye.

"Which of you sneezed?" softly inquired the man, while he held the eye half way across the aisle.

"I didn't," replied one, and in a minute all denied the act.

"Well, I have two natural eyes, as you can all see," continued the man, "and of course I had no use for this. It seems to me that the owner should claim it, as she may find it very difficult to procure another as good. I will leave it on the cushion and turn my back to all of you."

"And I will leave the car!" exclaimed one of the women as she pulled the strap. They were all of the same mind, and as they walked away from each other each one looked back and mused:

"I wonder why on earth she didn't claim it!"

A SALAMANDER LIZARD.

Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

We have always considered the popular mythical legend or delusion in regard to the salamander's being able to go through fire unscathed as one of the most preposterous of mythical delusions. A gentleman of this city, however, recently related to us a story in regard to the lizards of Nevada, which seems to confirm the possibility of their enduring intense heat for a short time, at least. The black lizards of that sagebrush State are very easily domesticated, harmless, sociable, and intelligent. This gentleman had several pet lizards, one of which lived near a furnace where he burned retorts or molds for silver bullion. This work required a very hot fire, which he had made open at each end. The lizard would sit on the tree near by watching him, and his dog would frequently chase it if it ventured to the ground and compel it to take to the tree again. Frequently, however, the lizard, apparently for the sport of the thing alone, would dash down from the tree and induce the dog to give it a sharp race, when it would run right through the furnace, coming out of the other end like a flash, unscathed, while the dog in his eagerness, would be burnt at the fire before he could stop. This would be a daily occurrence, and the lizard actually seemed to enjoy the joke on the dog. The time that the lizard or salamander was in the fire was very short, and it doubtless could not have remained there very long.

THE BLACKHAWK WAR.

Another Chapter of Early Illinois History.

Judge Thomas Tells How the Army Won a Bloodless Victory in 1829.

All the Cavalry Horses Stampeded by a Steamboat.

We present below another chapter of the early history of Illinois, written by Judge Thomas, of Jacksonville, in which he gives a sketch of the causes which led to the Blackhawk War, and of the first campaign of that war. Judge Thomas was a Quartermaster in that campaign, and his opportunities and capacity for observing were such as to render his recollections of the greatest value in a historical point of view:

THE BLACKHAWK WAR.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 3, 1871.—*To the Editor of the Jacksonville Journal:* In 1827, under the administration of Gov. Edwards, we had what was called the "Winnebago War." A regiment of mounted volunteers from the Counties of Sangamon and Morgan, under command of Col. Thomas M. Neales, marched to the neighborhood of Galena, for the defense and protection of the settlers and miners in that region against a supposed threatened invasion of the Winnebago Indians.

In 1829-30 a number of families settled on Rock River, a few miles below Rock Island, in the absence of the Indians, who had previously occupied that land, between Rock River and the Mississippi. In the spring of 1831 the Indians returned, and claimed their former possessions, which our settlers, having made arrangements for raising a crop, were reluctantly compelled to surrender. Blackhawk and his followers claimed that this neck of land still belonged to the Indians, that the treaty by which it had been ceded had never been assented to by the legal owners. Out of this claim of Blackhawk grew the first of the Blackhawk war,—having no connection with the Winnebago war. Gov. Reynolds ordered out a brigade of mounted volunteers, to proceed to the disputed territory and repel the Indians. Gov. Duncan, being then a Major-General of militia, took the command of the brigade, by order of the Governor. The brigade was hastily organized, and in quick time was on the scene of proposed action. The Indians, however, being aware of the approach of the army, abandoned their wigwams and possessions, and crossed the river into Iowa. Whilst this brigade was marching across the country, Gen. Gaines was moving up the Mississippi on a steamboat with some companies of the regular army. The General, intending to avoid any personal conflict with the Indians, or the shedding of blood, anchored his boat a short distance below the mouth of Rock River, and sent a messenger across the country to meet Gen. Duncan, with orders to join him on the Mississippi, a movement which would give the Indians notice of the approach of the militia, and time to escape, of which they readily availed themselves by crossing the river and retiring to what they esteemed a place of safety. Gen. Duncan reached Gen. Gaines in the afternoon, encamped, and remained until next morning, when both commands started up the river,—Gen. Gains on the boat and Gen. Duncan at the head of his brigade,—intending to meet and co-operate together at the Indian village. It commenced raining early that morning, and continued until the afternoon. Before Gen. Duncan reached the place of crossing the Rock River Gen. Gaines had ascended the river as high up as the stage of the water would permit, and signalized Gen. Duncan by the firing of cannons, as had been previously agreed on.

Being Quartermaster of the Brigade, and having been informed of the intended movement, and also of Gen. Gaines' expectations that the Indians would escape, I was not surprised at hearing the cannon, but the rank and file of the militia thought the firing was the beginning of a fight, and a book might be written representing the speeches and describing the actions of these uninitiated militia, as they passed up the river to the place of crossing. We first crossed a wide, shallow slough, on to an island thickly set with undergrowth of saplings and bushes. We then reached the main river at a place supposed to be fordable; our advanced guard following a pilot reputed to be well acquainted with the road, crossed the river but it was deep, and the bottom covered with large rock, or boulders, as they were called. In crossing, some of the horses striking these boulders, fell, and threw their riders into the river, to make their way across as best they could; other horses had occasionally to swim. With the loss of a few guns and the ducking of a few riders, the guard reached the bank—no one drowned or badly hurt. The main army went a short distance below, opposite to the Indian village, where some craft were found on which the men could cross, and the horses were made to swim. Whilst crossing the river, the rain fell in torrents. I found a log cabin on the bank, into which, with my horse, I took shelter until most of the army had crossed, and the storm abated.

Gov. Ford, in his history of Illinois, criticises in severe terms the action of Gov. Reynolds and Gen. Duncan, in conducting the army across this island and across the river. He either never knew, or had forgotten, several facts which, if considered, would at least have greatly modified his opinions.

1. Gov. Reynolds had no right to command after the brigade was placed in service of the United States under command of Gen. Gaines.

2. Gov. Reynolds was taken sick the day that we joined Gen. Gaines, and went aboard of the steamboat, where he remained until the boat returned to the mouth of Rock River, and went up the Mississippi to Rock Island. He could not, therefore, rightfully be held responsible for anything that occurred after Gen. Gaines took command.

3. Gen. Duncan reached the island in person, and passed over it to the river before the brigade reached the wide slough of the river; he had seen the Indian village, and knew that the Indians had made their escape, and therefore, there was no more use for discipline or order in crossing the island and the river than would have been in crossing the Illinois River at Peoria or Beardstown.

4. Gen. Duncan knew that the officers of companies could conduct their men through the thick undergrowth on the island (allowing each man to work his way) as well, if not better, by simply requiring the companies to keep as near together as practicable, than to have required strict discipline and order, as if the enemy had been arrayed before them in order for battle, the danger, if any ever existed, had passed, the Indians had ingloriously fled.

5. Gov. Ford did not rightly appreciate the character and capacity of the volunteers, the ability of each to take care of himself. Gen. Duncan remained on the east side of the river, giving directions when necessary until the whole brigade had crossed, and then crossed with those rowing the boats.

The army encamped that night in the Indian village, using all the wigwams that could be made available, and using the bark which had been detached from wigwams to sleep on. The rain, which had ceased a few hours before night, long enough for the making of fires, cooking and eating supper, commenced again during the night and continued to pour down in torrents until after day; my mess had a good tent, under which we slept; but to keep as dry as possible I procured a wide piece of bark, curved at the sides like a trough with a round bottom, to sleep on. It was warm weather, and the rain was warm; when I awoke in the morning I found my bark filled with water, one or more inches deep, and to that depth the water was under me, so that, but for having a change of clothes kept in a dry place, I should have been compelled to go on duty with nearly half my clothing as wet as water could make them. The next day we marched to Rock Island and encamped on the east bank of the slough, opposite to the fort, where we remained until mustered out of service and discharged. Whilst encamped on the river, and before it was known what the Indians might be willing to do upon the question of remaining out of the State, and keeping the peace, our horses, 1,500 or 1,800, grazing below the encampment, were frightened by the approach of a steamboat, and forthwith stampeded, making a noise almost equal to distant, heavy thunder. The army was called to arms and formed in line in quick time, no one knowing but that the Indians were upon us. The first direction of the horses was toward the encampment, but the sentinels were able to turn them toward the bluff on the east, and they were soon out of hearing, when the near approach of the boat told the story of the alarm. Most of the horses were found the next day, but many of them continued the chase, and were found days afterwards, several miles up Rock River; others were not found. Returning home, my mess encamped one night on a branch of Crooked Creek, near the residence of a Mr. Pennington, where we found the encampment of parts of several companies building fires and preparing supper. Here I was informed that a volunteer from Sangamon County, called by the name of Gen. Jackson, had in his possession four Indian ponies, brought from the vicinity of Rock Island. I sent for him to ascertain how he came by the ponies, fearing that they had been stolen. To my inquiries he said that he had purchased them from a stranger below Rock Island. I proposed that he should surrender them to me to be kept until the question of ownership could be investigated (expressing a fear that the stranger had stolen them), to which he readily assented. I placed the ponies in charge of Mr. Pennington, and upon reaching home wrote to the Indian Agent at Rock Island, requesting him to send for them, and return them to the Indians. The Agent complied with my request, and upon restoring them required the Indians to restore any of our horses that they might have found after the stampede. The result was that eighteen horses belonging to volunteers were returned to the agent, and all of them, I believe, were restored to the owners. I saw the Gen. Jackson afterwards, and learned that he had paid nothing for the ponies, and that he had never since seen or heard of the man of whom he purchased them.

When Gov. Reynolds was writing his history of his "Life and Times," he requested me to write a chapter, giving a history of this campaign, to be inserted in his book. I complied with the request, and forwarded the chapter to him, but for some reason never explained he did not use it.

I have prepared the foregoing from memory, and in haste, to gratify some of my friends. I trust that I shall be excused for so frequent use of the capital I. WILLIAM THOMAS.

THE GAME OF CHESS

CHESS DIRECTORY.—Chicago Chess Club, Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street; open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Chess players meet daily at the Tremont House (Exchange) and the Sherman House (Basement).

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE, and indorsed "Chess."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. C. P.," Little Rock, Ark.—Thanks for the attention.

"E. B.," city.—White can also play 2..Q to B 5, and mate next move with Kt.

"J. A. G.," Clinton, Ia.—Enigma No. 53 is solved by 1..Q to Q Kt 6, 2..Q to K 3, etc.; if Bl. 1..K to Q 6, then 2..Castles, ch, etc.

"H. T. W.," Morgan Park, Ill.—The defense you mention in Problem No. 70 was not given because it cannot be called a variation, as White mates in 2 by Q takes B.

*** Correct solution to Problem No. 71 received from W. H. Ovington, C. A. Perry, J. H. Campbell, W. J. Parsons, T. A. Wainwright, J. H. Tracy, F. A. Bergman, and E. R. B., city; C. E. Meyer, Freeport, Ill.; J. A. Greenhill, Clinton, Ia.; F. Billerbeck, Lemont, Ill.; H. C. P., Little Rock, Ark.; L. G. B., Joliet, Ill.

*** Correct solution to Enigma No. 71 received only from C. A. Perry, city.

ENIGMA NO. 73.

BY DR. I. RYALL, HAMILTON, CAN.

White.	Black.
King at Q 8	King at Q 4
Queen at Q sq	Pawn at K B 4
Bishop at Q 4	Pawn at Q 3
Pawn at K B 4	Pawn at Q Kt 4
Pawn at Q Kt 4	

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 73.

BY MR. E. R. B., CHICAGO.

Black.

White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 71.

White.	Black.
1..P to K 8 (bec. R)	1..K takes P
2..P to R 8 (bec. Kt)	2..K moves
3..R mates	
	If 1..K to Q B 4
2..P to R 8 (Q)	2..Any move
3..Q mates	

SOLUTION TO ENIGMA NO. 71.

White.	Black.
1..B to K Kt 5	1..P takes B
2..K to Q 2	2..P moves
3..P takes P	3..K takes Kt
4..B mates	

P to B 3 or 4 will not do on account of P takes P, and afterwards becoming Kt, giving ch.

LINES

WRITTEN BY A LADY, AND SUGGESTED WHILE WITNESSING A GAME AT CHESS.

My friends are sitting wrapt in chess;
Unheeded near sit I and muse,
Careless alike for whom success,
Or whom "in check" "checkmated" proves.

But dreamily I watch the fray
In which the mimic hosts engage.
To fancy, emblems strange are they
Of warriors who life's battles wage.

The "King" is man. For him await
A thousand ambushed foes.
Well must he guard each changing state,
E'er crowned with victory or repose.

The "Queen," fair type of womankind,
With patient love attends her post.
Deprived of her, our "King" will find
His sweetest, best ally is lost.

Our "Rooks" are strongholds sure and fast
Which Charity and Faith uprear;
Whose value, hidden till the last,
In fourfold measure doth appear.

The Church athwart our worldly path
Like "Bishops" doth obliquely run,
And ever this divergence hath
Till love and duty both are one.

The "Knights" are unforseen events
That oft our cherished schemes surprise;
Erratic, come we know not whence,
Though mayhap blessings in disguise.

The "Pawns" are daily duties small,
But ever foremost in the strife.
He who in trust performeth all
Shall wear the Crown, "Eternal Life."

CHICAGO.

CHESS IN CHICAGO.

The following game was played a few days ago at the Sherman House.

EVANS GAMBIT.

White—Mr. ANNENBERG.	Black—Mr. ——
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..K Kt to B 3	2..Q Kt to B 3
3..B to B 4	3..B to B 4
4..P to Q Kt 4	4..B takes P
5..P to B 3	5..B to B 4
6..Castles	6..P to Q 3
7..P to Q 4	7..P takes P
8..P takes P	8..B to Kt 3
9..Q Kt to B 3	9..Kt to K 2 (a)
10..P to K 5	10..P takes P
11..Kt to Kt 5	11..Castles
12..Q to R 5	12..P to R 3
13..Kt takes P	13..R takes Kt
14..B takes R ch	14..K to B sq
15..Kt to K 4	15..Kt to B 4
16..B to R 3 ch	16..Kt to Q 3
17..B to Q Kt 3	17..Q to Q 2
18..P takes P	18..Q to B 4
19..P takes Kt	19..Q takes Q
20..P to Q 7 dis ch	20..Kt to K 2

White announced mate in two moves.

(a) A weak move, which compromises his game beyond redemption. B to K Kt 5 was the proper continuation.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Consultation game between Messrs. McKenzie, Gilbert, Delmar, and Roser against Messrs. Mason, Bennett, Dill and Devoe. Played at the Cafe International April 13.

FRENCH GAME.

White—McKENZIE & Co.	Black..MASON & Co.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 3
2..P to Q 4	2..P to Q 4
3..Q Kt to B 3	3..K Kt to B 3
4..P to K 5 (a)	4..Kt to Q 2
5..Q Kt to K 2 (b)	5..P to Q B 4
6..P to Q B 3	6..Q Kt to B 3
7..P to K B 4	7..Q to Q Kt 3
8..K Kt to B 3	8..P to Q R 3
9..P to Q R 3	9..Q to Q B 2
10..B to K 3	10..P to Q Kt 3
11..Kt to K Kt 3	11..P to K Kt 3
12..B to Q 3	12..B to Q Kt 2
13..Castles	13..Q Kt to K 2
14..R to Q B sq	14..P to Q B 5
15..B to Q Kt sq	15..Kt to K B 4
16..B takes Kt	16..K P takes B
17..Q to K 2	17..B to K 2
18..B to Q 2	18..Kt to K B sq
19..P to K R 4	19..Kt to K 3
20..K to B 2	20..P to K R 4
21..R to K R sq	21..P to Q Kt 4
22..Kt to K B sq	22..Q B to B 3
23..P to K Kt 3	23..K to Q 2
24..Kt to K 3	24..Q to Q R 2
25..K to Kt 2	25..K R to Q Kt sq
26..Kt to K Kt 5	26..B takes Kt
27..R P takes B	27..Kt to Kt 2
28..Kt to Q B 2	28..K to K 3
29..R to Q R sq	29..P to Q R 4
30..B to K 3	30..Q to K 2
31..K to B 2	31..K to Q 2
32..B to Q 2	32..Kt to K 3
33..Q to K 3	33..R to Q Kt 2
34..K to K 2	34..Q R to Q Kt sq
35..K to B 2	35..K to K sq
36..K R to Q Kt sq	36..Q to Q sq
37..Kt to K sq	Drawn game.

(a) B to Q 3 is generally played at this juncture, but the move in the text seems equally good, and subjects the defense to a very constrained position for some time.

(b) The Queen's Pawn must be protected, of course, but is there any sufficient reason why Kt to K 4 may not be safely ventured?

(c) From this point the play is extremely cautious on both sides.

TEXAS LINGO.

Some Peculiarities of Language in the Lone Star State,

Which It Will Be Well for Chicago Travelers to Learn,

Otherwise They Will Be Suspected of Yankeeism, and Bounced.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 18.—The trade of Texas is immense and is yearly growing in importance. Formerly the Texas trade was controlled by New Orleans. Then Galveston and Houston sprang up and divided it with N. O. Later St. Louis, upon the completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, flooded Texas with her drummers and gained a vast trade. Chicago now proposes to contend for a part of that trade. No one can doubt but that with her indomitable will she will succeed.

It will obviously be of advantage to the traveler, commercial or other, to have pointed out to him certain peculiarities of language that he will meet with in Texas. To do this is my object in writing this letter. If I succeed in so familiarizing one Chicago man with the Texan vernacular that he can, immediately upon arriving in Texas, assume somewhat the tone and style of conversation peculiar to the "old Texan," then will I be indeed happy. For convenience sake I will address the supposed traveler directly.

When, Mr. Traveler, you "land" (people "land," not arrive) in Texas remember that you have no baggage, but "tricks." And, if a drummer, after you have displayed your samples to your customers, you are asked to go and

TAKE A "SNIFTER,"

you will reply, "Wait till I pack my 'tricks.'" You will speedily learn that "tricks" is the handiest word in the "whole business." It is applicable at all times, in all places, and to all things (almost). It may be defined to mean any article (pronounced in Texas with the accent on the second syllable) or articles that can be carried in the hand.

If you are a theatre-goer when in Chicago you may have developed a fondness for peanuts. Beware of asking for them under that name unless you want to proclaim yourself a Yankee. Call boldly for "goobers," or "ground-peas."

When you make payments of put prices on goods, recollect that in Texas the dollar is divided into eight equal parts, each part being called a "bit." Thus a "quarter" is "two bits," half-a-dollar is "four bits," etc.

If you would not be laughed to scorn, take care when crossing a small stream not to say, What *creek* (pronouncing it short, *crik*, as is common in the North), but what *creek* (pronouncing it long like *creak*)!

When speaking of a drove of horses say "cavvy-yard" of horses. "Cav-vy-yard" seems to be corrupted from the Spanish *caballo*, a horse.

You may have to travel on horseback. In this event be careful in choosing your beast.

DO NOT SELECT A "MUSTANG,"

particularly if he happens to be also a "cow-pony," unless you want to be initiated into the mysteries of "bucking." The mustang is the only animal in the world that can "buck," and it ought to be a source of continual thanksgiving that such is the case. The "buck" consists of the mustang's springing forward with quick, short, plunging leaps, and coming down stiff-legged, with his head between his fore legs and as near the ground as possible. He will also run "sky-godlin," a peculiar oblique movement, and get up and "scally-hoot," that is, tear across the country as if mad, and then stop all of a "suddent" and vary his performances by "raring up" behind. By this time the rider, unless he is a Mexican, Comanche, or Texas "Cow-Boy," is safely resting upon mother earth. One experiment with a bucking mustang generally satisfies the most curious. By all means, then, for a saddle-animal choose an "American" horse, as all horses from the "States" are called.

Mules are proverbially unsafe in all countries. In Texas the small "Mexican" or "Spanish" mule is rightly considered many degrees more unsafe than his "American" cousin.

When you come down stairs too late for the rather early breakfast of a Texas hotel, the sable attendant will inform you "dat dey's 'done' had breakfus 'n'our ago." A thing is never *done* in Texas, it is "done done." A person has never gone anywhere, but "done gone." And when the colored brother (or sister) seeks to impress upon your mind beyond all doubt the fact that he has really done something you have employed him to do, he will solemnly asseverate that he has "done gone and done done" it. His power of assertion can go no further.

In the cattle country you will have plenty of opportunity to

LEARN TO "ROPE" A YEARLING,

to distinguish a "Maverick" from other yearlings, and to manage a "cow-pony." These things and many others will be taught you by the "cow-boys." The "cow-boy" is the Texas cattle-herder and drover. A "cow-pony," the mustang he trains and uses. A "Maverick" is an unbranded yearling. This word, which is universal in Texas, came into existence in this wise: Mr. S. A. Maverick, of San Antonio (pronounced San An-tone by the "old Tex-i-an"), one of the signers of the Texan Declaration of Independence, who died a few years ago, was the largest land-owner in Texas, if not in the world, and, though he lived in the midst of a vast cattle-region, he had a contempt for that species of property. He was, in fact, a landmonomaniac. Nevertheless, he was once compelled to take a "brand" of cattle in payment of a debt—a bad debt he must have regarded it. These cattle were allowed to run on the range unattended and unlooked after. Now, when calves arrive at the dignity of "yearlings" they must be branded with their owner's "brand," otherwise some fellow will "slap his 'brand' onto 'em," and the law says they belong to the party whose "brand" they "are in." Maverick, caring nothing for property in cattle, neglected to brand his yearlings. This continuing year after year, all unbranded yearlings were said to be Maverick's,—but they did not long remain Maverick's, or "Mavericks" either, as the first herder that got a chance branded them in his own brand, and thus they became his. The word "Maverick," however, stuck, being handy, and so a man of whom it might fairly be said, "he never owned cattle," has given his name to certain members of the vast herds that form the chief wealth of Western Texas.

IN RIDING THE "COW-PONY"

a "quirt" is used. This is a short and heavy riding-whip, made of plaited rawhide fastened to a short wooden handle or stock. It is a very effective instrument.

In driving cattle a "cow-whip" is used. It is made of a long lash attached to a short wooden stock. It is like the whip used by butchers and drovers in the North—only "more so."

The "ox-whip" is used in driving "steers." It consists of a long lash and a long handle, and is a fearful affair. When an expert "pops" (cracks) it, it sounds like the crack of a rifle, but only an expert can use it to any satisfaction; for when a new hand attempts to "pop" it, it will insist upon winding itself in the most exasperating away around his face and neck, much to his discomfort but to the great glee of the old hands.

Ox and oxen are almost unknown terms in Texas. These useful beasts are there called "steers." The word *oxen* is indeed sometimes used in a queer way. It is regarded as a noun in the singular, and is repluralized into "oxens." But "steers" is the vernacular. There are "wheel-steers," "swing-steers," and "lead-steers." In each team of "steers" one is, almost invariably, called "Brandy." In driving them instead of "gee," the driver says "back," and for "haw," he shouts, "whoa, come."

However peaceably inclined you may be, it will, on certain occasions, be well to go "heeled," and be sure that no one "gets the drop" on you, for if this latter should befall you, you would be in a "dog-goned fixment." This predicament can be avoided by always "toting fair" with everybody. Indeed if you "tote fair" you need "tote no weapons"—that is

YOU CAN GO UNARMED.

The colored woman "totes" on her head such articles or "tricks" as a "pail" of water, bundle of clothes, etc. The bucket is superseded by the "pail" in Texas, and the primitive *gourd* still holds its own against the modern tin-dipper.

Traveling on horseback, should night overtake you far from any house, "stake your horse out" and do the best you can. If you stop for the night at a farm-house your horse will get plenty of "roughness" (any kind of fodder), while you may be asked both at supper and breakfast next morning to help yourself to the "fry." Don't you help yourself unless you have acquired a relish for sole-leather. This "fry" is the most abominable dish in thirty-eight States and all the Territories. It consists of lean beef salted and dried, parboiled and fried in grease. Saw-dust is juicier and sole-leather is much tenderer.

There is a small black bean or pea grown in "these latitudes," which, with a wise and rare discrimination, has been named "cow-pease." They grow luxuriantly, as indeed they must to be of any use to the cows. The Texan, with a lazy perverseness that is fearful to contemplate, has promoted these "cow-pease" from cow-feed to food for "humans," as he distinguishes the human race when he speaks of it in a lump. They are not as bad as "fry," nor as good as strawberries and cream.

"Collard" is the substitute for cabbage (which doesn't grow well in that latitude), and is perhaps a corruption of colewort. "Collard" (usually used in the plural) ought to be found in an "unabridged" dictionary, but it isn't.

ON THE PLANTATION

you will hear of "seed-cotton" (cotton before ginning), and "lint-cotton" (after ginning). A "good stand" of corn or cotton is where the plants come up thick enough in the rows to insure a good crop. One very strange peculiarity of Texas farming, at least among the "old Texans," is that they never "make" a full crop, but a "half-crop" or other fractional crop. It is always "onseasonable" in some way or other. The spring is too backward, or too forward, too wet or too dry, and if none of these things befall them the cotton-worm is certain to destroy the crop in the fall. "Bag" of cotton is plantation for bale of cotton.

A "cotton-picking" is a gathering of all the hands of a neighborhood to help out some poor devil who can't "pick" his crop. Hard work, followed by whisky, plenty to eat, and much rough and uncouth jollifying characterize them. Sometimes they are given by a large planter to hurry up his work. "Fodder" in Texas is restricted to the blades of corn stripped from the stalks while standing, tied into bundles and cured. "Roughness" takes the place of fodder as we understand the word, in Texas and the South generally. "Fodder-pullings" are similar to the "cotton-pickings."

Traveling in Texas you will doubtless "meet up" with many odd characters and habits, but if you have plenty of "scads" you will go through safe. It would be better if you have "oodles of scads," and if you are the fortunate possessor of "dead oodles" of that commodity you can be happy there as elsewhere. In this latter case you will be assured that "we-all" are glad to see "you-all." "We-all" and "you-all" belong to the "we-uns" and "you-uns" style of language.

It may safely be taken for granted that some of your new-found friends will invite you to

"GO ON A LITTLE 'RUN' TO-NIGHT,"

and that you will go. Now, I solemnly warn you, while on this "run," against getting out into the middle of the street and hallooing "Old Buck." You may wonder why any one drunk or sober should want to halloo "Old Buck." I don't know why it is so, but in some localities in Texas whenever a fellow "goes on a run" he finds, about 11 p. m., that he relieves his oppressed soul only by prancing out into the middle of the street and there hallooing "Old Buck!" at the top of his lungs for about half an hour. Sometimes this remedy fails to afford full relief, or later at night he has a relapse—in either case nothing on earth will do him the least bit of good except to "shell the town." This is done by getting a Winchester or other repeating rifle, filling up the magazine with cartridges, and then firing into the air as rapidly as possible. After repeating this operation two or three times, just to let the folks know that he is "all there," he generally is satisfied and goes to bed proud and happy. Next morning when he wakes up with his head feeling as big as a bushel basket, his throat and "innards" so dry and hot that water hisses as he swallows it, he feels that nothing less than a "tank" (pond of fresh water, either natural or artificial) will quench his raging thirst. He resolves for the future to "pass dat," but I'm sorry to say that he most always don't "pass it" next time.

Part of these slang words and phrases are common to the entire South, part are peculiar to Texas, while a few are confined to certain localities of that huge State. The traveler will meet them and others not here set down in his rambles over the country of the Lone Star.

E. W. B.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W. W. CORBETT WILL OBLIGE BY communicating with J. V. Pierce, Chicago Post-Office, at once.

PERSONAL—$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND no questions asked for return of seal-skin sack taken from 273 Chicago-av. on Sunday, April 15, or information leading to recovery of same. R. DOUGLAS, 131 and 133 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO left home the second time Monday evening return, as I am going into the country to spend the summer, and want her to go with me? MOTHER.

PERSONAL—TRIX, YOU ARE DECEIVED. I CAN explain. Do not disappoint me this time. ETTA.

PERSONAL—KATIE F WOULD LIKE TO HEAR from her sister, Mary F. Address V 7, Tribune.

PERSONAL—MATE, TOO BAD. HEARD NOTHing. Looked everywhere. You might have sent. Whither go now?

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR-LOAD OF SOUND HORSES, INcluding two elegantly matched spans bright bays, two dapple grays each 16 hands high, good style and well broke; one blocky draught team, extra workers; good span business blacks; two good chunks for delivery wagons; four light business or saddles; five first-class attractive single drivers; and one very handsome 14½ hands high dark bay, thoroughly broke for ladies' use. Buyers will find the above stock well worthy of their prompt attention. JOSEPH LAMB, 122 Hastings-st., corner Loomis.

A VERY HANDSOME TURNOUT, CONSISTING OF one very fine side-bar top-buggy and harness, and a very fast young horse, very stylish, and 6 years of age; any person can ride or drive him, afraid of nothing, and stands without tying; to be sold together or separate at a great sacrifice, and a trial of seven days allowed; no horse-jockey need apply; sold for no fault only the sickness of the owner. Apply at 520 Wabash-av.

A BAY MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, SOUND, AND kind in every respect, is very fast, and a good free driver; a roan mare, 15 hands high, is sound and kind in every respect. These are sold to pay expenses. A fair trial given to them. Can be seen at feed store, corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av., Monday.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, 3 GOOD WORK AND 2 business horses; any one wishing to purchase will do well to call on me to-day or Monday, at 263 North Sangamon-st.

A VERY FINE PAIR OF LARGE, STYLISH, sound young and kind pair of coach horses; one very small young pair of pony mules, well broke to ride or drive, $115; one pair sound, good work mules, 2,400 lbs, $300; two nice, fearless ponies, good to drive or ride. 218 Twenty-second-st.

A VERY FINE DRAFT HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, pair of brown mares, pair sorrels, good drivers; also, phaeton pony, suitable for lady to drive. Northwest corner Thirty-third and State-sts. Call Monday.

A FINE SQUARE-BOX TOP-BUGGY, COST $300, and good as new, for $125; 3 open buggies, a good delivery-wagon, phaeton, and two democrat wagons, from $35 to $80; dirt cheap, but must be sold. In rear 1159 West Madison-st.

ALL FORCED SALES ARE MADE SOLELY AT auction. If you want to be humbugged buy at a private barn or in street. Bargains of work and buggy horses at FUREY'S Twelfth-st. Horse Market. Auction Tuesdays and Fridays. Owners must sell.

A GOOD BAKER WAGON, EXPRESS AND DElivery wagons, one and two seat open and top buggies, a good assortment to be sold cheap at 175 West Adams-st.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock, at 196 and 198 East Washington-st. WREN & CO., Proprietors.

A STOCK WAGONS, SHAFTS, BODIES, AND gears, cheap; painting and repairing; tires set for 50 cents; skids made. MARTIN'S Carriage Shop, 47 Wells-st.

A TOP-BUGGY, NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW, for sale at less than half price. C. G. WHEELER, 806 Wabash-av.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF DRIVING HORSES for sale at my stable, rear 148 West Monroe-st. J. W. WILSON.

A FEW EXPRESS, GROCERY AND MARKET wagons and light buggies; some second hand; must be sold. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Thirty-first-st. near Dearborn.

A VERY NICE LOT OF DRIVING HORSES: 3 first-class saddlers, 2 good business horses; a good cheap phaeton; a truck nearly new. 133 Michigan-av.

A DAPPLE GRAY HORSE HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 1,250 pounds; tall as large as small horse; without a fault, gentle, single or double, and warranted sound; worth $300, for less than half. Call in rear of grocery store, 523 Wabash-av.

A HALF-BLOOD NORMAN STALLION FOR sale cheap; also one horse, 1,400 pounds, and one good buggy horse. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE LIVERY AND BOARDING-STAble—It is the cleanest and best ventilated in the city; we feed an abundance of best oats, hay, etc.; our grooms are sober, kind, and experienced in caring for horses. Gentlemen having horses, harnesses, carriages, etc., either to buy or dispose of, will be treated honorably and squarely. Highest references given to our patrons. New top and no top buggies. HATCH & WILLIAMS, 100 and 102 Jackson-st.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FINE HARNESS; ALSO, fixtures and 100 feet glass casing. W. B. BRAYTON, 181 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND OPEN and top buggies of all kinds, one handsome coupe and one inclosed rockaway at a great sacrifice; platform spring wagons with two seats, finest work for the money in Chicago, open and top grocery, laundry, and general delivery wagons, large light spring wagon. We mean what we say and are bound to sell. Money advanced on goods in our line. BUSH, HERRON & CO., 261 and 263 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 10 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL use, warranted sound, one week's trial given; 1 landau, nearly new, will be sold at great sacrifice; 1 close rockaway, 2 side springs, built by Coan & Ten Broeke; also a large stock of buggies of all kinds, new and second-hand top wagons and drays, 1 milk wagon, 1 platform spring one-horse truck, 1 butcher wagon. A large stock of harness, double and single, new and second-hand. Horses and wagons to let by the day or week. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Money advanced. Come and look for yourself. Can sell cheaper than any house in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PHAETON, GOOD AS new, at S. P. WRIGHT'S livery-stables, Kinzie-st., corner North State.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF YOUNG HEAVY MULES, wagon, and harness. A. JOHNSTONE, 316 Mohawk-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF FINE MULES FROM the country. Call at 1041 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX TOP-BUGGY, GOOD leather top, all in good order, for $40. Call at 470 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SQUARE-BOX covered buggy in good order, cheap for cash, flour, or coal. J. L. WOODCOCK, Matteson House.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAIR OF MULES, COAL-wagon, and harness. F. L. BOYCE, Room 9, 60 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BLACK MARE, 16 HANDS 1 inch high, and one of the most stylish and sightly mares in Chicago; can road 10 miles an hour with ease; was sired by the celebrated trotter Kingfisher, and bred by the Hon. Isaac Fall of Kentucky; also, harness and top-buggy; must be sold at once as the owner is leaving the city. Apply at MITCHELL'S, 808 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, &c., not on account of "Going to Europe," "Death of Mr. Jones," "The widow being obliged to sell," "Forced sale," or any other dodge. In purchasing a buggy or phaeton go where goods are warranted as represented. A good stock at 216 and 218 Wabash-av. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR SIX HORSES SUITABLE for family grocers or business; they will work single or double; accustomed to the city, and sold only for want of use. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, SQUARE-box top-buggy, and harness; cost, $750; will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply at 6 and 8 Wabash-av., or Seeley-av. and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE, ONE NEW, light road wagon, one square-box top-buggy, and one phaeton. Call at 375 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—FAST YOUNG HORSE; BAY; WILL take 80 yards nice Brussels carpet as part pay. MITCHELL, 836 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SQUARE-BOX TOP BUGGY IN USE one year; also harness. Inquire of Dr. PRICE, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 FINE DRIVER, 2 CHEAP horses, 1 express horse, 1 pair farm mares, 2 top buggies, 1 phaeton, and harness of all kinds at Chicago stables, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SIDE-BAR ROAD WAGONS and square-box top buggies; this stock must be sold. Call Monday at 44 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR CHESTNUT CARRIAGE horses, one pair black mares closely matched, very stylish; three single drivers, one of them very speedy. All of the above were bred and raised on my farm in Iowa. Can be seen at 424 West Madison-st. E. T. SEYMOUR.

FOR SALE—A KILLAM LANDAU, NEARLY new; also, light top-buggy, Hayde & O'Bryen make; would take good livery horse in part pay. Apply to BEARDSLEY, NEWTON & CO., Tremont House Livery.

FOR SALE—A 7-YEAR-OLD BAY GELDING, long main and tail, and sound; can trot in 40; must be sold. Can be seen at Tremont House Stables.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE ROAN MARE, 15 HANDS high, sound and kind, and a good, free driver; 1 top grocery wagon; 1 3-spring wagon, as good as new; 1 set express harness. Will be sold at half the value, as the owner has no use for them. Call at 80 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME TOP PHAETON, USED but one month; very cheap. Call from 11 to 1 or after 6, at 396 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME SQUARE BOX TOP buggy. Make an offer. 193 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD EXPRESS HORSES and one light delivery wagon, at 126 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM SORREL HORSES, 6 years old and sound, weighing 2,200, for $225; also 15 other horses, weighing from 900 to 1,300 each, at prices from $35 to $90; trial given on each horse; also three double wagons and harness, three mowing-machines, and hayrakes. Call at 198 Henry-st., near Loomis.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIDE-BAR BUGGY, WITH top. 96 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—A SPRING TRUCK AND TEAM, WITH store to haul for. Call at 1263 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR HORSES, HARNESS or wagons—Five good Coan & Tenbrooke stages. OWNER, 132 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OPEN ROAD WAGONS, ONE very light, at 456 Hurlbut-st., between Sophia and Webster-av., all day Sunday, after 5 p. m. any day.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME YACHT-BODY TOP buggy, at 643 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BAY CARRIAGE-TEAM, 16 HANDS high, and a carriage and sleigh, at rear of 824 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW SQUARE-BOX BUGGY, AT 692 Fifteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, 4-SEATED ROCKAWAY, carriages, and everything complete; horse is sound and gentle; lady can drive it. Apply 508 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COACHES AND HEARSES BUILT BY J. Cunningham, Son & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., at factory prices, adding freight; these vehicles are constructed of the best materials, and can be sold at lower prices and on easier terms than any others in the market; repository 219 Wabash-av. G. W. BROWN, Agent.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 EXPRESS WAGON FOR $85. Inquire 42 Emma-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST PAIR OF PONIES, phaeton, and harness in the State. The ponies are chestnut, small, keen-limbed, and well-matched, just the rig for a lady fond of driving; also a pair of elegant large black carriage-horses, full of life and very showy; best of reasons for selling. Inquire at Room 16 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—LIGHT 3-SPRING DELIVERY OR grocers' wagon and harness; also a Fairbank's platform scale, cheap for cash. Apply at 711 Fulton-st., in rear.

FOR SALE—A FINE TOP BUGGY, NEARLY NEW, and harness, by a private party, at a fair price. 86 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—9-YEAR OLD BAY HORSE; BEEN driven in buggy; very gentle, fast, and not afraid of cars; might exchange for diamond. Address T 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SIDE-BAR TOP BUGGY, NEARLY new. 714 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE MESSENGER MARE, WITH or without a No. 1 Coan & Ten Broeke top buggy, the whole being stylish and complete; also an excellent buggy mare, very cheap. 445 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TOP-BUGGY FOR ONE-half its value. Inquire 258 State-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-SPRING WAGON IN GOOD ORder, with or without top, suitable for express or grocery, for $50. Call at 1356 Prairie-av., Monday.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW PHAETON BUGGY and harness, and a nice, gentle, sound young mare, suitable for a lady; all for $290. Address T 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID DRAFT HORSE, DARK brown, 6 years old; weight 1,540 pounds; warranted sound in every particular, and guaranteed to be one of the best draft horses in the West. Apply to COLLINS & GATHMANN, No. 61 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND TOP BUGgies; also new buggies and sulkies, my own make. THOMAS & BROWN, Novelty Carriage Works, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, JUST FROM COUNTRY, weight 960 pounds; a good, lively, traveler, and afraid of nothing; this mare was taken for a debt, and must be sold, as the owner is so situated that he has no time to use her; price $60. Can be seen at 199 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO PAY ADVANCES AND storage, a Concord side-spring, top-buggy; also fine clarence carriage. H. EDGERTON, 37 and 39 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM-MADE phaeton; used one season. Apply at 16 Aberdeen-st. Monday.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW FOR CASH—6 HORSES, fit for buggy or wagon, price from $25 to $75; 12 open and top buggies, and a two-seated family carriage with top and pole for $85. Call, if you want a bargain, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LIGHT DOUBLE HARness, used one week, for half its value in cash. Address W 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUGGY, HALF-PRICE, AT 220 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW DELIVERY WAGON, with top; good second-hand buggies, top buggies, and four sets single harness in good order at Telegraph Stables, rear 200 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO TOP DELIVERY wagons and two open. OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD HORSE AND wagon, or will trade for lumber. OSCAR FIELD, 188 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A NICE HORSE AND phaeton OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE DRAUGHT HORSE, weighs between 1,300 and 1,400 pounds, 7 years of age, and warranted; sold for no fault, only as owner has no further use for him. Apply at 518 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE PAIR OF CARriage horses closely matched and used to the city; will be sold at a reasonable price. S. T. HENDRICKSON, 804 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY TEAM, FULL brothers, 7 and 8 years old, sired by Cornell's Ethan Allen, dam by Bashaw, Jr.; superb drivers, and go to the pole like one horse; equally good single. Also rubber-trimmed harness and leather-top buggy. Will sell separate or together. Any one requiring a handsome and stylish turn out will find this to fill the bill. JOHN MITCHELL, 838 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN MARE, 10 YEARS OLD, AND no older, sound, perfectly gentle, stylish, and very free traveler, and sold for no fault. Also a brown colt, 5 years old, half sister to Bager Girl, sound, clever, and well broken. These mares will be sold; worth the money asked. Apply to owner, 234 Park-av., or at Mitchell's stable, 838 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—1 PHAETON TOP BUGGY, 1 SQUAREbox top and 1 open buggy, 1 coupe rockaway for two horses, 1 single and 1 double harness. Will exchange for about 50 yards carpet or nice chamber set. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE SUPPLE GRAY HORSE, rubber-trimmed harness, and square-box wagon; will be sold very cheap. 838 West Lake-st. MITCHELL'S.

FOR SALE—4 LARGE DRAFT HORSES, FIT FOR truck or lumber hauling, sound and true, cheap. MITCHELL'S, 838 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR LARGE HORSES SUITAble for heavy work, one fine saddle horse, several good driving horses, and three second-hand top buggies. 804 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE RUNNING GEAR OF A 'BUS; would make a good spring truck; will sell at a bargain. 804 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HAND-SHIFTING TOP BUGgies. Will trade for a horse. 311 Division-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH WAGENETto; will carry six; almost new; cheap for cash; can be seen at 147 South Sangamon-st. OWNER, 138 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, ONE second-hand Clarence, one top buggy, two second-hand delivery wagons. 409 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BREWSTER & CO., OF Broome-st., New York, top road wagon in perfect order. Apply at 14 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DARK DAPPLE-GRAY carriage horse, 15½ hands; long tail; mane 2 feet 8 inches; drives single or double; perfectly sound; gentle; not afraid of cars, a good saddle horse. Apply to JOHN BENNET, 15 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEAT CARRIAGE, GOOD AS new, cheap. 489 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY TEAM, ONE COVERED grocery wagon. Inquire at 72 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE ESTABlishment. A bay horse 6 years old, 15½ hands high, by Taggart's Abdallah, dam by Gen. Hatch; guaranteed to trot in 2:40; sound and kind; a side-bar top wagon, and harness used very little. They will be sold together or separate, at a sacrifice, as the owner is leaving the city. Call at private barn, rear 463 Wabash-av.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONable prices at 645 Wabash-av.

I HAVE SOME FINE NEW AND SECOND-HAND buggies and sulkies cheap for cash. E. C. HAYDE, 731 and 733 State-st.

I WILL SELL CHEAP A SIDE-BAR LEATHERtop buggy, good as new. BEAL & CO., Madison-st., opposite Union.

I WILL SELL MY BUGGY HORSE; HE IS VERY reliable, afraid of nothing, ... 111 South Desplaines-st. JOS. WILLIAMS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

I WILL EXCHANGE A 3-MINUTE HORSE (THAT is a little afraid of cars) for a good business horse. WILLIAM RIPLEY, 238 South Water-st.

1 NEW THREE-BOW TOP SIDE-BAR BUGGY, cheap. Also one full rubber trimmed harness. 154 West Lake-st.

LIGHT AND STYLISH PHAETON WANTED, IN exchange for leather-top yacht-buggy. Describe and say where to be seen. V 11, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TOP-BUGGY FOR NICE FAMIly horse; iron-gray preferred. Call at STEIN'S Dollar Store, 106 East Madison-st.

THREE CHEAP HORSES, WEIGHING FROM 1,100 to 1,200 each, for sale; also, three express wagons and harness. Good trial given. Call at 32 Henry-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO DRAW 200 CORDS OF rubble stone for cash. Apply at 902 Madison-st. W. ILETT.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND AN EXPRESS wagon, in good order, cheap for cash. BECK, 227 North-av.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD buggy-horse. R 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THREE-HORN SIDE-SADDLE IN good order, for cash or good bedstead. V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PHAETON OR BUGGY, FOR A first-class suburban lot in a live town; perfect title. Inquire at 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—QUIET, KIND FAMILY MARE FREE from all vice, and suitable in every way for a lady and children to drive; give price, which must be reasonable; will pay cash. Address V 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT BUSINESS WAGON SUITable for hardware store; must be good. Apply at 132 Throop-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A GOOD, SOUND HORSE for light work. Apply at 368 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND, SINGLE, light, top buggy and harness; both must be in good repair and reasonable. W 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, OPEN GROCERY OR EXpress wagon for cash. Address W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SOUND, RELIABLE, GENTLE horse, with harness and phaeton, for business purposes; no high-price outfit; state color, age, weight, and lowest cash price. Address Y 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE; MUST be sound, gentle, and cheap for cash. Apply at 335 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A TEAM AND PAY FOR IT in work with the team. Call or address 19 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE; MUST BE sound and not afraid of cars. Address, giving weight, age, and price, P L A, 242 South Water-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY FOR DENTISTry. Address V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT, SINGLE DELIVERY-WAGon, with or without horse, cheap for cash. Call at 52 North Clark-st., Monday. MITTAN & McQUINN.

WANTED—GOOD HORSES, BUGGIES, PHAEtons, harness, etc., in exchange for boots and shoes or gents' furnishing goods. Apply at 283 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO FILL ORDERS, SIX GOOD BUSIness horses; must be cheap. Telegraph Stable, rear 200 Madison-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PHAETON BUGGY and harness cheap. Address Room 1, 156 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LIGHT FAMILY CARriage, either for cash, or in exchange for a 3-minute horse. Address S 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK MARE IN EXCHANGE for dry goods, boots and shoes clothing, etc., etc. Address S 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—SADDLE HORSE WEIGHING NOT less than 1,200, and broken to harness; would take saddle and equipments, if all could be had at a bargain. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG BUGGY-HORSE; must weigh 1,050 to 1,100 pounds. Address X 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—A TROTTINGsulky. HARBERT & RICKARDS, 261 West Madison-st.

10 HORSES, WEIGHT FROM 900 TO 1,300. GOOD draft and business driving horses; also some good farm horses and mares, price from $35 up to $150; two express wagons and harness. Call in rear of 25 Blue Island-av., near Harrison.

11 HORSES FOR SALE, THREE CHEAP MARES, one for $25; one cheap team, good workers, and two ponies. 672 West Madison-st.

$50 WILL BUY A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL top buggy in good order. 433 Michigan-av.

$100 WILL BUY A GENTLE, PERFECTLYsound horse, suitable for buggy or light work, that a lady can drive. Can be seen at BEARDSLEY & CO.'S barn, rear of Times Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—28,000 SQUARE FEET GREEN WIRE cloth, cheap. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF BIRD CAGES AT A BARgain. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SHOVELS TO CLOSE OUT at 50c each; hoes, rakes, and spades, cheap. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE BOARD TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Those wishing to buy, direct to S 8 Tribune office, and they will receive an answer.

FOR SALE—BLACK HILLERS—GET YOUR OUTfits, rifles, blankets, etc., at Government Goods Depot, No. 81 East Randolph-st., and save your money.

FOR SALE—STRONG NEW STEP-LADDER, 25 cents per foot. 558 West Indiana-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE SPITZ-DOG, OR will exchange for a male canary-bird. Apply to 149 East Monroe-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG DEER AT KAEMPFER'S Bird Store, 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A TAME DEER 20 MONTHS OLD. Call or address Room 14 No. 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWIN BABY CARRIAGE AT 12 North Irving-place, near Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BELLOWS, ANVIL, AND A LOT OF blacksmith's tools, cheap. Apply at No. 18 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MILCH COW. MUST BE sold at once. Apply at northeast corner Robey and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—MAPLE TREES OF ANY SIZE CHEAP. L. W. STONE, corner Michigan-av. and Forty-third-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN INVALID CHAIR. CALL or address 1430 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DURHAM COW AND CALF. Inquire at Benton House, corner Jefferson and Indiana-sts.

FOR SALE—A LADY FROM THE SOUTH WHO has done a great deal of wax-work, wishes to dispose of materials at very low rates: wax, wire, paints, brushes, plaster, molds, etc. Address T 1, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ACCEPTED ORDER ($100) on first-class artist. No real estate wanted. Address T 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF 7-FOOT STEP-LADDERS, $1.75 each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF HAND AXES AT 90C each. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF PRESSED DISH-PANS AT half price. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—MELODEON FOR $15; TWO MARBLE mantels for $15 each; large cylinder desk, $50, for advances. LOAN AND STORAGE CO., 116 Quincy-st., west of City-Hall.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGE 10 PER cent notes; unexceptionable inside security. 39 Pierce-st.

FOR SALE—BASKET-WILLOW ROOTS, AT THE corner of Forty-fourth-st. and Ashland-av., by W. L. SAMPSON, on premises.

FOR SALE—NANNIE GOAT, VERY GENTLE, suitable for children to play with. Address 1221 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—$330 SODA FOUNTAIN AS GOOD AS new for $150. A. G. VOGELER, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR SETTING—LIGHT BRAHmas from the prize birds of Woodward & Richardson's Exposition strain. White Leghorns, from the prize birds of 1877, $3 per setting of 13 eggs. Brown Leghorns, very fine, $2 per 13, packed securely, and safe arrival guaranteed. C. W. PIERCE, successor to Woodward & Richardson, 2007 Prairie-av., or 160 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT THE RIVER HOUSE, MAYWOOD, several good, young, new-milk cows, or will trade for beef cows. JNO. M. BAXTER.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, OCTAGON, VARIEgated marble, Paffer's make, at a great sacrifice; easy terms. Address V 60 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD FIRE-PROOF SAFE, COST $150; will sell for $90. 150 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BAR COUNTER, FIXTURES, and license. Room 56, 118 Washington-st., or 894 West Washington.

FOR SALE—FOUR BOWLING ALLEYS AND FIXtures complete, ready to put down. Room 56, 118 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SHELVING AND STORE FIXTURES very cheap; also large platform scale (Fairbanks); must be sold immediately at 74 Randolph-st., Assignees of J. L. WAYNE & SON.

FOR SALE—A 12-FOOT COUNTER, SIDE-BOARD, ice-box, and chairs. Inquire at 316 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LARGE BARN, ROOM FOR 60 horses. OWNER, 152 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET OF PELTZER'S ATlas of Chicago, bound in 3 volumes. Room 13 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—2 PAIR GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMburg chickens. 127 North Green-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BANK BURGLARproof safe; was made for use of a Chicago bank, and cost $800; will be sold at half-price. T. C. WILLIAMS, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—SAMPLE TRUNKS, sample cases, leather traveling bags; a large assortment. 614 State-st. (will close May 1), or E. ROGERS, Room 9, 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WORTH OF FEATHER DUSTers at a great sacrifice. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—NICKEL-PLATED REVOLVERS AT $2 each. A great bargain. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HUNDRED GALLONS OF good imported wine, taken for debt, for sale cheap, in any quantity. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BREECH-LOADing rifle for a good watch. Inquire Sunday at 657 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF LINEN AND PAper collars, in jobs, to close out before moving May 1; call early for first choice. Chicago Collar Company, 157 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE UPRIGHT SILVERmounted showcase and stand, suitable for milliner, jeweler, &c., at the Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TRUST DEED, $7,500, secured by acre property near the city; will take improved, light incumbered, or vacant city property. F. R. THORMEYER, Room 10 Uhlich's Block.

FOR SALE—A STORE-FRONT COMPLETE, ABOUT 20x14 feet. E. S. DREYER, 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SET OF STORE FIXtures. 117 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW-CASES. APPLY AT 202 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SHELVES, COUNTERS, GAS-REFLECtors, etc., of my dry-goods store. L. BRAUNSCHWEIG, 107 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—A 15-BALL POOL TABLE, IVORY balls, cheap for cash. 44 North Market-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class grocery store, consisting of counters, shelving, bins, scales, tea-cans, coffee-mill, ... roaster, gas-fixtures, glass-top ... covered wagon. Inquire at ...

FOR SALE—A NEW MILCH COW. ...

FOR SALE—2 GOOD HOUSES, CORNER Eighteenth-st. and Michigan-av.; ... gas, and bath-room. Go and see them, and let me know how much you will give. ... McNELLY, 433 Union-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE ... fountain, for a couple of years in the ... this city; in perfect order and ready for ... great bargain. Inquire at 200 State-st. ...

FOR SALE—DOGS—ONE NEWFOUNDLAND ... beauty, and 4 pups; one large ... terrier, and a Maltese poodle ... at feed store, Thirty-fifth and State-sts. ...

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND ... a good watcher. Apply at 168 West ...

FOR SALE—BUTCHERS' FIXTURES AND ... ice-houses and boxes. MATHESON, ... Buren-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT OF SHELVING ... ters, tables, etc.; also very large ... with several apartments, suitable for ... saloon. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up stairs.

FOR SALE — ENTIRE FIXTURES OF ... State-st. Inquire of H. JACKSON, ...

FOR SALE—A FULL-BLOODED WATER ... iel, young, to trade or sale cheap ... 7-foot table, $1.50; 6-foot ... Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LADY WILL SELL AT A ... her elegant Roman bond bracelet ... locket, and coral set jewelry. Address ...

FOR SALE—A WALNUT DESK, $12; LARGE ... ror (French plate), $35; some framed ... $4 each, worth $10; all are bargains. ...

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SECOND-HAND ... table furnaces; will sell cheap if ... diately. 499 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SAFES, 3 CHEAP DESKS, ... ter presses, chairs, etc., 63 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—JOB LOTS OF HARDWARE ... tioneers supplied. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF THE FINEST ... wringers in the market at $3.50. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF WHITE HANDLE ... knives at $2 per set. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—GROCERY IN GOOD LOCATION ... the city very cheap. D. M. GRAHAM, ... born-st.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP ... all clear. Address X 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF SALOON FIXtures cheap for cash at 387 South Morgan-st. ... at noon or after 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH ... $20, one heating stove with pipe, ... $6.50. X 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET GAS FIXTURES ... two-story and basement house very low. ... 1440 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S 18 CARAT ... winding watch; cost $90, price $50. ... Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1 SPAN CHEAP WORK ... top buggies, 1 square box, and 1 ... spring, 1 Concord business buggy. 33 South ...

FOR SALE—KELLY BARB-FENCE WIRE ... Madison-st. Also, a good traveling man ... to sell wire on commission.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SHIRT IN THE ... made to measure of the best material for ... each, or 6 for $13; also a good shirt for $1.75 ... Buy of the manufacturer and save money. ... shirt sold by us is warranted to give entire satisfaction or the cash will be returned. Give us a trial. STAR SHIRT CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL MEN, TAKE NOTICE. PREvious to removal I will sell French ... and carving tables cheap. B. ... Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE-DESKS AT BOTTOM PRICES. Work warranted. MILLER ... Lake and Jefferson-sts., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD ... double-barrel, muzzle-loading ... new. Inquire in store, No. 28 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF-PRICE, SMALL ... of Johnston improved harvesters ... $90, $89. Room 15 Major Block.

FOR SALE—CITY SALOON LICENSE ... at 189 East Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—YOUNG LAW ... with family, willing to board advertiser ... worth $2,000 per year; country town. ... Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS ... with from $1,000 to $2,000 to engage in ... ness with advertiser. Address S 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 ... handle your own money; ... profit for the use of your money ... Reliable references. Investigate fully. ...

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ME IN A ... tract that will pay $10,000 a year for ... Address, in confidence, S 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY GOOD MAN WITH $1,000 to $1,500 who wants to join in an established cash grocery, will find a splendid chance by addressing T 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 ... in a long established, safe, and well paying business. Is now in a sound financial condition, ... additional capital to meet the growing ... the business. Has now a single owner. ... nor a method of making money ... safe, well-paying business. Don't reply ... the means mentioned. Address, with ... address, S 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH ... give fair salary and good security for ... not meaning business will please not answer. ... S 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL AMOUNT ... money; manufacturing new ... sewing-machines, etc., already established ... orders; will give the right man a rare chance ... cial charge; no scalper wanted. Address ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO ... safe and lucrative business; investigation ... Address V 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN A ... facturing business connected with the ... business safe, profitable, and no dead stock ... state time and place of interview. ... 122 Chicago Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, RELIABLE man in his manufacturing business ... information address V 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN ... grain commission business. I have a ... trade, and require more capital to manage the business. Address T 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 IN ... lished honest, very paying business ... $100 per month; money soon returns; ... who has the money and means business ... May. Address Y 20, Tribune office for three days.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 ... an old-established retail drug business. ... V 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEW AND ... broad payment patent and the ... granted in 10 years. Address X 37, Tribune office.

PARTER WANTED—WITH $2,000 IN ... feed, and grain business, having new ... can give best of reference. W 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ... and industrious habits having from $2,000 ... can secure half-interest in the produce ... of reference required. Address X 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 TO OPEN ... new meat market on South Side. ... the business not necessary as I have run ... for three years, and am well posted in ... put in equal amount. Call after 4 o'clock ... HOUSTON, 319 Blue Island-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GRAIN AND ... mission, and order trade, or produce ... from $3,000 to $5,000 ready money. Have ... quaintance both East and West, but need ... more successfully conduct the business. ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO MANUfacture an article of great want; ... and has but very little competition. ... vested will pay from 10 to 15 per cent. ... isfactory explanations and details ... and sale. References will be given. ... parties only. Address W 37, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL KINDS, INCLUDING NEW WEED, ... less than half-price, guaranteed strictly ... the celebrated Stewart Singers (brand new, improved), at half regular price; all on ... hand, very cheap. GEO. P. GORE & CO., ... Wabash-av.

BUY THE NEW AMERICAN. IT IS THE ONLY ... ing machine that has self-threading ... on very easy terms. Office 244 Wabash-av. ... KENNEY, Manager.

BUY THE REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE, the best in the market; second-hand machines for sale at very low figures, at 148 and 150 North ...

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FULL CABINET ... machine, at half price; also 50 yards ... minster or moquet carpet, at half price. ... Salle-st., Room 41 Bryan Block.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES CHEAP ... GEO. S. POPPER'S loan office, 278 South ...

FOR SALE—75 FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES embracing all makes, at from $10 to ... close job lots very low; all good as new; ... on machines. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A HOWE SEWING-MACHINE ... ly new, cheap for cash; also a ... full-grown, fine singer. Call at 190 South ...

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ... class sewing machines at $5 to $15, all ... order. Call before May 1 at 842 Cottage ...

IMPORTED SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ... best in the world, at $35 to $50, same as ... $100; have all attachments, and warranted. ... see them before buying. THOS. H. MARTIN, ... Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE, 228 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., near Van Buren. Several Singer machines ... cheap for cash, on monthly payments, ... changed.

SINGER—WE SELL THE GENUINE SINGER ... chine as cheap and on as easy terms as ... anywhere in Chicago; we have lots of ... purchasers if desired; call and see us. ... 187 Milwaukee-av.

SINGER MACHINE—WILL TRADE A NEW ... er machine for a suit of clothing. ... SINGER, 228 South Halsted-st.

SINGER MACHINE, GOOD AS NEW, ... taken Monday, at residence 61 ... Sedgwick-st. ...

THE WEED IS THE SIMPLEST AND ... running machine in the market. ... eral. Call and get our cash prices. ... Wabash-av.

THE PUBLIC BULLDOZED—DON'T ... dozed into paying $65 for one of the ... pany's old rejapanned machines with an ... plate screwed on, when you can buy a ... Singer machine for $32 with attachments ... warranted. These machines are manufactured ... H. Stewart, in New York City ... trade-mark, with same in full, and ... machines are new look under ... you will see two letters (H. S.) ... new, genuine Stewart Singer ... ... No infunction on Stewart. ... East Division-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW LIGHT-RUNNING "DOMESTIC" ... on easy monthly payments; ... rented by the week or month, and ... re price of the machine if the party ... chase. 180 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS (SCANDINAVIAN) retail dry-goods clerks. Apply at B. HUCHBERGER'S, 213 North Wells-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; WAGES LOW. Address, with particulars, T 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY clerk and assistant bookkeeper in a manufacturing establishment. One who is willing to make himself useful. Address S 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG-CLERK, WHO SPEAKS English and German. Apply Tuesday, between 2 and 3 p. m., at 177 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GRAIN COMMISSION HOUSE wants a man who is a good correspondent and has a practical knowledge of business on the Board of Trade; no notice will be taken of any answer that does not give name, reference, and salary expected. Address X 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age, with some knowledge of the shirt business, to run a branch store; must put up $100 cash as security; small salary to commence. "LOAN STAR" Shirt Factory, 186 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN TO take custom orders. "LONESTAR" Shirt Co., 186 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CLERK IN GROCERY THAT CAN loan $400; fair salary and good security. Address W 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN COMmission business; must loan employer $500; satisfactory security and references will be given; wages $10 to $15 per week. Address W 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN OFfice work. Address W 9, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FOREMAN OF FOUNDRY—OWING to the mysterious disappearance of the foreman of our foundry, applications will be received for the position from parties experienced in superintending the manufacture of car-wheels and foundry castings. Address immediately, stating amount of experience, and giving reference as to competency and sobriety. SETH W. SPRAGUE, President Ohio Falls Car Company, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—MONDAY, APRIL 22, 8 TO 10 GOOD house-painters to paint five dwellings outside. Will pay for labor each week. Job on Thirty-seventh-st., near Lake-av. Inquire of D. D. GARLAND, 48 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GRAINER WHO CAN go to work Monday morning. Room 9, 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD WOOD-WORKERS TO work on carriage gearing. Address STUDEBAKER BROS. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS—THIRTY GOOD PEGged workmen; will be furnished steady work at good prices, by GEO. L. CONGDON, corner Lake and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOUR GOOD CARriage and wagon painters. JOSEPH PECK, 19 Clayton-st., near Halsted-st. and Canalport-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS. S. S. BARRY & SON, 145 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN—ONE THAT CAN REpair furniture and finish it, and speak two or three different languages; German or Norwegian preferred; also one boy that can cane chairs good. 61 Hubbard-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE MAKER to do work in exchange for a new sewing machine. Address V 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN PAINTERS MONDAY MORNING at ten new buildings on Erie-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—PAINTERS, CALCIMINERS, AND A good grainer. The highest wages promptly paid every Saturday. Long job to good reliable mechanics. Call to-day from 9 to 11 a. m. at 379 South Park-av. or Monday morning ready for work at 1822 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKER (English or Scotch preferred). Apply to W. D. BOYCE, 122 East Quincy-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS FOR OUTside work, Monday morning at 1526 South Dearborn-st. J. B. CALDWELL.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE AND HOUSE painter at 71 East Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CALCIMINERS AND … L. ERGHEST'S, 256 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS AT STONE … corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Wabash-av., or 256 West Congress-st.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS AND ONE GRAINER at 1307 State-st. Call to-day. M. DOUGHERTY.

WANTED—CALCIMINERS AND PAINTERS, Monday morning, at 294 West Washington-st. JOHN D. MACLEOD.

WANTED—WIRE-WORKER OR STRONG BOY. Call between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday. 148 and 150 Madison-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER TO GO TO KENtucky. COGSWELL, WEBER & CO.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MILLER WHO THORoughly understands the operation of Middlings Purifiers. Single man preferred. Address V 77, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD GRAINER, ONE ACCUStomed to oak and walnut graining. 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FIVE STEADY YOUNG MEN WHO understand polishing iron, and who are willing to work hard for $1.50 per day at piecework. Also four or five good boys early at 23 and 25 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SCAFFOLD painters at 95 East Harrison-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, FIRST-CLASS whitewasher and calciminer at WILLIAM STRANG'S, 231 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED MATTRESSmakers. Apply to E. M. HULSE & CO., 44 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN THAT CAN DO turning, scroll-sawing, and shaping; steady job. Apply corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH THAT understands "welding under the drop." Call Monday at noon. J. D. EASTER & CO., 14 So. Canal.

WANTED—MONDAY—GOOD CALCIMINERS AT 8 Centre-av., corner Madison-st.

WANTED—8 CARPENTERS CORNER HUBBARD-court and Wabash-av. Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS. Apply at office SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—4 GOOD JOBBING CARPENTERS Monday morning, in rear of 84 Fifth-av. C. H. CLARK.

WANTED—1 STRAW HAT PRESSER AND 1 blocker; also one boy who has been working in the line of business. 632 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD UPHOLSTERER. INQUIRE at 775 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE IRONER at 74 and 76 Michigan-av.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS. Must be first-class. J. H. OLIVER, 867 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE WOOD WORKERS, at 214 and 216 Superior-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CALCIMINERS AT NO. 184 South Green-st. Call from 2 to 4 to-day, or before 7 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARNESSMAKER. Apply to BEARDSLEY, NEWTON & CO., Tremont House Livery.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO FINISH AND build steps, corner of Adams and Oakley-sts. Bring your tools, your cash is ready.

WANTED—21 CARPENTERS AT 71 EAST JACKson-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—20 PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS. E. BLAIR, 116 Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD, LIGHT CARRIAGE and buggy ironers. Apply to STUDEBAKER BROS. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—FOUR UPHOLSTERERS ON LOUNGES and two on parlor work; also a boy who is experienced in packing parlor suites and lounges. Apply to BOLTON & HILDRETH, 225 and 227 State-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS AT ONCE. CHAS. G. ANDERSON, 229 Maple-st., Englewood.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT THE COSMOPOLitan Restaurant, 44 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER TO BE EMPLOYed by the week, who can furnish good references as to workmanship and reliability. Apply at Clarendon House, North Clark-st., corner Ontario.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT FIRST-CLASS PAINTers for inside steady work. Apply Monday or Tuesday morning at corner Forty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. GOODHART & BASSETT.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARPENTERS AND two good laborers. Apply at Palmer House.

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR. 244 ILLINOIS-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FEW PAINTERS AT NO. 9 Park-av.

WANTED—A BUSHELMAN; MUST BE WELL recommended and willing to sleep in store. Apply to GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor, 25 North Clark.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO INTRODUCE AND sell right of a new patented article to be applied to new buildings. A full size and small model will be furnished. A good bargain to the right party. Investigation solicited. Address S 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN OF EXPERIENCE to sell the best selling article in America for every … in the West. Apply at Room 8, 283 East Madison-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL A STAPLE article that every person needs, and which gives a good profit to agents. Apply at 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND city to sell the Emerson patent binder and other … Goods first-class, and profits the same. It will pay to answer this. JNO. E. BARRETT & CO., Booksellers, 150 State-st.

WANTED—MEN AT 186 STATE-ST., TO SELL new patent articles, chromos, stationery, and novelties; best terms given. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A RELIABLE nursery firm. Apply at Room 6, No. 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE. Address in own handwriting, giving references and salary expected. T 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Art Gallery 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the United States to sell the best oil-stove in the world. INGERSOLL BROS., 44 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEST THING … sell; call and see it. Room 8, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY OR MONDAY, YOUNG MAN with little money, as treasurer; entertainment going to California. Room 60, 81 Harrison-st., corner … Top floor.

WANTED—COLLECTOR WITH $300 AS SECURIty; good security in return. Address W 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 SUPERNUMERARIES; MUST BE young and of good address. Apply at stage-door McVicker's Theatre between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. to-day. W. A. LAVELL.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO SOLICIT advertising; permanent job. Address W 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE MEN TO SOLICIT; also a boy that is not afraid of work. Apply at 60 West Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND LADIES TO qualify for the stage and to learn song and dance. CLARK & TOMPSON, 173 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO STRONG BOYS THAT CAN RUB down furniture; only those that understand their business need apply at J. COGSWELL'S, 378 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—JUST ONE MAN THAT CAN ANSWER to the following: He must be a well-educated, well-dressed gentleman; also, he must be thoroughly acquainted with the serial subscription book business, and not afraid to handle an expensive work. To such a man we have a first-class opening. No $3 bound-book or 25-cent serial canvasser need call, as we have no time to spare. Call on or address HOLMES & MERRITT, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

WANTED—2 MEN OF ABILITY TO SOLICIT FOR State and city illustrated work. Address S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A 1 SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL painter wants a thorough business man to join him as financial and business manager; no capital required worth mentioning, but must be reliable and acquainted in the city. Address S 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, MEMBERS MASONIC OR Odd Fellows' fraternity; local salesmen $5 to $7 a day; something new; indorsed by highest authorities; managing salesmen wanted in every State; $250 a month and expenses. 145 Clark-st., Rooms 35 and 38.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITH NO CHILdren, for general work about a gentleman's place in the country. Applicant must give first-class reference to receive any attention. Address S 97, Tribune.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD CANVASSers for the "Weed." Call at 208 and 205 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MAN WITH ENERGY AND $75 CASH. Interest and control given of profitable business East or West. Alto-Relievo Co., 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR THE OLDEST AND best copying-house in the United States. Plain India ink, water-colors, and oil. W. L. WHIPPLE, 327 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD CORRESPONDENT WITH $500 cash to take an interest in profitable business. L. P. SWIFT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THOMPSON'S COUNterfeit coin detectors, new style. Call at Room 8, No. 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD WHO lives at home; grain commission office. Address V 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WHO LIVES in vicinity of Union Park. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FROM 25 TO 30 YEARS of age; could act as a book-peddler, drummer, or janitor; can make himself generally useful; understands himself fully, and can read human nature well; can talk horses, or work on a farm, has a smattering of everything, is jack of all trades; good constitution, good lungs, quick in his movements, and active. State age, nationality, and give an idea as to what he has been doing. Address P.-O. Box 337, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly and spell correctly to assist in the preparation of the Lakeside City Directory of Chicago. Address with references DONNELLEY, LOYD & CO., Room 1 Lakeside Building, Chicago. Personal application not attended to.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELING SALESMEN HAVing good connections through the North and West; can receive an additional commission by taking orders for Holden's Glycerine Polish Blacking. ORVEL HOLDEN & CO., 187 and 189 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—GENT AND LADY TO sell the patent nickel holder smokers' pet, coin-detector, combination pencil, folding scissors, large and small chromos (new subjects), and nine other new and fast-selling novelties. For the largest assortment and lowest prices, address C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st.

WANTED—FRANK LESLIE DESIRES THREE first-class canvassers for Illinois for his Illustrated Historical Register of Centennial Exposition. Address V 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART BOY ABOUT 15 years of age, one that lives with his parents preferred. Address V 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN DESIRING TO MAKE money in light, legitimate, profitable business; $75 capital required. ADAMS & CO., 133 Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC MEN; WAGES AND commission. 79 Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS; $30 PER week; out of city; most popular thing out; easy and refined; $35 required. Call at once. 313 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LAWYER WITH LEISURE and ability to collect rents, eject tenants, and manage tenement property. Address, with references, V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE NEWEST IMported patent article now in the trade; it is the best selling thing; everybody needs it; the very best profit. Apply only Monday from 9 to 2 at 131 North Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF good address as outdoor salesman and collector; one who speaks German preferred; must give $75 in cash as security; none others need apply. Address by letter T 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS CAPACIty to take orders in the city and country for an entirely new work; liberal inducements offered to a good party. Address MOONEY, McGRATH & SMART, 145 South Clark-st.

WANTED—I WANT A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN or stout boy to sleep in a shop; will give $1 a week. Address, with references, W 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC WELL-RECOMmended man, who can loan his employer $250 on good security can secure a desirable situation by addressing W 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL Kelly's barb fence-wire on commission. T. W. H. CO., 277 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW CANVASSERS FOR THE Peerless clothes-wringer and Star fluting-machine; sold on weekly payments. CHAS. DALE, 432 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO SELL the Florence oil-stoves on commission; those selling to the hardware trade preferred; territory, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Apply to the Florence Machine Company, 68 Lake-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL the Bishop wool-duster and baby-carriage mats on commission; no better goods to sell. W. W. BISHOP, 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL ARTICLES OF MERIT. Call at BISHOP'S, 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY to sell the Florence oil-stoves with small capital; money made very rapidly in this business. Florence Machine Company, 68 Lake-st.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN USED TO FARM work. Address S 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to help to do housework. Apply to-day at 23 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT 575 WEST CONGRESS-ST., A young girl who can go home nights to tend a baby.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework at 729 North Wells-st. Call after to-day.

WANTED—AT 743 MICHIGAN-AV., STEADY young German girl for general housework. Must make good bread.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. APply at Room 13, 76 and 78 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1151 Monroe-st. No Irish.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general housework in a small family; must be a first class washer and ironer. Apply Monday at 72 Wisconsin-st., corner Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GERMAN OR Swedish. Apply at 658 Michigan av. (basement door).

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH second work and take care of a child. Apply, with references from last employer, at 257 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at first house east of Langley-av. on Forty-first-st. Sunday, April 22, from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. Apply at 301 Hermitage-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 204 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework, one who is kind to children and can come recommended. Call at 1543 South Dearborn.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 488 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call Monday at 777 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages for a good girl. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock at 178 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NORWEGIAN, Swede, or German girl, for general housework. Apply Monday at 778 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 279 North State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework in a small family. Inquire at 270 North-av., up-stairs, after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHENWORK, at Thompson's European Hotel, 10 and 12 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT COLORED BOY AT 1081 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, about 15 years, to do light housework. Pleasant home. Must work cheap. Inquire at 286 West Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WAITERgirl in restaurant; good wages. Address X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 1081 WABASH-AV., A MEAT AND pastry cook that thoroughly understands her business. Call from 9 o'clock until 1.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL TO do second work. Call at 403 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT ELMHURST, A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Room 2, 89 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE, DANE, OR GERman girl (who is a first-class cook and a good washer and ironer) in a small family, living at 1490 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Call at 387 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN FAMILY of three. Inquire at 191 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family to go on South Side, near Fortieth-st.; references required. Inquire at 364 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one hour's ride from city. Call Monday at 10 a. m. at 61 North May-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork who can come well recommended. Call Monday, at 810 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL; TWO IN FAMILY. Address 398 State-st. Mrs. J. YOUNG.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN cook to go a short distance in the country; good references required. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 9 and 4, at 8 Washington-place, North Side.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply immediately, at 641 West Congress-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. 40 Campbell Park.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork in small family. Inquire at 254 West Madison-st., up-stairs, Monday morning.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT COOK WHO THORoughly understands her business. 341 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to do general housework. Must be competent. Call at 163 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. REFERENCE REquired. Apply 134 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 480 Marshfield-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a German family; wages, $4 per week. Inquire at 1165 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework; wages $4 a week. 338 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 601 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good middle-aged woman to do light housework and help take care of children; one who can make herself generally useful. Apply at 209 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; one that can wash and iron. Inquire at 103 West Adams-st., Sunday and Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL CAPABLE OF DOING COOKing and housework for a family of three; a pleasant home, and good pay to the right person; references required. Call Monday morning at 1681 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress. Call to-morrow, 8 to 9, at 1027 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 773 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday at 46 South May-st., with references.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL AT 22 INDIana-av.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY WHO WILL RESIDE on North Side May 1, a girl who can cook, wash, and iron well; none other need apply; to a suitable girl high wages will be given. Apply at 346 West Monroe.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY A GIRL competent to do second-work; references required. Inquire Monday from 9 to 12 at 382 East Erie.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN WOman; also, one good scrub girl, immediately, at Merchant's Hotel.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH, IRON, AND DO chamber-work. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHENwork. German or Scandinavians preferred. MELSTED'S, 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, ONE that understands waiting on table. Two paint cleaners, at Revere House.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a plain cook, washer, and ironer; German preferred. Apply (Sunday), at 209 South Oakley-st., below Van Buren.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 728 West Congress-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 354 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, after Monday, at 249 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook and laundress; Irish preferred; city references required. Apply Monday from 9 to 12 a. m., at 361 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL, WHO UNderstands general housework, washing, and ironing. References required. Apply at 780 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. German or Scandinavian. 361 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, AMERICAN, OR SCANDInavian girl; housework; small family. Apply at 658 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 763½ WABASH-AV., A GERMAN or an American girl to do general housework in a family of three. Apply Monday between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. with references.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 41 Eighteenth-st. Inquire Monday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO CHAMber work and help to wait on table. 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. 163 Clark-st., second floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house. Call at 219 Illinois-st., in basement.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Must be competent and well recommended. Apply Monday at 514 West Washington-st., basement door.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, one who is thoroughly neat and understands her business. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 371 West Washington-st. from 9 to 12 Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply Monday at 1321 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WAbash-av. and Madison-st., dining-room and chamber girls.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. References required. 21 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. No Irish. Apply, with reference, at 37 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL; MUST BE good cook, washer, and ironer; German and Norwegian preferred. J. H. STOREY, 200 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; HOUSE-CLEANING already done. 410 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD, STRONG GERMAN OR NORwegian girl to cook and do general housework. Apply with reference Monday at 91 Winchester-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; none others need apply; family of two. Call Sunday and Monday after 2 p. m. 104 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; reference required; no Irish. 169 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Swedish, or Norwegian. Call at 139 Loomis-st., one block south of Van Buren.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, one accustomed to cook for boarders. Call to-day at 110 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. Low wages and use of organ for practice. Address W 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 737 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork. Call at 161 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work and one to take care of children. Reference required. 235 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl for general housework. Call Monday at 757 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE AT 107 NORTH DEARborn-st., a first-class cook and girl to assist in the kitchen.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl for light work; must be neat and clean. Apply for three days at 202 East Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 399 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. 845 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—BY PRIVATE FAMILY GOOD GIRL to do general housework; give address and references, and wages expected, which must be reasonable. Address W 7, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 GOOD OVERALL-MAKERS. CAN use your own machine. Plenty of work for those who suit in quality of work. Lake Shore Manufacturing Company, 219 West Madison-st.

WANTED—1 OR 2 APPRENTICE GIRLS TO learn dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. G. BARNES, 236 Michigan-st.

WANTED—2 YOUNG GIRLS FOR DRESSMAKing. 111 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SHIRTmakers. Apply Tuesday, 24th, at McARTHUR & HULL, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FIVE MORE EXPERIENCED HOOPskirt makers. Steady work; good pay. L. NEUMANN, 40 Cass-st., between Illinois and Indiana-sts., North Side, three blocks from State-st. bridge.

WANTED—50 OVERALL MAKERS AT AMERICAN Sewing-Machine office, 874 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER; ALSO neat sewers to learn the trade. Apply immediately. 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—APPRENTICES FOR DRESSMAKING, at 261 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD OPERATORS ON light work; to those purchasing machines steady work will be furnished and good pay. Call at 381 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED MATTRASS TICK makers. Apply to E. M. HULSE & CO., 44 Adams-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS; none others need apply. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD OVERALLmakers at the Northwestern Manufacturing Co., 148 and 150 North Halsted-st. Parties who wish to buy sewing-machines will do well by calling on us before purchasing anywhere else.

WANTED—THREE CORSET-MAKERS THAT UNderstand sewing-machines. Address X 34, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHOE STITCHERS ON Wheeler & Wilson machine. W. C. VAN ALSTYNE & CO., 117 Franklin-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS WITH Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines; also a good button-hole maker. Apply Monday before 9 a. m. at 225 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON linen suits; also 50 finishers and ironers, by M. BEIFELD & CO., 240 East Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HOOP-SKIRT AND bustle makers; also first-class laundress for corsets. Apply to A. M. WEBER, 235 Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON linen suits. Call at 115 and 117 Fifth-av. SIEGEL, HARZFELD & CO.

WANTED—WE CAN FURNISH PLACES AT GOOD pay for ten first-class shirt-makers, and two stitchers on underwear, that have Wheeler & Wilson machines; none others wanted. Apply at Wheeler & Wilson office, 155 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON linen suits at 115 Fifth-av., with machines. SIEGEL H. & CO.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS, A GOOD DRESS-TRIMmer; also a girl for housework. Call Sunday or Monday at No. 119 West Van Buren.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO work on first-class custom pants, and is willing to assist in housework; can have steady work and good wages all the year round; Scandinavian preferred. Call at 704 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—SMART, CAPABLE GIRL WHO CAN sew, to work for her board and learn dressmaking. 2924 South Dearborn-st., down-stairs.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS AT 95 West Van Buren-st., corner Jefferson, to work by the piece.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING-GIRL CAN FIND employment for a few days at 807 West Monroe-st. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS TO work on custom work at 187 South Clark-st.

WANTED—100 GOOD HANDS TO MAKE OVERalls, jumpers, and cottonade pants. Plenty of work, and can use your own machines. Open evenings. 219 West Madison-st. Lake Shore Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS TO MAKE FINE UNderwear; none but those competent need apply. Steady work; call in afternoon at 55 Franklin-st.

WANTED—25 MACHINE OPERATORS TO WORK on linen crash suits, at 506 West Erie-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses—Continued.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS WITH SEWING MAchines. Call for 3 days at 188 North Clark-st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND AN APPRENtice at 156 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—GOOD APPRENTICE GIRLS FOR dressmaking at 630 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STRAW AND FANCY braid-sewers, at A. A. TURNER'S, 144 Wabash.

WANTED—50 SHIRT-MAKERS; BEST PAY AND steady work. Machines will be furnished to reliable parties, and work given as payments. Will also take a few hands to learn the business. M. H. JEWESSON, 471 West Madison-st.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON ladies' linen suits; also, pressers; apply to R. H. MAYER & CO., 212 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SEWING-GIRLS, WITH OR WITHOUT machines, at Room 8, Marks' Building, corner Clark and Van Buren-sts. W 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAND ON LACE goods; one with Willcox & Gibbs machine preferred. Apply at 293 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS; HIGHEST PRICE paid to practical hands. THORSAN & KELLEY, 238 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SHIRTMAKERS AND two finishers. Call at the shirt factory, 199 East Madison-st., Room 6, early Monday morning.

WANTED—10 GIRLS FOR DRESS WORK; 3 FIRST-class milliners; also apprentices for both, at 883 Cottage Grove-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS FOR city and country situations. TAYLOR, THOMAS & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FANCY BRAID AND manila hat sewers on blocks and frames. Work given out to good sewers at TURKINGTON'S, 138 and 140 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MILLINER—A GOOD TRIMMER. APply at 286 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. MRS. KECH, 345 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND dressmaker, none but those who can give references, at 250 State-st., third floor.

WANTED—MILLINERS FOR CITY AND COUNtry. Apply immediately at D. B. FISK & CO.'S.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER AT 345 MILwaukee-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS AT O. K. Laundry, 420 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NEW SHIRT-IRONERS AND ONE collar-ironer. None but first-class need apply, at Domestic Laundry, 426 and 428 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—2 NEW SHIRT IRONERS AT DOREMUS' Laundry, 305 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—AT BALTIMORE LAUNDRY, 10 South Clinton-st., first-class shirt and collar ironers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT AND COLLAR ironer; also, washerwoman. Laundry on West Side. Address W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS, washers, and an A No. 1 starcher at CLARK & SIMMONS' Laundry, 654 West Van Buren, corner of Wood-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD; one who will board at home. Inquire at 442 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILD, one that can board at home and lives convenient. Apply at 230 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF baby; call Monday. 1220 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; German preferred. Apply at 1235 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, NOT OVER 15, TO assist in care of children and house. Apply Monday, 70 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and do second work. 112 South Park-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FEMALES—I SHALL BE GLAD TO aid girls and women of every nationality, really anxious for work, to positions in city and country; I have no use, time, nor office-room for common intelligence office girls; my orders are mostly first-class, and I intend filling them with permanent, responsible help; the working women will find me their staunch friend and helper if they prove themselves honorable; come prepared to go on duty, and thus save time; I have desirable country orders every day. NETTA G. HOOD, Employment office for women, 51 LaSalle-st., Reliance Block.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 179 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD LADY CANVASSERS FOR A new and fast selling article. Call at Room 8, 283 East Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY, RAPID PENMAN, TO do copying; wages $2.50 a week. Address T 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GIRLS FOR BOTTLING AND labeling pickles; none but first-class hands need apply. NOBLE BROS., 195 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE LADY, in an office; must be a good penman, understand double-entry bookkeeping, and give good references. Address, stating salary, T 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESLADY FOR A FIRST-CLASS house; give your age, and wages expected. Address T 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY RETOUCHER AND PRINTER in photograph gallery at Michigan City, Ind.; steady employment to a competent person. For further particulars inquire of C. F. STEVENS, 158 State-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS—YOUNG WIDows preferred. Address T 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN THE art of hair and wax work, at Miss J. MOELLER'S, 379 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO INTRODUCE a new article in every house; sells readily. Call at front office, second floor, 81 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 GIRLS TO MAKE pasted inner soles. Piece work; steady and sure pay. W. B. JOHNSON, 241 East Lake-st.

WANTED—FIVE EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES for trimmed hats (none others), at MEYER'S, 133 State-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, RELIABLE WOMan, without children, who would attend to a small amount of work for the rent of desirable rooms. Address G. 129 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO INTRODUCE an article necessary to complete every lady's toilet. Apply to B, 89 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS RUNning a wiring-machine, at A. A. TURNER'S, 144 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER; MUST DEPOSIT $35; steady situation; bring reference and money Monday from 1 to 4 o'clock. 220 West Madison-st., Room 37.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO HANdle business which will pay $20 to $30 per week. Call after 10 a. m. at 106 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN laces and embroideries. Apply at 298 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man with sick wife and family, as bookkeeper, salesman, or any other honorable position; first-class penman, accountant, etc.; don't object to go to the country; best of references. Apply to S 100, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced book-keeper, who has first-class recommendation. Address P. O. Box 340.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN of experience in fire-insurance office; good penman and accountant; local or agency departments; references furnished. R 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A short-hand writer, to write letters from dictation; best of references as to character; situation the object, not the wages. R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BOOKkeeper's assistant; invoice clerk, entry clerk, or in any capacity where the services of a young man, thoroughly drilled in office work, fine penman, and with first-class references are required. Communications addressed S. C. RAMBLE, Atlantic Hotel, shall receive immediate attention.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY COMMISSION HOUSE wanting the services of a competent bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, or trader on the Board who can command a trade that will much more than pay his salary will do well to address T 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENglish hosiery hand and window-trimmer; references first-class and forwarded if required. Address W. FINCH, 39 Macombe-st., Detroit.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED drug clerk; best of city references; salary not an object, but a permanent place. Address T 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of good address as bookkeeper or assistant or any place of trust; can give first-class references as to ability and honesty from my present employer; will be at liberty by the 1st of May. S 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY TEMperate and energetic young man as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk, copyist, or in any capacity requiring a rapid and good penman and quick accountant. Address L O L, Store 370 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT ANYthing from bookkeeping to porter. Address S 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLLEGE GRADuate as correspondent, assistant bookkeeper or to make out bills for a wholesale house; best of references; will give $20 for a permanent situation. Address S 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 20, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk in a dry-goods or clothing house; speaks or writes German; has had 4 years' experience; recommendations former employers; also first-class references. Address R 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPer in any clerical capacity; highest testimonials. Address S 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hardware man; talks the Scandinavian and German languages; references furnished. Address T 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the country, in a wholesale or commission house, with a view of learning the business; unexceptionable references and good security given if required. Please address for five days. S 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR assistant, or any office work, where general experience in business would be desired. T 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR assistant, or in lawyer's office; good penman and correct; two years in Judge Advocate General's office. T 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN ACQUAINTED with Board of Trade business as bookkeeper or assistant, correspondent, etc. Address S 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PENman and bookkeeper, in a wholesale house; a permanent position desired; city references. T 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, cashier, and correspondent; first-class references from bankers and merchants. Address S 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A young widow where she can have full charge; no objection to children. S 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRUGGIST OF 12 YEARS' experience will engage to a house wishing a competent man for very moderate salary. Address S 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 17 years' experience in a wholesale or retail dry goods store. Address V 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man. Wages no object; will board with employer. Good city references. V 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A WHOLESALE hat and cap or gents' furnishing goods house, by a man 38 years of age. Has had five years' experience in that trade, part of the time on the road. Address F 132, South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A retail or wholesale grocery store; five years' good reference from last situation; will furnish security for honesty and sobriety if required. Call on or address THOS. O'BRIEN, Jr., 229 Milwaukee-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST OF SIXteen years' experience; one who thoroughly understands the business; speaks German, French, and English. Address M D, 156 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GRAIN AND PROVISION houses, attention!—To solicit grain and provision business, receiving, option and shipping, by member of Board of Trade; thorough acquaintance with dealers throughout the country, a practical pork-packer, and acquainted with all the details of grain; with first-class house; willing to work either on salary or percentage of business obtained. T 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY PERSON WISHING the services of an experienced telegraph short-hand writer, railroad or law clerk, with best of reference, please address ORLANDO, 956 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF capital in a wholesale hardware or grocery house; salary no object. Address V 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent and practical business man; have had 15 years' experience in grocery business; am competent and willing to do most any kind of business; will work for small salary; can furnish the very best of references; age 33. Address V 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age; able to give unquestionable city references, desires a situation in a wholesale house or insurance office; resides with parents, Hyde Park; has some experience as cashier and salesman, and would regard a permanent situation more desirable than wages. Address T 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; not very particular in regard to the position; is a splendid penman; has had long experience in the commission business; good references given. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; will accept of any honorable position if a footing can be gained thereby; ten years' experience in the commission and provision business; will be satisfied with a small salary; A 1 city references. Address V 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND cashier by a man of several years' experience; has been several years, until recently, with a large manufacturing and jobbing house, to whom he refers by permission. Address T 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY-CLERK OR clerk; best of references. Address V 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron or do general housework. Call at 401 Third-av. Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY TO cook; first-class reference furnished. Call on Monday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., at 371 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in small family; good references. Call Monday at 88 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; UNusual reference; habits very best; security furnished. Address X 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION OR general drug clerk by a young man of experience in both city and country. Address X 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 in an office or as collector. Can keep books and furnish best of references. Address Y 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN 23 IN STORE; not afraid hard work; fair writer; last in produce commission house as salesman; pay no object; steady work; A 1 city reference. Address V 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 years old, in a grocery store; somewhat acquainted with it; is not afraid of hard work; can give good references. Please address Y 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, in any respectable business; is a fair penman, and knows something about book-keeping; references if required. W 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, collector, or correspondent in French. Best of references given. Salary per month, $30. Address W 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or any kind of office work. Will work for $10 per week or less to secure good situation. Reference—present employer. Address W 94, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A GARDENER (MARRIED man) fully competent to take charge of any line concerning horticulture; is open for engagement in private or florist establishment; best references given; no objection to go into the country. Address ROBERT KUNTZE, 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO can give best of references to run a steam boiler and do carpenter repairing. S 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BAKER (BREAD AND cake); recommended by last employer. S 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER OF long experience; good reference if wanted. Please call or address A S H, 174 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL STAIRbuilder, either in city or country, to take charge of shop; understands all kinds of mill work. Address V 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PAPER-HANGER, painter, and calciminer, in some large town. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN (SINGLE) 31 years of age as coachman in the country or city; first-class references; at last place 8 years; American family preferred. Address S 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; good driver and willing to work; best city references. Address T 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Swede; understands the care of horses, carriages, garden, etc.; is a sober and honest man; can give the best of references from city or country; my last place was in this city of thirteen months, but have no objection to go to a country town. Address S 7, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MARried man (Scandinavian) who speaks German; a place to work in a store or take care of horses and drive a delivery wagon; is a sober and steady man and well acquainted in the city; best of references. Address S 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENglish) as coachman in a private family; willing and obliging; with the best of city references. Address S 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver, and well acquainted with city. Please address S 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (English) in a private family, by one that thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a good, careful driver. I have first-class references from my last place. Please address COACHMAN, 189 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young married man; my wife to cook, etc; both highly competent, with good references. Address S 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; willing, useful; several years' experience. Address R 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane, used to take care of horses and and buggies; willing to do other work, city or country. R 93, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man; understands his business and willing to make himself useful in any capacity; can milk; low wages; city reference. Address S 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A married man used to fine horses and carriages; a No. 1 driver; well acquainted with the city; best of city reference. Address S 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A single man; is a careful and steady driver; has had over 20 years' experience with horses; has the best of city references. Call or address 195 Jackson-st., corner Halsted, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (DANE) in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful; first-class city references. Address T 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Dane); understands the care of horses thoroughly; willing to make himself useful; best references. Address T 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman; understands the business thoroughly; willing to make himself useful; city or country; best references. Address T 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNDERstands the care of horses and carriages. No. 1 driver; no objections to go in the country. Good references. X 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG man as coachman; has good experience about taking care of horses. Apply at 177 Bushnell-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE. HE as coachman, understands flowers; she as cook or laundress. Best of references. Address W 32, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man (age 18) who writes a good hand, to do invoicing in a wholesale establishment; best references can be given. Address K 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A meat or grocery-store; American. Address T 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE, INTELligent, and neat young man of 17 desires a situation in some store, office, or anywhere; also willing to learn some honorable trade or do collecting; writes plain business hand; has had one year's experience in wholesale and retail business; has excellent talent for drawing; will work for $2 per week; speaks English and German; honesty, ability, sobriety, steady habits furnished. Address, for five days, R 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF 40 YEARS a position as saleslady in either a suit, corset, or ladies' underwear department; understands the business and feel confident that I can give satisfaction; can give reference. Address R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF business experience and ability; lawyer's office or bookkeeping preferred. Address S 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SERIOUS, SOBER, and intelligent Frenchman; speaks English pretty well, writes a good hand, is not afraid to work; wishes any situation wherever he can make himself useful, at a low salary; best reference and testimonial. Address S 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN INTELLIGENT boy 17 years of age; one where he can apply himself and learn the business. Address S 59, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FOREMAN ON A farm by a competent married man with good references. Address Box 83, Washington Heights, Cook County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the country, a good penman, in a real estate office, with a view of learning the business; unquestionable references, and real estate security given if required. Please address for one week, S 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, aged 22, fairly educated, to do writing work of any kind; would not object to travel; salary no object. S 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE by a young man who understands the business; not afraid to work; good references. Address W 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman; wholesale grocery preferred; will work cheap and faithful; good references. T 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN CApable, willing, and trustworthy, to do general work about a house. A permanent home and good wages expected. None but respectable parties may apply at 353 Twenty-sixth-st., for three days. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, WATCHMAN, or any other respectable employment. Address X 41, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN and wife to travel with a family; can give good reference. Apply at No. 10 Polk-st., second floor, first door to the right.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character, and with good references, desires a start in a business house; will work at anything, and at a low figure. Address T 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF several years' experience in a dry goods, boots and shoes, and first-class grocery; best of references; no objections to going in the country. T 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the city grocery trade; speaks German and Scandinavian, and refers to his last employers for honesty and ability. Address X 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR WATCHman for buildings; can do painting and calcimining; strictly temperate, and can furnish best of city recommendations. X 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, HANDY, willing man to work (Norwegian); wants to do indoors work of any kind in a healthy occupation; four years' recommendation from last employment. Address JOHNSON, 136½ North Jefferson-st., for 1 week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A lumber-yard, as assistant bookkeeper, salesman, or shipping clerk; has kept books and run sawmill; can furnish good reference. Address X 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN ON farm; can handle horses. Address V 47, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AT $7 PER WEEK BY AN intelligent married man, aged 30, in store, office, shop, or factory; handy with pen or tools; can clerk, drive, porters, or laborers work; references. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY and short-hand writer in a law office; fully competent; best of references; salary small. W 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, sober, honest, and industrious, in a meat market or anywhere that he can get a living; will work cheap. Address W 77, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, AS janitor, charge of bachelor's rooms, or coachman; thoroughly understands the management of a large stud of horses; four years with Lord Portsmouth. Wife first-class English and French cook; would take charge of a house for the summer during the family's absence. Y Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; ONE WHO is willing to make himself useful and do some painting and calcimining. Address Y 43, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPONSIBLE—BY A Scotchman recently arrived; grain, stock, or packing business; well acquainted with the trade in Great Britain; references and ample security, if required. Nothing but first-class firm need address W 52, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A first-class boarding-house or family; will work cheap. Address X 85, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HAVING JUST RE-ESTABLISHED our old well-known Scandinavian Employment Bureau for female servants, we take this method of informing our patronesses and ladies in general that we are prepared at any time to furnish selected, reliable, and competent Scandinavian female help at the shortest notice. Having resided in Chicago for the last twelve years, our acquaintances among the Scandinavian population of this city are very extensive, and, with very few exceptions, we know every servant-girl seeking our assistance; therefore our patrons can rely on this employment bureau for first-class help. References, the thousands of our customers. We respectfully solicit your patronage. MRS. JOSEFINE ALBENSON, 276 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do second work and sew. Please call at 105 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE girl to do general housework. Inquire at 959 Indiana-av., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as cook the other as second girl, in a first-class private family. Please call or address 695 Indiana-av.; good reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH LADY, with a quiet little girl of 10 years, to assist in sewing and general housework in a respectable family; best of references. Address 119 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or general housework, city or country; can give reference. 693 Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st.; prefer South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL for second or chamber work. Please call at 312 Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN in a hotel; work of any kind. Apply to M W, 138 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTestant person, age 50, a home in a quiet family, where she could make herself generally useful, in city or country. Mrs. WOOD, 220 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work, or sewing, or general work, in a small family. Best of reference given. Call at 988 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD EXPERIENCed girl to do general housework or kitchenwork in a private family. Inquire at 811 South Clark-st., near Seventeenth, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GILL AS SECOND girl or do general housework; able to fill either place; best of reference. Call Monday at 879 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIenced Swede girl for second work in a private American family. JENNIE, 278 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in a private family, to do general housework. Call or address 120 West Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a respectable family; can give references. Apply at 118 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO second work, or as nurse-girl. Call or address No. 16 Bryant-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook in private family. Apply, after Sunday, at 583 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl to do second work. Call or address L, 758 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman cook, either city or country. Call at 272 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook; good city references. Please call at 400 East Division-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH cook, with the best city references, in private American family. 278 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A good family, to do light housework. S 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, by a Norwegian girl; best of references. Address 185 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS COOK in a first-class private family; will do a small wash; good reference. 1562 Arnold-st., near Thirty-eighth. Please call on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL in a small family; best reference. Call for 2 days at 80 Cornelia-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl to do general housework, or cooking, washing, and ironing; good reference given if required. Call Monday and Tuesday at 205 West Van Buren-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second work, or general housework where a man is kept; best of reference. Call two days at 523 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced woman, as first-class cook; either country or city. Address T 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do housework. Apply at 256 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work. Address V 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL WANTS a place with a small family as cook and seamstress. Call at 70 and 80 Van Buren-st., F. H. Mathews, Monday forenoon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for second work in a private family, a Norwegian girl. Call or address 24 Bremer-st. North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 302 South Park-av., Monday, 23d.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN A private family. A good cook, ironer, and washer. Address 430 Twenty-sixth-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS cook, or do general housework. Call for three days, 270 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A HOTEL OR restaurant by an Eastern man. Address T 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO light work, dining-room or second work preferred. Apply at 663 State-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; good reference. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, German and American, want situations together in city or country, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber or dining-room work, in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; have been in a hotel for the past year; best of references. Apply to GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook or do general housework. Please call for two days at 174 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls as cook and second girl, and assist with care of children; first-class references. Call for two days at 139 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl in small family. Apply at 156 South Park-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls as cook and second girl; references given. Call at 5 Park-row Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY A RESPECTable girl. Call at 723 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, to wash and iron, city or suburban. Call at 1290 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-sixth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXTRA GOOD girl; can please the most fastidious in her cooking or washing; good calls solicited. Call at 144 Twentieth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to travel with a small family, or second work or general housework; reference given if required. Apply at 562 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO take care of children or do second work; speaks French. E A, 379 Twenty-third-st., near Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to take care of children and do light work. Please call for three days at 479 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply at 1582 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do second work. Good references. Call for two days at 1045 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLored girl for general housework in a small family. Please call for two days at 341 Third-av. Best of city references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics—Continued.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES SUPPLIED for 3 months for $1. City or country. Thoroughly competent German, Norwegian, and Swedish girls, and girls of all nationalities, for every description of work, constantly on hand. Orders by mail promptly filled. Mrs. CHAS. SCOULLAR, 116 East Washington-st., corner Clark, Room 60. Girls with references wanted. "Competent domestics a specialty."

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; good plain cook, washer, ironer; no objection to country. Call rear of 333 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WITH child 2 years old, trusty and competent for any branch of housework; and neat and orderly in same, wants a place in city or country at reasonable wages; best of references. Apply to Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW WITH CHILD 10 years old, competent for any kind of housework, wants a place in city or country; will work for low wages. Apply to Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 353 South Clark.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RELIABLE, trustworthy girls; one as cook and other as second girl. Call Monday and Tuesday at 670 Michigan-av., where they have been employed for last two years.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or first-class cook in a small private family. Apply at 346 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a first-class boarding-house, hotel, or restaurant; city or country. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIDY, EXPERIenced girl to take care of children, assist in general housework, or will do second work; references. Call at 1043 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family to work for board morning and evenings. Address X 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or to work in a boarding-house. Please call at 135 Butterfield-st., near Twentieth. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Scandinavian girl to do general housework in a small family. Best of references given. Call after Sunday at 352 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls in a private family, one as cook or as cook and laundress, the other as second girl. Best city references given. Call at 430 West Indiana-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TOgether to do second work in a hotel or boarding-house. Good references given. Apply for two days at 97 South Desplaines-st., Room 19.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do housework in a private family. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 673 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or take care of children. Call for two days at 923 State-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; good references given; or second work. Call Monday at 112 North Sangamon-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second work in a small private family. Call Monday at 41 Goethe-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, FOR general or second housework. Please call for two days at 177 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a small family. Call Monday at 111 Ontario-st., Room No. 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do general housework; willing to work; good reference if required. Call 730 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework or second work or kitchen work; reference if required. 200 Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS MEAT or pastry cook in hotel or boarding-house. Call at 800 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family or for general housework. Call at 30 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN OF 17, a home in a nice family to do light work for board, and to go to school at Thirty-second-st. and Forest-av. Address 329 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or second work in a private family; references given and required. Please call at 117 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer in a private family, or general housework. Please call Monday at 222 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in private family, to do second work. Call or address for two days, 104 Seymour-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MEAT AND PASTRY cook in hotel or restaurant, or first-class boarding-house. 20 Charles-place, South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in small family. Call at 118 East Erie-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in boarding-house. Call at 103 East Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN stranger to do cooking or general work; small wages, with girl of 10. Call at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT English girl to do kitchen or general work in small family. Reference. Call at 1048 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook or laundress, the other to do second work. Call at 922 Dearborn-st., near Eighteenth; can give the best city references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman with little girl 8 years old to do cooking or general housework or as housekeeper; city or country; references if required. Y 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. 264 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework in a private family; the best of references; South Side preferred. Please call at 695 Indiana-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Canadian woman to do housework in a small family where she can keep a nice little girl 4½ years old; those with small children need not apply; no objection to the country. Y 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL; entirely competent in all kinds of housework; good reference. Please call at 596 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to go out house-cleaning and washing. Call at 226 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT or order cook, either hotel or restaurant. Best of reference. Address W 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL in a family without children for general housework or second work in boarding-house. Call to-day at 241 Fulton-st., lower floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work and sewing in a private American family. Call Monday at 188 South Green-st.; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK IN private family or light general housework. Call at 198 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; best of city references given. Call at 315 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS AS first-class meat and pastry cooks or first and second cooks; city or country. Call at 139 West Adams, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOman (Yankee), competent to fill any situation. Not afraid to work. Room 44, 207 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, to do general housework. 383 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE girl to do first or second or general housework, in a first-class private family. Can give good reference. Call or address 509 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work in a private family. Best of references. Apply Monday at 990 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman as cook. 689 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a respectable private family. Call at 15 Frank-st., West Side.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS lady's maid or as nurse. Traveling preferred. Can give good reference. Address R 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WETnurse to take baby to her own home. Address DR. DAVID DODGE, 152 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse for invalids; willing to assist a lady in her household; best of reference. No. 13 Forty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse for an invalid, or would take entire charge of a child, or do general housework in a small private family. Call or address 354 Third-av., near Twelfth-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FROM the country, to take care of children. Call at No. 315 Twenty-second-st.; call on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from infancy; has the best of city references. Please call at 137 Twenty-sixth-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE TO TAKE care of ladies in confinement and general diseases; can give reference. Address M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY woman, with fresh breast of milk, in a respectable American family, as wet nurse. Call for three days at 147 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INtelligent, experienced woman. Would take charge of children or do second-work, with sewing. Highest references as to competency and respectability. Address T 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 17 AS child's nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at 410 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl as nurse or second work. Call or address for two days 124 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR SECOND girl. Call Sunday and Monday at 132 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE to take charge of ladies in confinement during the warm months; am well experienced for that time; terms to suit. Address W 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A NURSE WOULD LIKE a child of any age to care for. 256½ West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, middle-aged, to travel as nurse for an invalid or children. Apply at 15 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A HEALTHY MARRIED lady would take a baby at her own home to wet nurse. 259 West Madison-st., Room 39.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LAdy as housekeeper for first-class hotel or boarding-house; three years' experience. Good references from the last employer. Will work for moderate wages. Please call or send card 229 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TAKE care of furnished rooms; housekeeper or would do general housework. Call at 192 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, stranger in the city, as housekeeper, in a widower's family. 184 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady of 30; widower with children preferred; best city references given and required. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER (where a servant is kept) by an American lady; would assist in caring for an invalid or in light sewing; wages not so much of an object as a pleasant home. Address T 60, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL AS housekeeper or general housework. Apply at 353 South Clark-st., third floor, back.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEment as housekeeper in private family or hotel. Call or address for two days MRS. L. GREY, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A competent woman. Call at Room 3, 307 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper, clerk in business house, or traveling companion for invalid. Address W 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR assistant in taking care of children, or companion for an invalid by a middle aged American lady, can make herself generally useful. Address W 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper in furnished rooms; best city references. Address for one week C O D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper; fully competent, or would take care of 2 or 3 general housework in small family. Call at 320 West Lake-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO run a machine; accustomed to dressmaking; small wages required. Address S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS in a family to sew; can do all kinds of family sewing and furnish machine if required. Address H 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker desires more work at home; will also go out by the day; terms reasonable. Apply at 1410 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a home in some good family where she can do sewing or light work in compensation for board. 229 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSmaker; understands cutting and fitting; operates several machines; good references. T 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WATED—A COMPETENT CUTTER and fitter would like a few more families to do dressmaking for. Address M, 251 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to work in family by the day. Call or address 823 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WOULD like a few more families, or go with a dressmaker as assistant. Terms reasonable. Address office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress in a family. Willing to assist in light work. Please call on Monday. 72 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—$5 TO ANYONE WHO will give me permanent employment; am now in some large dressmaking establishment about May 15. V 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN families. Terms, $5 per week. Address W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family by the day or week. Apply at 111 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN families by the week. Terms moderate. Will give good satisfaction. Call at 297 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker to sew or do second work; sewing preferred. Apply Monday at 404 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress in a family. Please call on Monday at 76 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING and plain sewing; wages $5 per week; $1 per day; city or country. Y 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, to go out in families the coming season; terms reasonable. Address H 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK IN FAMILIES, by a first-class dress-maker. 11 North Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CUTter and fitter; would like a few more families to; will go out by the day or take work home. W 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do family sewing; thoroughly understands cutting and making children's clothes; would also do chamber work; suburban place preferred. Address W 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO is learning dressmaking, to sew in family mornings and evenings for board; best of references. Y 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ALL KINDS SEWing or dressmaking; terms $1 per day or week. Call or address 185 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS BY THE week; understands dressmaking and children's sewing; can bring machine; terms low; must remain over Sabbath. Mrs. M. A., 97 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING, children's clothes, and family sewing; can cut and fit; has machine and pleater; $1 per day. Y 39, Tribune.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning. Please call or address 1717 Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-fourth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, as wash woman. Call on MRS. JOHNSON, in rear 120 Fifth-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as laundress in a private family. Call or address 230 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS first-class laundress. Apply at 29 West Randolph.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY with a party or invalid, going to California. H 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXCELLENT Swedish girls as cook and second girl; the best of references given. Apply at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 346 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, IF YOU WISH some good Swedish girls, call at 385 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. GRIEF'S EMPLOYment office furnishes all parties with first-class servants. 406 Larrabee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN AND GIRLS competent for every branch of service, and women who want positions as housekeepers, governesses, matrons, nurses, and seamstresses, are offering and with good references for same, can be found through the Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE BEST GIRLS FOR city or country, boats or vessels, can be had at MRS. C. REID'S, 207 South State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. SCHMIDT'S EMployment office, patronized by all first-class families. Good servant girls always wanted at 416 Wabash-av. Girls boarded.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES, HOTELS, restaurants, and lady help furnished, city and country. Girls boarded. Apply at 199 West Adams-st. MRS. W. J. O'NEILL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class help of all descriptions can be suited at MRS. S. LAPRISE, 304 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY. WIDow of a Protestant clergyman, desires to accompany a family traveling to Germany either as companion and nurse, or an invalid lady, or as a children's nurse; best of references. Inquire at 201 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW, NOT entirely dependent on her own resources, would like to assist in light housework; is somewhat generally useful in some nice family in compensation for her board. Reference given. V 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY HAVING EXPEdients for legislative and Supreme Court proceedings desires writing; adequate remuneration expected. Address Room 7, Mercy Hospital.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF some experience as governess, in a family or boarding-house, or in any respectable position. Good recommendation. Low wages. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EASTERN LADY with daughter 10 years old, having had a superintendent's position in different institutions and departments of the same, would like a similar position in city or country; is an instructive boarding-house, or school; unexceptionable wages. Excellent references. Apply to GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL who has taught the English branches, music, German, and drawing in some of the best families in the country as governess, is fond of children, and will take care of same and assist in sewing. Satisfactory references. Apply to GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN accustomed to superintend a house will, in connection therewith, take the charge of an infant and instruct children in music and the English branches, and assist in sewing. Apply to GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A STRONG GIRL WANTS a place for washing and house cleaning; to go out by the day. Apply 197 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper by a competent young lady; wages no object; references wanted. Address W 58, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED LADY would take a little girl to board; the best of care. 220 West Madison-st., Room 28.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER—BY A young lady, of experience; best of references given if desired. Address for five days W 31, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY WELL qualified and experienced in teaching the English branches and music desires a position as governess in a family or school; would undertake the charge of the children and their wardrobe, or as companion and assistant in housekeeping where the lady is an invalid. A good home is desired more than salary. Could be of secondary consideration. Address GOVERNESS, No. 324 Calumet-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG lady to teach children, or assist in housekeeping, in a small family. W 35, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

A FEW BARGAINS—POTTER'S BIBLE ENCYclopedia, $141; the Abbing, the art journal of America, complete for the years 1873, 74 parts, clear, $8; Scott's Bible, 6 vols, $10; Universal History, 20 vols, ancient, half vols, modern, 6 vols, $30; Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 vols, library, new, $22.50; Circle of the Sciences, 4 vols, one-half morocco, the copy, $25, cost $40; fine sets of novels, 12 vols, $20; Hume's History of England, 12 vols, $20, worth $36; regular, $36; Lippincott's Gazetteer, 2 vols, $5; Life and Times of Washington, by Lossing, 2 vols, elegant, $10, worth $30; Dictionary of the French Academy, 2 vols, $7.50; Mysteries of Paris, by Sue, 4 vols, one-half morocco, very cheap at $6; Napier's Peninsular War, 5 vols, $5. Cash paid for books in large or small quantities. GILLEN, South Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

A VERY CHOICE SET OF BLACKWOOD, 22 vols, half morocco and gilt; will be sold for $100 if taken this week; a splendid bargain, being less than one-half cost. Inquire at BARTLETT'S BOOK STORE, 132 South Clark-st.

CYCLOPEDIA OF FREEMASONRY, 96 (NEW); Greeley's History of Civil War, 2 vols, 60; Shakspeare, 13 vols, 30; Cone's Key to American Birds, 93.50; blank books, 15 cents a quire; Arnold's ink, 20 cents a quart. Cash paid for books. Down-stairs. MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—$5 PAID FOR WEBster's Unabridged Dictionary; $1 for CHAPLIN'S Old Bookstore, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

IF YOU WISH TO DISPOSE OF YOUR BOOKS, libraries, music, and magazines when you move, send them to BALDWIN'S, 202 South Clark-st., who continues to pay the highest cash price.

WANTED—A SET OF CHAMBERS' OR AMERIcan Cyclopedia. Address W 38, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—MANUFACTORY AND confectionery, with restaurant and bakery attached. The entire stock of confectionery and fixtures of store, 178 Clark-st., will be sold at a sacrifice and in order of the late C. R. Newell, will be sold at a sacrifice and on reasonable terms; must be sold soon to close up the estate. H. T. NEWELL, Administrator, Joliet, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE—CORNER THREE-STORY AND basement new brick buildings in Burlington, Ia.; suitable for jobbing or manufacturing purposes; will be leased low; rent low. Address JAS. A. GUEST, Burlington, Ia.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $2,500 OR $3,000 cash capital, can hear of an opportunity to invest in a publishing business where he can clear more than his investment in a year. Address T 60, Tribune office.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY WILL BE OFFERED for a great bargain for the next ten days. Best first-class. Address C. A. HOFSTAD, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

A GROCERY ON THE SOUTH SIDE ON A THORoughfare in a good neighborhood to be sold; about $1,000 the value of stock; reasons, leaving the city. H 73, Tribune office.

A SIGNER'S SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF DRUGS with the chance of room with necessary fixtures, in the Town of Stressler. Come and see, or inquire of J. P. HOY, Assessor.

A $2,000 BOARDING-STABLE, IN FINE LOCAtion, West Side, for $1,500. Owner going to Black Hills. HAIR BROS., 69 Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSER CAN FIND A good opening for business in a first-class millinery store by addressing W 59 Tribune office.

A BAKERY FOR SALE; DOING A GOOD CASH trade; with oven and all sorts of baking utensils; reasons for selling, going to the Black Hills. Apply at once at 374 Blue Island-av.

BARBERS, ATTENTION—IF YOU WANT A good, cheap shop call to-day (22d) at 353½ or 509 Milwaukee-av.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOMS DOING A good business and in a first-class location, will be sold at a bargain if taken before May 1. Call at 173 West Madison-st., or on TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

BABY-CARRIAGE AND COOK-STOVE CHEAP AT 52 Pierce-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO RENT, AT GRAND CROSSing; 20 boarders. Address V 17, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE; LONG-ESTABLISHED, paying business; low rent, in good locality. Address H 83, Room 9, 177 East Madison-st.

ENGLISH HOUSE, BAR COMPLETE, FOR SALE. E Cannot attend to it. 21 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—UNDIVIDED HALF OF ONE OF THE best located and best-paying livery, boarding, and sale stables in Chicago; horses now in stable; reason for selling, am obliged to look after property in another city. My books will show the amount of my business, and any information cheerfully given. Address in confidence H 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a first-class book and stationery store, lately located, with an established trade; price, $5,500. Address S, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF TOY, news, and cigar store, connected with store in good locksmithing stand; reasons for sale. 69 Adams.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN A TOWN 1,200 POPulation, 40 miles from Chicago; no competition, doing a good and growing trade. Address JOHNSON & KING, 51 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR-STORE; FIXTURES ALL kinds; very cheap. 73 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE PATENTS. ADdress H. C. HICK, Ducharme House, 72 Randolph.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR A man with energy and some means to buy and improve a grocery business already established; will sell cheap; rent low and in a good location; sundries; reason for quitting business assigned. Address GROCERY, S 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES and store furniture not in open store; also some glassware and queensware, and covered wagon, if desired. R 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE CORNER GROCERY WITH SAloon attached. Reason for selling, owner has other business. Call at 97 Blackhawk-st., corner Randolph.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND FIXtures of an old-established retail grocery store on the West Side, doing a good paying business. Reasons for selling, other business. Address R 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL of an old and well-established millinery and fancy goods store. Address S 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CORNER GROCERY, Saloon attached; doing good business. Address H 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HORSEshoeing shop, doing the best paying business in Chicago. Building, stock of shoes and tools all complete, with 8 years' lease of ground. Will be sold cheap. Present owner going out of business. Address S 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING LAUNDRY—327 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE COMPLETE machinery, etc., of a planing-mill, with belting, horses, wagon, trucks, etc. Inquire of C. L. CURTISS, 262 West Madison-st., or D. W. PAGE, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY (OR PART GOOD paper), a neat, clean stock of stoves, tinware, and house-furnishing goods, in the most desirable, prominent street in city; established trade and low rent. Will sell part or all or stock from $2,000 to $5,000. Don't want any large or other real or personal property. Address S 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GROCERY STAND AND stock in the city; doing cash business of $100 per day. W. JACKSON, 128 Clark-st., corner Lake.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP, LOCATED IN A first-class hotel; three bath-rooms, hot and cold water, and a good established trade; cheap for cash; owner's reason for selling, leaving the city. Address P, Atlantic Hotel, City.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY AND WATCHMAKER business, cheap; in the best location of the city. Inquire at 834 Wabash-av., Room 2, SCHACK.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON WITH SOciety hall attached; or fixtures with pool table, cheap. S 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TOOLS BELONGING TO blacksmith shop 149 Centre-av. Inquire on premises or at 548 West Congress-st.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING; good business and location, stock, furniture, and fixtures; a bargain if taken immediately. Address T 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, with one of the best ovens, good location, doing a good business, by a friend of us, who intends to change climate for his health. Address for 5 days, J. F. M., in confidence H 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a first-class book and stationery store, lately located, with an established trade; price, $5,500. Address S, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY (OR PART GOOD paper), a neat, clean stock of stoves, tinware, and house-furnishing goods, in the most desirable, prominent street in city; established trade and low rent. Will sell part or all of

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ST J. H. KEELER, 122 CLARK-ST.:
Washington-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms and barn, only $6,000.
Rosita-st., near Randolph, cottage 6 rooms, and lot 25x110, $2,800.
Campbell Park, brick cottage 12 rooms and brick barn, corner-st., near Adams; 2-story house 12 rooms, and lot 50x125, $4,000.
Monroe-st., near Adams, house of 10 rooms, and lot 20x120.
Washington-st., corner Paca, 42x122.
Peoria-st., near Congress, 50x125, $75 per ft.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 30x125, $65 per ft.
Indiana-av., lots at a decided bargain.
Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., 200 or 300 feet, $30 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st., 82x170, a bargain.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED city property or farms, lots partially incumbered, near Lawndale, four blocks from station.
200 feet on Wabash-av. for residence on South or West Side.
Clear lots near corner of Thirty-first and Halsted-sts. for residences on North or South Side. North Side preferred. J. H. KEELER,
70 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—STATE-ST., BE-tween Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; east front, 25 or 50 feet; must be sold. J. D. WEBER, 70 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—8-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH brick basement; lot and barn, 25x122 West Congress-st. Inquire of OWNER, on premises.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE WABASH-AV. AND Sixty-third-st., one of the best in Cook County; 148 feet frontage, water, gas, and grounds all complete, with furniture if desired; 27 daily trains to and from the city; best of school and church privileges; least of purchase money can remain on time. Will take smaller residence in city as part pay. Will sell as a bargain. JAMES A. WHITAKER, Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—FIFTY FEET EAST front on Michigan-av.; 100 feet, north of Twenty-sixth-st.; 50 feet on Wabash-av. between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.; 150 feet on Indiana-av. between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.; 88 feet on Calumet-av. south of Forty-seventh-st. J. TYLER, Room 8, 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—RESIDENCE and West Monroe-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VERY FINE HOUSE, in Ogden square; three cottages at Englewood. H. T. WRIGHT, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES WITH LOT 25X125 feet each, Nos. 85, 95, 98, and 101 Western-av., near Fulton-st., at from $1,200 to $1,350 each; vacant lots adjoining above at $1,000 each; lots on Dilles-st., same size, same locality, at $625 each; want an offer for all cash. E. S. HEATON, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE city, a nice two-story and basement brick house on West Adams-st., near Robey; price $2,600 cash, title perfect, clear of incumbrance; the best piece of property for the money ever offered in this market. E. S. HEATON, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—BRICK houses of 7 rooms on Ogden-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Call or address Lewis Boothe, Centre-av. cor. Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—$3,500 EACH—A FEW 9-ROOM BRICK houses near the Ogden-av cars. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—$1,650—GREAT BARGAIN—MONTHLY payments—ten-room house, with bath, hot and cold water, etc., on Lake-st., 2 blocks west of Ashland-av., near Thirty-ninth. J. CONLAN, Fidelity Bank, 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE LOT ON MICHIGAN-av., near and south of Twenty-ninth-st. Must be sold. Also at sacrifice, 50-foot lot in Groveland Park; must be sold. Small cash payment; balance long time at 7 per cent. J. D. WEBER, 70 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, NICKLY FURnished, modern improvements, furnace, etc., and in good repair, stone front, kitchen and dining room on parlor floor, and located two short blocks from Ogden-av. and Van Buren-st. cars; 927 West Harrison-st., near Morgan-av.; in the most growing part of the city; cheap and on favorable terms. Call at the house, or Western Rural office, 151 Fifth-av. for further particulars.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 581 WEST CHICAGO-av., lot 19x132-ft., for $1,400. Inquire at the house or 40 North Wood-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—2 FRAME HOUSES CORNER KINZIE and Franklin-sts., opposite depot, containing 24 rooms, stores, basements, etc.; 5 years' lease; will would make a good hotel. Apply at 28 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE 8-ROOM COTTAGE, GOOD barn, lot 25x125, on Western-av., near Madison-st. cars, at a sacrifice; must be sold at once. GEO. E. FOSS, 1002 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES ON WEST SIDE VERY cheap—$1,400, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000; monthly payments. JOHN F. BRADLEY, 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE $4,000 YOU CAN BUY house, lot, business, goods, furniture, etc.; business is worth $3,000 a year. Inquire at 204 West Twelfth-st., in store.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE BEST OFFER will take 7-room cottage, lot and barn, Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth (west front, street paved); also corner lot, house, and barn, west part city Auburn, N. Y.; either or separate. Address with full particulars R 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON POLK-ST.; GOOD LOCAtion. Lot on Ann-st.; also lot on North LaSalle-st. CARLSON & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON LEASED GROUND AT A bargain; or will exchange. MANN & CONGDON, Room 11, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 10 rooms, modern improvements, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, furnace, range, and hot and cold water; $5,000. J. B. GOULD, Room 72, McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING 845 SOUTH HALsted-st., with lease; or can be moved; price $200.

FOR SALE—WANTED A CASH OFFER FOR 100 feet by 393, east front, and Dorchester-av.,

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 80 EAST Washington-st.:

HOUSES.

Carroll-av., east of Ashland-av.—Two and three-story and basement marble-front houses, with bath-rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, etc., at from $30 to $60 per month.

Ashland-av., between Fulton-st. and Carroll-av., facing West—Two-story and basement cottage-front houses, with all modern improvements, $35 per month.

Monroe-st., near Winchester-av.—No. 220, 2-story and basement marble-front house; furnace, small modern conveniences; good brick barn.

Paulina-st.—Two-story and basement brick houses, corner of Lake, $40 per month.

Walnut-st., No. 326, west of Ashland-av.—Two-story and basement and French-roof house; bath-room, hot and cold water, etc.; has been calcimined; $28 per month.

Carpenter-st., near Madison—No. 53, 2-story and basement brick house, with modern fixtures, etc., $25 per month.

Polk-st., No. 92—Two-story and basement brick, $20 per month.

Further on, Section-note-st. Station, 1/2 mile west of Western-av.—Desirable 2-story brick houses, with parlors, sitting-room, and kitchen on main floor, at from $15 to $20 per month.

West Monroe-st., No. 197—Two-story and basement frame-house, all modern improvements, 14 rooms, $40.

Walnut-st., No. 194, near Lincoln—Very nice cottage, about 8 rooms.

FLATS.

Madison-st., near Centre-av.—Second floor of No. 658, containing 7 rooms; gas, water, etc.; $15 per month.

Madison-st., No. 298—Eight rooms, with gas, water, etc., $20 per month.

Lake-st., Nos. 1 and 3, in Barclay Block—Suites of four rooms, designed for housekeeping, at from $10 to $15 per month.

We have a large list of houses, rooms, and offices to rent in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 220 WEST Madison-st.—House 745 West Washington, 12 rooms, $40; 2-story cottage, 6 rooms, $12; 2-story cottage, 6 rooms, $12; 184 West Lake, 11 rooms, and barn, $30; 81 and 83 North Ashland-av., 10 rooms each, $25 each; 187 West Indiana, 6 rooms, $13; 194 South Peoria, 12 rooms, $40; 63 South Green, 6 rooms, $13; 322 West Van Buren, 7 rooms, $16; 56 Throop, 8 rooms, $20; 74 North Ann, 6 rooms, $15; 17 South Ann, 6 rooms, $15; 10 South May, 6 rooms, $15; 164 North Desplaines, 7 rooms, $25; 74 North Ann, 8 rooms, $30; 80 Walnut, 8 rooms, $25; 186 South Halsted, 6 rooms, $15; 75 South Peoria, 10 rooms, $30; 208 West Lake, 25 rooms and 10 boarders, $75; North Ann, 10 rooms, $20; 188 West Lake, 8 rooms, $30; 5 rooms on third floor, $4; 144 Winchester-av., $20; 220 North Green, 6 rooms, $12; 146 Aberdeen, 6 rooms, $15; 662 Fulton, 10 rooms, $30; 135 Union, 10 rooms, $30; 346 Madison, 2 fine store rooms, $25.

TO RENT—
No. 70 Centre-av., 2-story stone-front, 14 rooms, gas, etc., $35.
No. 419 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement, 11 rooms, $30.
No. 151 Loomis-st., 2-story frame, 11 rooms; large lot, $20.
Will make low rents to good tenants.
C. W. STEVENS,
159 Adams-st.

TO RENT—149 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Adams, a very fine 10-room octagon stone front; new house; all modern improvements complete, harvard furnace, etc.; will be rented low to prompt cheap. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, Room 59, 97 Clark-st., 12 to 1 p. m.; also at 1029 Van Buren-st., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, 117 NORTH Paulina-st., $20; five rooms at 109 same street, $12; large discount for cash. Apply to owner, 109 North Paulina-st., or to JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 33 South Carpenter-st., 15 rooms, gas fixtures; rent low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 80 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$12.50—$12—NICE COTTAGE HOUSES and large barn, in good neighborhood. West Harrison and West Superior-sts., east of Robey; Indiana-st. cars. Will sell cheap on easy monthly payments. S. T. KING, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front houses, 637 and 639 Adams-st. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—620 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 2-STORY and basement, 9 rooms, $20; 159 Walnut-st., cottage, $18; 2-room store, Van Buren and Wood-sts. PAYSON, ROSE & MATHEWS, 45 Exchange-place.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 209 WEST Washington-st.; 12s and 130 Throop-st.; 416 and 417 Van Buren-st. MACLEOD, 204 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—WICKER PARK—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, No. 1, Lake Park, corner Robey-st.; 9 rooms, finished basement, $40. PETERSON & BAY, 109 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES 407 AND 409 HUBBARD-st.; also, cottages on West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, 44 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—$30, 6-ROOM HOUSE NO. 216 HUBbard-st.; 2123 Hubbard-st., $12. PETERSON & BAY, 109 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CARROLL-AV., NEAR ASHLAND, $35; Walnut-st., $30; Lake-st., $30; Monroe-st., $30; Centre-av., $25; 3-story dwelling, $25; Henry-court, near Walnut-av., $30. J. C. McCORD & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—270 WEST ADAMS-ST. (NEXT LOW to corner), basement and four rooms. Apply after 4 p. m. C. F. PIERCE, 74 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEAR ELIZABETH-ST., 392 WEST Randolph-st., 2-story and brick basement, 10 rooms; parlor floor finished; in thorough repair; in best repair; good location for renting out rooms to families. J. C. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEAR WICKER PARK, THE FINEST 2-story and basement cottage on Hamlet-court, Lewis-st., containing five rooms, four closets, and a pantry; rooms neatly papered and pleasant.

TO RENT—69 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., ABOUT 9 rooms, $20. Apply to T. A. GRAHAM, 160 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES, FROM FIVE TO SIX rooms, corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts; rent to small family, $12 to $14. Inquire of owner, 74 Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—33 ASHLAND-AV., OPPOSITE UNION Park; marble-front; modern improvements, including barn in rear. Apply 37 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF FRAME HOUSE, NO. 706 West Madison-st.; rooms, water, with one room above.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 624 WEST MADISON-ST.; nine rooms, closets; suitable for one or two families. Apply next door east.

TO RENT—78 JACKSON-ST., LOW TO GOOD TENant. O'NEIL, 241 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH, FINE ROOMS AND closets, in rear order, at No. 138 South Morgan-st. Convenient to street-cars.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAgon cottage, 9 rooms; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; bath, hot and cold water; all in good condition, for $35. 185 South Paulina-st., corner Van Buren.

TO RENT—121 WINCHESTER-AV., TWO-STORY frame cottage, with 9 rooms and bath. Inquire of C. W. PARKER, Room 6, 132 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEW MARBLE-FRONT, NEAR Union Park; modern improvements; cheap. JAMES FRAKE, 36 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, AND BARN, 423 Wendover-av. (fifty at 419). 940. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, WITH dining-room and kitchen on first floor. Barn in rear. Price only $25 per month. 1124 West Washington-st., near Paulina. Inquire next door.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, $15; 5 ROOMS $12; 3 rooms, $8; brick basements. Will sell on monthly payments. 623 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A COTTAGE in good repair, with six rooms, and basement kitchen and gas. Apply at 415 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY HOUSES 729 AND 801 West Harrison-st., northeast corner of Honore-st., each 12 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, etc.; $30; arranged for two families and good location for boarding-houses, being near the new Rush Medical College and Cook County Hospital. Also, a new house on Ogden-av., Ogden Block. Apply to Room 1, 124 West Randolph-st., or 797 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH BRICK BASEMENT, 6 rooms, $12. 1217 West Madison-st., at 3:30 p.m. Apply to No. 665 West Monroe-st., or Room 1, 124 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN VICINITY OF UNION PARK, house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, cellar, barn, good garden, small fruit, for owner, gentleman, will board; a good chance for the right party. 148 Walnut-st., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—GOOD TENEMENTS, 1114 WEST POLK-st.; also, two stores on corner. Halsted and Centre-sts. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES NOS. 199 AND 161 (NEW numbers) southwest corner of Ashland-av. and West Madison; will be put in thorough order. Also, FRED'K W. SANBORN, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT—814 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A RESIdence, 8 rooms. Call at 812.

TO RENT—OR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2-story and basement marble-front dwelling. Inquire at Room 30, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, IN good repair; water up-stairs and down. 243 Warren-av.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM COTTAGES—6-ROOM 2-3. Park-av., at panic prices. H. LEONARD, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$28, $20, $15, AND $20 PER MONTH, in new, brick, octagon, basement and Mansard-roof houses, modern improvements, west side. JONES & HAYES, 134 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. Apply on premises, 15 Throop-st.

TO RENT—21 ABERDEEN-ST., FURNISHED COMfort; 14 rooms, closets, bath, etc.; also house same size unfurnished, in same block. Inquire 26 Aberdeen.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK WEST OF ASHLAND-AV., Nos. 384, 386, and 388 Marshfield-av.; nine octagon front brick houses; first-class; convenient to steam and water-use houses. Parties wishing pleasant homes apply to W. H. LOOMIS & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH large lot, on Lincoln-st., corner Kinzie. Inquire of H. H. GRANT, 141 State-st., or on premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence, 12 prime rooms, fronting Union Park, $40. J. H. WHEELER, 123 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO BRICK HOUSES, 37 AND 39 Depuyster-st.

TO RENT—A NICE DETACHED 6-ROOM COTTAGE, No. 97 North Oakley-av., between Fulton and Kinzie, with brook, 20 feet front, 3 minutes from Milwaukee-av. cars. Inquire of H. J. HOLLAN, 48 East 9th-place.

TO RENT—THE PLEASANT 2-STORY BRICK dwelling corner of Willard-place and Randolph-st., near to new Union passenger depot. Inquire Tuesday of L. H. ROBINSON, 22 Ashland block, or 30 Park-av.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, A 10-room marble-front house, 3 minutes from Court; cold water, furnace, etc., on Van Buren-st., one block west of Ashland-av. HARRISON & WEEKS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON FRONT HOUSE 404 WEST Adams-st. Inquire next door.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT, MODERN improvements, in good order, with barn, 47 Honore-st. Apply to M. C. KELLY, 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, 9 rooms, 669 West Adams-st. Inquire of Mr. GRAY, 839 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK DWELLING, WITH all modern improvements; in Honore-st.; cheap. Apply at 974 Monroe-st., or 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—423 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., COTTAGE house of 8 rooms. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE 1246 FULTON-ST., 8 rooms, bath, etc. Inquire of owner on premises, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON PARK-AV., Price $35 per month. Inquire of COLBY & WIRTH, 217 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side—Continued.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARborn-st.: 540 Washington-st., 2-story stone-front, no basement.

628 Washington-st., large brick, south-front, two stories and basement.

632 Washington-st., 2-story stone-front, with barn.

633 Warren-st., 10-room house, all modern improvements, $35 per month.

634 South Halsted-st.

66 Park-av., 12-room house, bay-window, $50. 315 Park-av., 9-room house; large lot; $30.

10 and 12 North Green-st., 10 rooms each, just put in thorough order; each, 147 South Green, 10-room cottage, with all modern improvements, $25.

Lincoln-st., facing Jefferson Park, $70; also, 35 Locust-st., stone-front, without basement, $45.

North Sidney-st., $30, 2-story frame; brick basement, $25.

Hamilton-av., 22, 2-story and basement brick, cost $4,000; will rent cheap.

Wakefield-av., 499 and 501, 3-story brick, $23 each; Hubbard-st., 445. Will rent each floor separate; $7 each.

South Paulina-st., 311, 2-story and basement brick, $20.

TO RENT—BY E. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.—Nos. 18 and 20 Carroll-av., corner Aberdeen, 2-story and cellar, stone front, $30.

No. 20 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement brick, $20.

No. 22 Carroll-av., cottage, $15.

No. 24 Carroll-av., cottage, $15. Cottages 24 and 26 Carroll-av. are 2-story and basement, and rent for $20 each.

No. 26 Carroll-av., corner Ann, 2-story brick, $20.

No. 28 Carroll-av., cottage, $15.

No. 30 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement brick, $20.

No. 32 Carroll-av., cottage, $15.

No. 34 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement brick, $20.

No. 36 Carroll-av., cottage, $15.

No. 38 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement brick, $20.

No.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side—Continued.

TO RENT—FLOOR, 211 AND 213 WEST LAKE-ST.; 2 rooms, $15. Inquire at 215 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT, 50x80, 2 rooms, $15. Inquire of W. THOMPSON, 520 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK—SUITES OF rooms for light housekeeping; suitable for gentlemen and wife. Inquire of W. THOMPSON, 520 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS AT 239 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES OF two or more for housekeeping, from $15 to $60. Inquire at 121 Throop-st.

TO RENT—2 FLOORS IN BRICK HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, with bath in each; brick barn. 77 Campbell-av.

TO RENT, BRICK BASEMENT, STREET GRADE, 4 rooms, 207 West Van Buren-st., $10. Inquire at 209 West Van Buren-st., or 151 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—UPPER AND LOWER FLOORS OF house, No. 718 West Superior-st. Apply at 716 West Superior-st.

TO RENT—PARK—DWELLING HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, 180 Park-st., between HARRISON and 12TH-STS., SOUTH OF WESTERN-AV. A very desirable residence in a new 2-story swell-front house; rent $12 to a desirable tenant without small children.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF 2-STORY COTTAGE, 6 rooms, 1 kitchen; rent $10 per month. Inquire at 275 Western-av., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR IN ASHLEY-AV., SIX rooms, with stone yard; $15.

TO RENT—OF 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS CONvenient for keeping up a small family with 13 Throop-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 196 SOUTH PAULINA-ST., near U. STROUD, Room 13, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR 19 SOUTH DESPLAINES-st., 6 rooms, $15; rear 2-story brick building, 4 rooms, $15; premises in rear of 19 West Randolph-st., 6 rooms, $15; premises in rear of 134 West Randolph-st., 6 rooms, $15; premises in rear of 134 West Randolph-st., 6 rooms, $15; premises in rear of 134

"SILVER KING."

Our Correspondent's Visit to the Great Mining Wonder of Arizona.

A Mine that Yields Almost Pure Native Virgin Silver by the Ton.

The "Pioneer" and "Globe" Districts Believed to Contain the Richest Silver Mines in the World.

A Great Rush of Miners and Mining Capital into This Portion of the Territory.

The Town of Florence---Its Favorable Location, Agricultural Advantages, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

FLORENCE, A. T., April 10.—The country round about Florence is attracting more attention just now than any other section of the Territory, for the reason that it is near the richest mining districts yet discovered, besides being the centre of a fine farming region. While the mountains of every portion of the Territory show very rich silver and gold bearing ore in large quantities, nowhere has it been found so marvelously prolific as in the "Globe" and "Pioneer" districts northeast of this village. From these districts, for the past two years, some of the most wonderful specimens have been brought. Nuggets of pure native silver and quartz assaying nearly pure, taken from the various claims in these districts, and exhibited in San Francisco, have set the shrewd, money-making Franciscans on the *qui vive* of expectation, and started out an army of prospectors and capitalistic agents to buy up locations of the poor prospectors who haven't the capital to work them. Much of the money that has been speculating on California street is seeking legitimate investment in the development of Arizona mines. This region is very mountainous, and has been for years the stronghold of the Apaches. It was as much as a white man's life was worth to venture there, and what prospecting was done prior to '76 had to be undertaken by strong bands, and even then it was very hazardous. Every mining party that returned from this wild region reported evidences of vast riches in the mountains from the croppings which were exposed, and many brought back nuggets of pure silver to prove their assertions.

In the fall of '74,

FIVE DARING MINERS

went into this region and spent several months in the White Mountains, until the Apaches killed one of their number and drove the others out. As the four were prospecting along on their way to this place, on the 23d of March, 1875, they came upon very rich croppings at a spot about thirty miles northeast of Florence. They spent some time in further investigation, and finally, believing they had struck the bonanza they had been so long in search of, located what is now the "Silver King" mine—the richest yet developed in Arizona. These four men were Isaac Copeland, W. H. Long, B. W. Reagan, and Charles G. Mason. They began at once to develop their mine, and by their united labor, during the first nine months, took out and sold ore that netted them $90,000. The rock was of marvelous richness, far surpassing anything known in the history of silver-mining in the United States, and, instantly its surprising value became known, there was great excitement throughout the Territory and in all the mining centres of the coast. The district, now termed the "Pioneer" district, was overrun by prospectors, and hundreds of claims were located, many now being worked, but most of which, on account of their great distance away back of transportation, and the limited means of their owners, are temporarily lying idle.

While the "Silver King" was the first mine located in this district, it was not the first discovered. The "Silver Queen," about a mile and a half from the "King," was discovered fully a year before, but was not located then, as the Apaches, being very troublesome, drove the discoverers away. But they have since located their claim, which is probably on the same lead as the "King," and which, when developed, will most likely prove as rich as that.

But the "King" had not been worked many months before some of the owners became uneasy, and wished to be on the tramp again in search of the fabulous mountain of pure silver. The trouble was, they had not the means requisite to work the mine as it should be, or to put their ore in the San Francisco market. So Copeland sold out to Mason in August, 1876, and Long sold to Reagan. In December, 1876, Mason sold his half to Col. James M. Barney, of Yuma,

FOR $300,000,

and Barney and Reagan are now the sole owners of the bonanza. Up to this time the mine had been but poorly worked, and only partially opened. The shaft was down only about 100 feet, and all the ore was raised by hand windlass, but there was no sign of any diminution in either the quality or quantity. Ton after ton was reduced, which assayed way up in the thousands, ranging from $1,000 to $34,000. Since the mine passed into the possession of Col. Barney and Mr. Reagan, the work of developing it has progressed more actively and more intelligently. The new firm had abundance of capital. The shaft has now reached a depth of 300 feet, and galleries are thoroughly opened in different directions. Thus far the veins of ores that the mine, on account of its wonderful richness, would not last, are not confirmed. On the contrary, there is every indication that the veins extend to a very great depth, and that they will increase in richness as they descend. The "King" cannot be said to have been worked as yet. All the ore thus far removed has been taken from the shaft and from the galleries opened for the purpose of developing the mine. What it may produce when systematically worked may be judged from the following figures, which give

THE NET RECEIPTS

from the rock raised from the mine by hand windlass during the twenty-five months that have elapsed since its discovery, shipped by wagon to Yumos, 240 miles, and thence by steamer 2,200 miles to San Francisco, where it was sold to the highest bidder:

From the 22d of March, 1875, till Jan. 1, 1877,—9 months,—the "King" netted	$ 90,000
During 1876—12 months—the "King" netted	140,000
During 1876—4 months—the "King" netted	127,601
Now in transitu ore that will net	75,000
Total	$433,333

Besides the above, there are on the dump at the mine some 2,400 tons of "waste," too poor to ship, but assaying from $150 to $400 per ton, which will be worked with profit when the Company erects its mills, and which should be placed to the credit of the mine.

As the reader can readily believe, ore must be very rich that will pay to ship that long distance.

THE COST

of laying every ton of ore down at the wharf in San Francisco is about $100. From the mine to Yuma it is hauled by sixteen-mule teams at a cost of $65 per ton; from Yuma to San Francisco it costs $10 per ton; to which add $25 per ton for crushing, sampling, assaying, rocking, and insurance. This does not include the expense of mining and other expenses, interest on the capital invested, etc., etc., but simply of getting the ore to market. Miners' wages are $5 per day. These figures I have from Col. Barney, and they may be relied on as correct. Heretofore most of the ore of Arizona has been shipped by water to San Francisco,—a long, tedious, and uncertain route; but henceforth Col. Barney tells me he will ship by rail, since the Southern Pacific Railroad is so nearly completed to the river; and so probably will all other shippers. The freight charges will be about the same by rail as by water. A great saving of time will thus be gained. In another respect, too, the Southern Pacific will be a great aid to the development of the "Silver King," and, in fact, all other Arizona mines, for it furnishes a quick and cheap means of getting machinery, of which most mines in the Territory are entirely destitute. The "Silver King" is to be equipped soon with steam-hoisting apparatus and with crushing and concentration machinery. The latter will be at work within the next thirty days. By its use two tons of ore will be concentrated into one, and a big item saved in transportation. It is designed also to erect mills and smelting works soon. With these increased facilities Col. Barney thinks the "King" will yield $1,000,000 during the remainder of the present year.

It may be interesting to your readers to know how the ore is sold in San Francisco. It is shipped in canvas sacks, holding about 100 pounds each, and on its arrival in San Francisco is assayed by three different assayers, and by others if the buyers wish it. Then it is sold by sample from the assays to the highest bidder, each bidder sending his proposal. The "King" ore brings on an average $1,400 per ton net. The least it has ever sold for is $900, and it has ranged from that to $1,000, $1,200, $1,500 $2,000, $2,500, $10,000, and some as high as $16,000 per ton. Miners and those of your readers who are posted in silver mining will know that ore must be very rich that can incur such expense of shipment, and where it yields a net return of $1,400 per ton after such enormous expense, it must be unprecedentedly rich. I am aware that these figures will stagger belief, but they are correct. I have only given the cost of transportation and miners' wages. There is enormous expense incurred in working the mines of these far-a-way mountains which I cannot approximate, but which doubtless will be readily appreciated and understood. And yet the "King" is one of the most accessible mines in this region. Wagons can load right at the dump, and the roads are good. To work many of the mines hereabout, all provisions brought in and all that are shipped out, have to be packed on the backs of mules.

I have spoken more especially of the "Silver King" because it is the best developed mine in this region, if not in the Territory, and because it is best known and has created most comment in mining circles. Its value can only be conjectured, but I am hazarding nothing now, since it is so well developed, in saying that the "Silver King" gives promise of equaling the famous "Consolidated Virginia," of Nevada, in the amount of ore it may yield. It has already far excelled it in the great richness of its ore. But there are most likely other mines in the "Pioneer" and "Globe" districts

AS RICH AS THE "KING."

The "Silver Queen," the "Essex," and the "Athens," though only partially developed, give evidence of equal value and extent. The "Silver Queen" will probably be the next most noted mine. Its rock assays in the thousands, and several tons have been removed that yielded nearly pure silver. The "Athens" took out a ton the other day that assayed $34,263.67. Pure silver goes only $37,000 to the ton. "Athens" ore now being taken out runs $4,000 right along, it is said. There are hundreds of other locations in this district, most of which are, however, not being worked from lack of the wherewithal but which show specimens as rich as the "Silver King," "Silver Queen," or "Athens," and which doubtless will soon be developed. I have seen most beautiful and wonderful specimens from several of these—many chunks of native virgin white silver, the size of an egg; others of antimonial silver, silver copper glances, malleable silver, and handsome specimens of ruby silver—all marvelously rich. There is little or no gold in these ores, and but little lead.

I have space only to mention

THE "GLOBE" DISTRICT—

one of the richest, if not the very richest, in the Territory. It adjoins the "Pioneer" district, and is about sixty miles northeast of Florence. It has no mine as thoroughly opened as the "Silver King," but the specimens shown me from the "Llanelly," the "Chilson" claim, the "Imperial," and "Lazy Jack" are, if possible, richer. Mr. W. P. Phillips, part owner of the "Llanelly," has some of the finest specimens in his cabinet from that mine I ever beheld. One large chunk of pure silver as large as a goose egg deserves to be mentioned, and so does a specimen of horn silver, four by six inches in dimensions and an eighth of an inch thick, which he exhibited to me. The rock from this mine assays all the way from $4,000 to $30,000. A company is about to be formed to work the "Llanelly." The "Imperial," which is at present but little more than a location, sold the other day for $20,000. I might mention a hundred other claims and locations equally promising, many of them opened from ten to fifty feet, but it would only be cumulating the abundant evidence of this marvelous richness of these old mountains. There are as yet only two or three small mills in the "Pioneer" and "Globe."

In the "Quaherty" district, about thirty miles west of this village, some great discoveries are reported, but I must leave further comments on this and the "Globe" for a future letter.

THIS PLACE

has a population of about 500 at present, mostly American, but a few Mexican. Its location on the survey of the Southern Pacific, and its nearness to the great mines mentioned above, and to the very valuable farming country in Salt River Valley, must eventually, and not long hence, make it a town of considerable importance. An excellent coal vein has been discovered not far away, and a mountain of salt on Salt River. Florence is distant 75 miles from Tucson, 75 miles from Phoenix, which is in the Salt River Valley farming country, and 295 miles from Yuma. Its people are enterprising, hospitable to strangers, and public-spirited. A great many persons are passing here daily en route to the mines, and as this marvelous wealth becomes better known, the immigration is increasing. With the advent of the railroad into the Territory, Florence will doubtless begin to assume metropolitan airs. The rush here will be great within the year, and Florence seems to be disposed to accommodate all who come. The nearness of the fertile Salt-River Valley and Gila Bottoms gives this region an advantage over most other parts of the Territory, in that it can supply all the grain necessary to sustain a large population. Consequently living is less dear than in some other parts where there is little grain raised, and far removed from commercial centres. Much to my surprise, I find that barley is sold here at 2½@3 cents per pound, and flour at 6@7 cents.

YGLESIAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opp. Sherman House.
Monday, April 23, every evening and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Billy Rice's Minstrels
In an entire new programme.
First appearance of the Great North of Ireland Comedian,
BILLY WYLIE.
First time of the funny Society Sketch,
DUEL IN THE DARK.
All the old favorites retained.
Friday, April 27, Benefit of GEO. MILLER.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, 1877,
O diese Maenner!
Comedy in 4 Acts by Julius Rosen.
ALEX. WURSTER, Director.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE.
Commencing Sunday, April 23, and during the week, the finest bill of the season. The beautiful Emeline Sisters, Miss Mollie Wilson, the charming vocalists, the Stewart Sisters; Homer and Hally, the funniest sing and dance men in the profession. Return of Mr. Hugh Fay, the great Irish Comedian. Re-engagement of the Milton Jaspers, the finest gymnasts in the country. They perform some of the most astonishing feats ever witnessed. Our stock company augmented by Dan Fitzpatrick, Frankie Lee, Mr. Gilbert, Robert Ransom, Mr. Homer, Victoria Reynolds, and Mattie Williams. Prices as usual. Every evening at 8, and Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday Matinees at 2:30 p. m.

THE TOLEDO THEATRE,
141 Madison-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, and every evening during the week.
CUMMINGS & HINES, JAMES McKEE, DICK ROYCE, NELLIE GREY, MISS GEORGIE PARKER, THE BRENNANS, TOMMY PASTOR, FRANKIE HOWARD, TOMMY NEIL, AND THE TOLEDO COMPANY.
Matinees Thursday and Sunday Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock. Admission, 15 and 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
The Beautiful Young Tragedienne,
MISS MARY ANDERSON
Monday Evening, April 23, SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTHDAY, when will be performed Shakspeare's sublime tragedy,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET.....MISS MARY ANDERSON
Tuesday—Lady of Lyons. Wednesday, Evadne. Thursday, Ingomar. Friday and Saturday, Macbeth. Saturday, Mary Anderson Matinee.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
LADIES' NIGHT
GRAND OLIO.
Last Night of the Mountain Meadow Massacre.
MONDAY,
G. W. THOMPSON
In his Great Drama of
YACUP,
AND A
Brand New Olio.

HERSHEY HALL,
93 East Madison-st.
BURBANK'S POPULAR SUNDAY AFTERNOONS. LAST OF THE SERIES. SEVENTH ENTERTAINMENT.
A programme rich in gems of dialect, wit, and humor.
SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
Doors open at 2:30. Reading at 3.

MUSEUM.
First appearance of WILLIAMS and SULLY, song and dance; NELLIE GERMON, serio-comic. Mr. HI CHAPMAN, in the Border Drama.
SIMON KENTON.

ST. GEORGE.
The above day will be celebrated by the members and friends of St. George's Benevolent Association on Monday Evening, April 23, at GREENEBAUM'S HALL, 80 Fifth-av., with a BOOMABLE Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Dancing.
Tickets can be had of the members at the hall on the evening.

SILKS.
500 PIECES
Black and Col'd
SILKS
From New York Auctions
50 pcs Striped Silks, fine lustre, at 65 cts.
50 pcs Checked and Striped, fine quality, at 90 cts., others ask $1.25.
150 pcs Colored Silks (new shades) at 95c, $1 and $1.25.
100 pcs Colored Gros Grain, 20 inches wide, at $1.25, others ask $1.75.
50 pcs Colored Gros Grain, 24 inches wide, at $1.50 and $1.75, worth $2 and $2.25.
50 pcs Black Gros Grain Dress Silks at $1, $1.15 and $1.25, very cheap.
25 pcs Giversand's Black Gros Grain, extra heavy, Satin finish, at $1.40 and $1.50, others ask $2.
10 pcs Guinet's Satin finish Gros Grain at $2 and $2.25, worth $2.50 and $2.75.
200 pcs Black Silk Fringes at 35, 40 and 50 cts, worth double.
50 pcs Black Silk Fringe at 75c, $1 and $1.25, worth $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
20 pcs Colored Silk Chenille Fringes at $1.60, others ask $2.
500 doz Ladies' White and Colored Corsets, from auction, at half regular prices.
PARDRIDGE'S,
114 & 116 State-st.
N. B.—Special bargains in Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

TAILORING.
MERCHANT TAILORING.
We invite close buyers to inspect our immense stock, excellent styles, and unusual
LOW PRICES
Before ordering elsewhere.
GATZERT'S
POPULAR
Tailoring House,
183 South Clark-st. 183
NEWTON'S
BUSINESS SUITS
To Order at.....$30
To Order at.....35
To Order at.....40
Pants to Order.....7
Are guaranteed well made and in every way equal to any first-class work, both in fit and make.
362 West Madison-st.
N. B.—We want gentlemen to distinctly understand that we do NOT employ women or second-class workmen of ANY kind to do this work, but that we employ only first-class labor and pay the same per garment as when we get fully 25 per cent more.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BULLOCK BROS.,
RETAIL
Boots & Shoes,
149, 151 & 153 State-st.,
Between Madison and Monroe.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes in every desirable style.
LOWEST PRICES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. C. BURT'S FINE SHOES.
Why Not?
YES, GENTS, WHY NOT?
Save $2 per pair on your fine Shoes? We sell $3, $8, $8 Custom-Made Shoes for $6, $6, $6, all styles.
Don't fail to examine these goods.
M. WHEELER & CO.,
74 East Madison-st., near State.

DENTISTRY.
TEETH
TEETH!
Dr. Lewis has returned to the South Side, northwest corner of State and Randolph-sts., over Grimm's store, from the West Side, where he has been since the fire, and is doing dentistry at 25 per cent discount until re-established.
For $7 and $8. Dr. Odin's $25 and $30 Teeth for $7 and $8. Gold filling a specialty. Extracting 50c. W. H. H. CAIN, 112 Dearborn-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stove and Furnace business, under the firm name of John D. Maclean & Co., at No. 39 State-st., Chicago, where we shall be pleased to see all of our friends and customers.
CHICAGO, April 5, 1877. JOHN D. MACLEAN, JACOB KETTERER.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Artist's proofs of steel engraving of
CHICAGO CHAMPIONS.
Send 50 cents to VERBECK & McROY, 86 State-st.
Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Bateliere, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France.
INJECTION CADET
Cure in 3 days. For sale by FOUGERA, New York.
HAIR
HAIR GOODS.
Complete stock, best goods at lowest prices. Wholesale and retail. Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the U. S. Send for Price List. Hairdressing latest styles, 50 cts.; also Roger's Complexion Powder. H. Burnham, 204 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
On account of W. C. MINARD, 66 PARK-AV., on MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, consisting of one elegant Chamber Suit, 4 pieces, cost $650, one fine Wine-Case, one Book-Case, one elegant Wardrobe, E. B. Brussels Carpets, fine Oil Paintings, artist's proof Engravings, &c., &c., comprising the bill of goods bid off by W. C. Minard, Attorney-at-Law, unavoidable circumstances preventing his taking them. We are obliged to offer the goods, as they must be sold.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 W. Lake.

74 South Sangamon-st.,
near Madison-st. We shall sell on
Tuesday Morning, April 24,
at 10 o'clock, consisting of genteel Furniture, Parlor, Dining, Kitchen, Laundry, and fourteen Sleeping Rooms, English body and Tapestry Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc. Also one soldier's water-proof Wagon. Sale peremptory. House completely furnished and must be sold.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

662 WEST LAKE-ST.,
Chattel Mortgage Sale.
Wednesday Morning, April 25,
at 10 o'clock, consisting of fine Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, fine Pier and Mantel Mirrors, one Wardrobe, Marble-Top Centre Table, Parlor Furniture, Dining, Kitchen, and Sitting Room Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc. Sale positive and must be sold.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 53 Elizabeth-st.,
between Washington and Madison-sts., at the marble-front residence, we shall sell on
Thursday, April 26,
at 10 o'clock, consisting of fine Parlor Furniture, E. B. Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, one B. W. Pier Mirror, fine Chamber Sets, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture; entire contents of ten rooms; fine Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, etc., etc. Sale positive and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

No. 147 Twenty-first-st.,
at the private residence, on
Friday Morning, April 27,
at 10 o'clock, consisting of fine Hair-Cloth Parlor Set, E. Brussels Parlor Carpets, fine Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Lace Curtains, Pictures, Dining, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc. Sale positive and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday Evening, April 28,
at our Warerooms,
662 WEST LAKE-ST.,
we shall offer a large stock of fine Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, and everything used in the housekeeping line. Goods must be sold; owners leaving the city.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

173 S. CLARK-ST.
Elegant Furniture.
Saturday Morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock,
Consisting of Marble-top Sideboards, Chamber Suits, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, 700 yards of Velvet and English Brussels Carpets, Rugs, elegant Wardrobes, elegant Chandeliers and Gas-Fixtures, Turkish Easy Chairs, elegant Card-Tables and Lawyers' Tables, two Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Hair Mattresses, fine Bedding, B. A. and L. T. Chairs, Velvet Table-Spreads, &c., &c. Sale positive; must be sold, owners going abroad.
WM. F. HODGES & CO. Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

By HIRAM BRUSH.
MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF SUPERIOR
SILVER-PLATED WARE
AND
FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
TO BE SOLD DAILY AT AUCTION.
AT STORE 152 STATE-ST.,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE
TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE CO.
CLOSING AND SPECIAL SALE.
On TUESDAY, April 24, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m., will be sold the Largest and Richest Stock of Silverware ever exhibited, it being their entire stock of Elegant Epergnes, Centre Pieces, Fruit Stands, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Vegetable Dishes, Bakers, Soup and Oyster Tureens. Also a consignment of
FINE BRONZE ORNAMENTS,
And the balance of Rich Cake Goods, suitable for Presents, from their store, No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York.
This is positively the closing sale.
By order of JOHN H. SWAIN, Treas.

ELKINS' ART SALE
Continued Monday Night, 8 p. m.
Water Colors to be offered this week.
HIGHWOOD GALLERY
165 WABASH-AV.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
Auctioneer, 108 Fifth-av.
Elegant Furniture at Auction, at private residence corner of Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st., Monday, April 23, at 10 a. m. Will be sold One Superior Parlor Suit, One Large French Plate Mirror, Lace Curtains, Marble-Top Centre-Tables, Hall Trees, Marble-Top Dressing-Case and Bureau, Chamber Sets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, B. W. Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Brussels and Woolen Carpets, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Dining-Room Furniture, Cook Stove, etc.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
108 Fifth-av.
TUESDAY, April 24, at 319 West Madison-st., 9:30 a. m., I shall sell entire
Parlor, Dining-room, and Chamber Furniture.
Of a 40-room Hotel, superior Bedding and Feather Pillows, Brussels and Woolen Carpets, Mattresses and Springs, Mirrors, one good Regulator, Toilet Sets, Gas Fixtures, &c. Dealers should all may secure bargains at this sale.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
108 Fifth-av.
First-class Furniture at Auction at private residence, 250 Calumet-av., Wednesday, April 25, at 10 a. m. will be sold at Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Woolen Carpets, Wood Cook Stove, Plated Ware, etc., of Superior Quality.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
108 Fifth-av.
Chattel Mortgage Sale at 912 and 914 West Madison-st., Thursday, April 26, at 9:30 a. m., will be sold one Spring Truck Pop Wagon, one Iron Axle heavy Truck Wagon, one Two-Horse Omnibus, one Four-Horse Omnibus, one Open Business Buggy.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
108 Fifth-av.
At private residence, 44 Ladin-st., Thursday, April 26, 11 a. m., I shall sell entire Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Marble-Top and Plain, of a three-story dwelling, Bedding, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Plated Ware, Crockery, etc., etc.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
108 Fifth-av.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE
Marble-Top and Plain. All kinds Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, etc., at 519 West Madison-st., Saturday, April 28, at 10 a. m.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By J. L. REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 95 North Clark-st.
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1877, at 10 a. m.,
75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.,
Will be sold at Auction, the contents of an elegant furnished 16-room residence. An unusual and fine lay-out of Parlor, Chamber, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glass and Ware. Rare chance for buyers, as everything must be sold.

By L. MOSES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 25 East Washington-st.
TUESDAY, APRIL 24,
Large sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Men and Boys' suits, etc. A fine line of Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs.

AUCTION SALES.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
66 and 70 Wabash-av.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
Tuesday, April 24, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS.
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, STRAW GOODS, CARPETS, Etc., Etc.
FOREIGN NOVELTIES,
Two Special Sales,
Friday and Saturday, April 27 and 28,
2 O'CLOCK P. M. EACH DAY.
Turkish Rugs, Persian Cloths, Embroidered Covers, Oriental Tapestries, Antique Brasswork, Ancient Weapons, Etc., Etc.
A CARD.
These goods are shipped to us direct by Messrs. Valensi & Sons, Tunis. These gentlemen are general merchants in these Specialties on the Mediterranean Seaboard, and are well known in America as being Successful Exhibitors at our late Centennial Exposition. Their Exhibits at Philadelphia were sold at Public Sale in New York and Boston in answer to the popular demand of the Elite of those cities. The disposal of these goods was attended with that success which encouraged this firm to court further patronage in this country. In accordance therewith, a Special Importation of these Oriental Wares is now in Transit for Chicago, and will be exposed for Inspection in our Spacious Sales Room, Second Floor, during Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. There are nearly Three Hundred Varieties in the Schedule, some of which have duplicates. Purchases at Private Sale may be made during Thursday if parties so desire. Implicit confidence may be placed in the veritable identity of this exhibit, as the Consignors come to us with thorough indorsements not only from the Barbary States, but from France, Germany, and the United States as well.
We were present at one of these sales similarly held in Boston, and we can only say that we were simply surprised by the Rich and Beautiful Handiwork so indicative of rare ingenuity and predominant skill. We were no less interested in the actual furore of interest shown by the Wealth of that city in the disposal of the curious fabrics.
Descriptive Catalogues of this sale will be ready for free distribution Wednesday morning next at the principal Hotels, Music Stores, and Bookstores throughout the city.
Especial service will be extended to Ladies during the Days of Exhibition and the Hours of Sale.
N. B.—Relic Hunters will be particularly interested in the Showing of Ancient Weapons and Wares.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

634 WEST ADAMS-ST.
Executor's Sale of the Personal Property of the Late L. P. Sanger, Esq.
Elegant Household Furniture of 16 Rooms.
On Tuesday, April 24, at 10 o'clock Prompt.
The Entire Furniture, Carpets, and Piano, and Gas-Fixtures,
Elegant Turkish Parlor set, Chamber sets, with Dressing Cases, Tennessee Marble-Top Side-Board, Walnut Bedstead and Bureaus, French Plate Pier Mirror with Marble Top Base, elegant Lambrequins, Walnut Chairs, French Clock, Library Desk, Safe, Chairs, Refrigerator, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Bedding, mattresses, elegant Extension Table, Easy-Chairs, English Velvet, Body Brussels, and Three-Ply Carpets, Double Harness, Carter, and Sleigh. Elegant Gas-Fixtures, French China and Plated Ware.
The entire Furniture was made to order by Tobey Furniture Company.
Take Madison-st. cars to Ogden's Grove.
L. A. SANGER, Esq., Executor,
and Owner, CEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneer

FOR OUR AUCTION SALE OF
Wednesday, April 25,
We shall offer the Most Varied and Best assortment of
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers
that has been displayd this season.
Men's Fine Wear, Misses' and Children's Colored Goods,
in large variety, are in Catalogue in addition to usual variety.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 66 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, April 26, at 9:30 o'clock,
To the Trade and Consumers,
We shall sell a very large stock of
FURNITURE,
And offer Liberal Inducements.
Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Kitchen Furniture of every description. A car load of Extension Tables in white. A car load of Walnut Rockers, Show Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Knights' Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, and Wool Carpets, 1,000 lbs of Mustard, Ginger, and Pepper. At 11 o'clock—Carriages, Buggies, Democrat Wagons, and Harness.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.
At 408 West Polk-st.,
On Monday, April 23, at 10 a. m.,
We shall sell all the
Furniture and Household Goods
of private residence, consisting in part of 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Tables, Chairs, Cook and Heating-Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, etc.
At 424 Park-av.,
On Monday, April 23, at 10 a. m.,
We shall sell all the furniture and household goods of private residence: Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Beds and Bedding, Marble-Top Table; one Piano, W. W. Kimball make, nearly new and in perfect order; 1 parlor Organ with gilt-pipe top; Crockery, Glassware, etc.
At 241 Newberry-av.,
On Tuesday, April 24, at 10 a. m.,
Will be sold
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS
OF A
LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE,
Consisting in part of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Stoves, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Pictures, Kitchen and Dining-Room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Crockery and Plated Ware, etc., of Superior Quality.
Sale will commence at 10 a. m., sharp.
At our next regular sale on Wednesday, April 25, at 10 a. m., we shall sell another immense stock of
NEW FURNITURE,
Elegant Parlor Suites in Terry and Hair Cloth; Chamber Sets, Marble-Top and Plain; 75 B. W. Bedsteads, assorted; 100 Mattresses; 25 Office-Desks; 50 Carpets, etc.
Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture, carpets, and household goods.
At 245 East Randolph-st.,
On Friday, April 27, at 10 a. m.,
We shall sell all the
FURNITURE
In said house consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Carpets, Chairs, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Cook-Stoves, and Furniture, Tin, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

Bankrupt Stocks
FOR SALE.
$30,000—Stock of Dry Goods and Carpets. Estate of Shoenfield Bros.
$16,000—Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Estate of Edwards & Browne.
$8,000—Stock of Jewelry belonging to Wm. Lombard Estate.
Marble and Marble Mantels, Fenders, Grates, etc., belonging to the Chicago Marble Manufacturing Co. Estate.
For particulars apply to
BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee, No. 149 LaSalle-st.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
ENTIRE FURNITURE
Of Dwelling 1073 West Adams-st.,
MONDAY MORNING, April 23, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
BANKRUPT SALE.
ENTIRE STOCK OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY, MAPS, &c.
Of I. W. Goodspeed, Bankrupt,
At Store 193 South Clark-st.,
MONDAY Morning, April 23, at 10 o'clock.
The whole consisting of a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Family Bibles, Pamphlets, Maps, Charts, Chromos, Engravings, about 800 gross Steel Pens, Pencils and Penholders, Rulers, &c., Sewing Machine, Iron Safe, Church Bell, Letter Press, three Office Desks, Stove, Store Fixtures, &c., &c., all of which will be sold without reserve.
ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Diamond Jewelry, Fine Gold Sets, Chains, &c.,
MONDAY MORNING, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
GENTEEL FURNITURE,
Brussels Carpets, Etc.,
At Dwelling 510 Wabash-av.,
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY Morning, April 24, at 10 o'clock,
We shall sell the entire furniture of dwelling 510 Wabash-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Brussels Carpets, etc., etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
TRADE SALE.
WHITE GRANITE AND YELLOWARE IN PACKAGES AND OPEN LOTS,
100 CASES ASSORTED GLASSWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, HARDWARE, CARPETS, AND OILCLOTHS. 20 brls Pure CIDER VINEGAR.
Wednesday Morning, April 25, at 9:30 o'clock,
At BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction Rooms.
6 Piano-Fortes,
2 Parlor Organs,
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 11½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
FINE FURNITURE,
VELVET AND BODY BRUSSELS
CARPETS
Rich Lace Curtains and Satin
LAMBREQUINS,
At the Dwelling formerly occupied by L. B. BOOMER, Esq., No. 570 Wabash-av., S. W. cor. Twelfth-st.,
Wednesday Morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock.
We shall sell the entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, handsome Chamber Sets, Hair Mattresses, Sofa, Bedding, Mirrors, Leather-covered Dining Chairs, Ex. Table, very elaborate Sideboard with Iron Safe inclosed (cost $400), Hall Trees, Billiard Tables, complete, together with a large amount of household articles too numerous to particularize.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE.
One Carriage, two Buggies, five set Harness at auction Wednesday, April 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers
THURSDAY TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods and Wool Hats,
Thursday Morning, April 26, at 9:30 o'clock, At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.
City and Country Merchants will always find full lines of saleable goods at our sales.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE
OF
Dwelling 506 Wabash-av.,
22 ROOMS.
Thursday Morning, April 26, at 10 o'clock.
We shall sell the entire furniture of Dwelling 506 Wabash-av., consisting of Parlor Sets, Piano-Forte, Chamber Sets, Hair-Mattresses, Bedding, Wardrobes, Lounges, Bureaus, Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-room Furniture, etc., etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
Body Brussels Carpet, Piano, &c.,
At Dwelling No. 507 Wabash-av.,
AT AUCTION.
Friday morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell the entire Furniture of dwelling 507 Wabash-av., consisting of Handsome Parlor Suit, Chamber Sets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, &c., &c. The above is nearly

RELIGIOUS.

Joseph Cook, the New England Champion of Orthodoxy.

Who He Is, How He Appears, and What He Does.

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JOSEPH COOK.

WHO HE IS AND WHAT HE DOES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, April 16.—Next to Mr. Moody, the most noticeable name in Boston, from a religious standpoint, is Joseph Cook, whose lectures in Tremont Temple, every Monday at 12 o'clock, are the great attraction of those Boston Christians whose piety dwells largely in the region of the intellect, and who delight in the subtleties of systematic theology. He is to the head of those learned believers what Mr. Moody is to their hearts: he instructs them in things metaphysical, while Mr. Moody warms them with things spiritual; and, between these two great modern leaders in the Church, Boston would seem to be just now the most favored city in America. The one is hammering Boston heterodoxy with logical sledges, the other is heaving at it with the sword of the Spirit; and both are remarkably successful.

As the hour of noon approaches, we turn our steps to the Temple, and find the great audience-room already well filled; and, when the clock strikes 12, there is

NOT A VACANT SEAT

to be found. On the ample platform are seated the shrewdest thinking gentlemen from all over the eastern part of the State, who take their weekly inspiration regularly in this form. Yonder, under the gallery, stands the President of old Harvard; he came too late to find a seat, though he will have to wait some time before the feast of reason and religion begins. Old Boston is here in gray hair and spectacles; young Boston is here, in spectacles also, with a book under her arm, which she has just taken from the Library of the Athenæum. A glance at the title shows it to be a "Treatise on the Relation of Molecular Motion to the Protoplasm." Next week she will draw a volume of "Hodge's Systematic Theology,"—and read it, too,—for to-day Mr. Cook touched upon the materialistic statement of that author of the doctrine of vicarious sacrifice.

The hall is starred all over with

LOCAL CELEBRITIES,

male and female. There are, perhaps, as many as 200 people in this audience of 3,000 who read books other than stories, and who, when they meet, can talk enjoyably together for an hour without mentioning weather, fashions, or business. What other city save Boston could furnish such an audience, or what other preacher of religion save Joseph Cook could call that number of thinkers together?

Some young gentleman favors the audience with a voluntary on the organ, to which nobody pays much attention, it being merely a harmonious noise with no especial art in it; and, when he ceases, there appears a head rising above the steps at the right of the platform,—

WELL-FORMED, MASSIVE HEAD,

which takes a No. 8 hat to cover it, and, when the rest of the man emerges into full view, we find that the head and the body agree well together, both being made on a grand and liberal scale. His hair is Saxon yellow; his eyes are Saxon blue, and they open so wide that you can see considerable of the white all round the blue; his shoulders are broad enough to bear the weight of empires; and he stands over six feet high. Altogether, he looks not unlike the musical editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

According to the usual Congregational Church order of worship, he begins with an invocation, which he spoke two or three sentences to the Father of All Mercies, containing reverent thanksgiving and a prayer for "peace." Then he gives out two verses of a hymn,—only two verses: he knows this splendid audience are not here to sing praises to God, but to hear somebody admirable from a man.

Then, throwing one leg over the other, and dropping his head a little on one side,

HE SITS AND TALKS

to the great concussion as he might talk to any one of them in that den of his, or study, or library, or what-not; his bachelor quarters, where he surrounds himself with learning to the end and curious forms, and where he receives select friends, and talks to them so charmingly that they say, Let him talk again.

To-day he begins by a reference to the cities on the Merrimac River, which, he says, is a child of the White Mountains, and is, withal, the finest river for its length in the world; then he takes a picture of life in a factory-village, where crowds of people pour out of poor tenements before daylight in cold winter-mornings at the call of the factory-bell; after which he sums up the first portion of his lecture, or the first canto of his poem, thus: "The two most characteristic objects in New England are the factory-bell and the college-bell."

Next he brings in the church-bell and the factory-school-bell, and shows, by the help of pictures and striking word-paintings, how much it is for the future of New England which, in the manufacturing districts already New Ireland," that those operatives should be churched and schooled, and leaving his audience to thoroughly churched and schooled themselves, to deduce their individual and general conclusions.

The lecture is so fine, and the thought so true to life, that now and again there is

A RUSTLING OF HANDS

of paper and pencil enough in these preliminaries, dying down before about moral and social science, but rather augmenting to one accompaniment the more reverend manners of Christian worship, when the man stands up to speak on such a profound and mighty theme as the likelihood of the Divine existence. It is a fact of fact that this Boston audience did not break out into applause, this very day, during Mr. Cook's discussion of that identical theme.

From this it will be presumed that I have made a mistake in not writing him the *Rev.* Mr. Cook's Tea.

PARSLEY AND PARTLY NOT.

He is a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, to which school of the prophets he went from the best Hopkins training old Harvard could give him; and, while there, he so distinguished himself as a profound and original student, that Prof. Park, the leading Calvinistic theologian of New England, had more theology in that big head of his than any other man in Massachusetts. At the theological course, during which he was wont to declare his Professors to be "right on this point, but only partly right on that," he stepped over one or two small heads in the Congregational body, which made rather conspicuous failures. Then he went to Germany, and studied more theology and more metaphysics; and, when he came back, he was full of both that to put two small pulpit would have been too small a receptacle for his mind. He was an embarrassment of riches. He was an embarrassment to the ministry of his region.

There is Cook, a great head, a great brain, and all fixed and furnished to know how to put it to work. He took up his residence in Boston a year or two ago, in the midst of its best society; gave occasional lectures when any one wanted to hear him; wrote occasional articles for the magazines, and now and then a poem; then distinguished himself by his conduct of a series of meetings under the auspices of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association; eking out a precarious subsistence, but holding his ground and biding his time, sure that Boston would sometime find him out and discover a use for him. Last year

HIS HOPE WAS REALIZED.

He had made many influential friends among the leading men of the city and vicinity. Harvard was proud of him; Andover indorsed him; and the Y. M. C. A. declared he was a genuine, true-hearted Christian worker; so the general admission at length took form in a private Association calling themselves the Boston Lecture Committee, the object of which was to furnish a train for this huge locomotive to haul. They raised him the sum of $2,000 for fifty public lectures, and such other moneys as were required for rents, etc.; and then, instead of putting him in front of a special car as Murray had done with himself at Music-Hall, they coupled him on to all Boston—and

HE STARTED IT!

The young man who was not afraid to declare, "Prof. Park is wrong, and for nine reasons," was not afraid of any other man in Massachusetts, nor yet in Connecticut. He was ready to match himself against any enemy of Orthodoxy living or dead; and thus before he had been long upon his new track, with the brain of Boston following his thought, he proceeded to get up a collision with that great idol of Eastern free-thinkers, Theodore Parker. Perhaps it was hardly fair, for Parker is dead, and Mr. Cook is one of the most thoroughly alive of living men. Nevertheless, he announced that, among other topics of his Monday lectures, he would examine the theology of this great heresiarch, and show wherein he was in error. And yet Mr. Joseph Cook is only about 35 years old.

And now, after a pious composition called a prayer, rendered by some gentleman on the platform,—who seemed to be straining at some feeble imitation of the oration of the occasion, and not reaching it, nor reaching anything else, if one might judge by its want of wings,—and two more verses of a hymn, sung as a propriety rather than a devotion, Mr. Cook arose and stood up, opened his blue eyes wide, and looked at his crowd of auditors, took up a little piece of paper from his chair, looked at it an instant, and then laid it down again; after which he opened his discussion of that great mystery of all theological thought, the

MODE OF THE DIVINE EXISTENCE.

His objective point was evidently to overthrow the popular objections to the Trinity in Unity, and to give the doctrine of the Deity of the Son of God a practical hold upon the intellects and hearts of his audience, among whom, he all the time assumed, were people of opposite belief from himself. And in this he was right, for atheists and infidels, heathens and heretics of all sorts and conditions, come to hear this champion of Orthodoxy,—partly to enjoy his admirable controversial talent, and partly because they are afraid their notions may suffer damage in the rough handling to which he subjects them. They cannot dismiss this preacher with a wave of the hand, and an elevation of the nose, and an appeal to Science and Philosophy; for he attacks all unorthodox doctrines on the very ground that they are unscientific; and, with this citadel of unbelief under such fire, no wonder the garrison are watchful of the enemy.

"You unbelievers boast of your scientific methods; but the religion of the Old and New Testaments is the

ONLY RELIGION THAT STANDS THE TEST OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

You doubtless boast of your superior brains; let me cite you a specimen of the brains on our side," said he in substance, though with more words than these. Then he proceeded to quote to those proud deniers of the Divinity of Jesus Christ the opinions of that great man, Napoleon the First, who, at St. Helena, gave his adhesion to that great tenet of the Christian faith.

It was not an attempt to rise on wings of faith out of the range of this heretical adversary, but a square charge, repeated again and again, shock after shock on the self-same level of scientific investigation and testimony of great minds as to the logic and credibility of the doctrine; and the result must be, if Boston is at all candid, that the pretense so long indulged, that Christianity is unscientific, and worthy of the credence only of minds given to superstition, will be hunted out of its refuge, and Orthodoxy in New England will leave its defensive warfare, and carry the battle of brains straight into the heretics' camp.

Mr. Cook and Mr. Moody are

GOOD FRIENDS;

and the former goes over occasionally to preach at the Tabernacle, though Mr. Moody cannot return the compliment, because he has not been to Harvard, and to Andover, and to Germany; though, like his learned friend, he, too, is a splendid steam-engine, fired up, and hard at work at the head of an emigrant-train.

If this letter were not long enough already, I should like to say something of the admirable and successful labors in the women's meetings of Miss Frances E. Willard, and of the great temperance work under our old friend, Sawyer. The work of revival now in prosperous train all its branches to a degree and over an area of country never before equaled in New England.

W. H. D.

THE BOSTON REVIVAL.

THE BEGINNING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, April 18.—A New York paper says, recently: "Boston has two things on its mind; Turner's 'Slave Ship,' and 'Civilization of Harvard.'" This is true, with a difference, as the "two things" pre-eminently on the mind of Boston at present are the Tabernacle meetings and the Rev. Mr. Cook's Monday lectures. Aside from these topics Boston thinks and talks of little else.

The Moody and Sankey Tabernacle was completed eleven weeks ago. More than 10,000 tickets for the opening service were eagerly taken. A choir numbering 1,000 sang the first grand choruses. The 300 ushers, with their batons, assumed their badges and duties. The Executive Committee sat in state upon the platform; while the Chairman made to the audience a financial statement and appeal. Religious exercises followed, including a dedicatory prayer that would compare favorably with that of Solomon of old. A few days thereafter the renowned Evangelist stepped briskly to his place upon the platform, the singer of "Ninety and Nine" sat before his plain organ, and the revival work in Boston began. Curiosity was aroused, crowds assembled, the tone of the city press was kindly and respectful, but cautious. Men and methods were described and discussed, while a waiting questioning attitude on the part of the entire community was plainly discernible.

Days and weeks, filled with foundation work, speedily passed, Mr. Moody grew more and more earnest, the press of other cities meantime reporting him as indeed eloquent. Boston's principal daily, with its sixty years of prestige behind it, as it reported his sermons, remarked by way of parenthesis, that the Tabernacle, despite the bad weather, was still crowded, and that once the preacher there "narrowly missed being eloquent."

It being after the manner of Boston to chronicle passing events in song or sonnet, its most widely-read evening paper contained in due time a poem dedicated to the evangelists which announced that

"MEN WONDER, GAZE, AND BLAME."

Miss Smilley, sweetly serene, placidly led for a brief season those sisters willing into "pastures green and beside still waters," and then gave place to Miss Willard.

Boston conservatism and respectability asked: "Can any good thing come from a Western woman?" A leading journal gave answer editorially and satisfactorily. Quiet, cultured, Christian women soon learned for themselves as they gathered around her that there was one in their midst, even in their leader, who in natural gifts and acquirements was not one whit behind the chiefest of them all.

Music Hall gave forth at first from before its great organ a sonorous sound as it declared itself mildly acquiescent in the primarily existing state of Tabernacle affairs; then shrilly rebuked the mischievous Scriptural ignorance that could substitute "trust" for "faith," until at last it gravely puts the seal of its oracular indorsement upon the self-evident fact that "the revival has reached Boston."

Unitarians rallied their churches to work in their "own way," one of their ways being to sing the Gospel hymns so effective at the Tabernacle services, another to call attention to the fact, in Conference assembled, that the Moody meetings were appropriately advertised under the head of "Amusements." Another way was the pouring out of vials of wrath upon the whole religious movement and all engaged in it by a "Savare" minister. The most deadly of all stabs came from a liberal literary club through the mouth of Theodore Parker's latest successor, a minister recently from the West, who gravely proclaimed in the face of the protest of Edwin Chenery and Elizabeth Peabody, "the revival a failure." Because, forsooth, "New York and Chicago, having nothing else to do, did pay heed to the evangelists, but Boston was not reduced to that alternative; when she had nothing else to do she could—think!" Mr. Moody put the responsibility of all this in the right place when he said forcibly and tersely, "Dead orthodoxy is the mother of all the isms." It is safe to say that, in the weeks that have elapsed since the profound utterance of the Western divine, that, between the steady, ruddy glow emanating from the Tabernacle, and the dazzling white heat that Tremont Temple gives out in these latter Mondays, Boston has thought as she never thought before.

FAST-DAY

saw assembled in Tremont Temple a great throng,—the cultivated Christianity of the churches and the culture of Beacon street side by side and in loving fellowship with the poverty of the North End, with men and women redeemed from the depths of iniquity and sin. The faith of the faithful, even, was transcended as the statement was then and there made that a dozen immense noon meetings were being held daily in various parts of the city, and that the woman's meeting, the dry goods-merchants' meeting, the hardware merchants' meeting, the clothing merchants' meeting, the leather merchants' meeting, the boot and shoe merchants' meeting, the coal-dealers' meeting, the butchers' meeting, and so on almost ad infinitum, would the next day be supplemented by an additional noon meeting. Verily it pays to "think" when, in accordance with the advice of that prince of modern thinkers, Carlyle, thought has been transmuted into deed. As a matter of fact, serious, prayerful thoughtfulness has been the chief characteristic of the revival work in Boston.

As Mr. Moody has omitted no opportunity to hurl his vigorous protests against a religion simply of feeling, so has he improved every opportunity to urge men to think upon Christ and the way of salvation through Him, and his latest testimony is, "I believe this has been the best week of my life in my labors for the Lord. I am amazed at what the Lord is doing for Boston. Now, the press brings prominently to the front the fact that Massachusetts has raised up many famous Christian workers, among them Lewis from Ware, Burnell from Chesterfield, Whittle from Holyoke, and Moody from Northfield, while the common talk of the shop and the street is of "our wonderful American Evangelist." One Boston paper pays this same Evangelist the compliment of showing wherein he differs from Matthew Arnold, while another calls attention to his style, saying that "the most striking instance of the use of short, Saxon words is in a passage of a recent sermon by Mr. Moody. Delivered with great swiftness, and with no study or other desire than to get at the hearts of all flesh, it is a striking instance of the fitness of the old Saxon Bible-tongue for the purposes of appeal. A more beautiful narrative has rarely been constructed by the masterly expression, but there were hardly five words of Latin origin in the first 200 spoken. It is worth while to notice with what skill this preacher, appealing to the common people, uses the language most current in their homes and in the mouths of their forefathers."

Truly "the mills of the Gods do grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small," in view of which fact the closing thought of Dean Stanley's recent masterly address to the students of the University of St. Andrew's, can now be reversed for Boston and all New England. "The day, the year, may perchance belong to the destructives, the cynics, and the partisans, but the morrow, the coming century, belongs to the catholic, comprehensive, discriminating, all-embracing Christianity which has the promise, not of the present time, but of the times which are to be."

B.

Springfield, (Mass.) Republican.

The milder weather has increased the attendance at the Tabernacle, and it is now nearly as large as it was during February, when the work was new. There is an increased activity also among the churches and the church-members,—but, on the other hand, a more persistent opposition on the part of the liberal sects and the unconverted, and a perceptible flagging in the support given by the daily newspapers. This is partly because they cannot afford so much space as formerly to the sermons of Moody and the general reports of the revival. The circulation of all the newspapers was much increased by the revival,—of that there can be no doubt,—and this is proof of a considerable interest throughout New England in the Tabernacle services. So far as the working members of evangelical churches are concerned, this interest appears to be kept up,—but it has fallen off very much among the mass of the people. Probably not one person now reads Moody's reports of Moody's work where three read them two months ago. Thousands, yea, tens of thousands, of persons have listened to Moody once, twice, three times, and do not care to hear him any more. He does not arouse opposition as Joseph Cook does, but neither does he awaken enthusiasm, though he generally inspires respect by his evident sincerity and his common-sense way of dealing with his subjects. His assistants are men of various degrees of talent, and tact, and spiritual power,—but few of them come near the level of Moody's own power. One perceptible result of both Moody's and Cook's preaching is an outgrowth of sectarian and controversial animosity. The *Christian Register* is sharp and sarcastic, and the evangelical organs of opinion are waxing more polemical. Dr. Bartol devoted a special sermon last Sunday to a caustic analysis of Mr. Cook, who feels the criticism of all such opponents keenly, and draws out more of it by his own blows in return.

TALMAGE.

A SERMON FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

New York Times, April 16.

Mr. Talmage preached a vivacious and remarkable sermon of his series to the professions and occupations yesterday, taking "Housekeepers" for his title and his text from Luke, x., 40: "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? bid her therefore that she help me."

"After preaching ten sermons to the men," Mr. Talmage said, "I now preach for the first time to the women. 'Why this disproportion?' you will ask. I answer that women are better than men. I do not say this in flattery or as a soft compliment, but I say it seriously. There are bad women, and when women are bad they are dreadfully bad,"—in a whole-souled way, which provoked general laughter,—"but they are naturally better than my sex. This is a statistical fact."

"See yonder beautiful homestead," continued Mr. Talmage, after this introduction, "in the country, pleasantly surrounded, neat and tidy, and two women within. Come, let me introduce you. This is Martha, of Bethlehem, and this is her younger sister, Mary. Company's come. There's a crowd outside the door, and, of course, a good deal of bustle inside. The two women are taken by surprise. Perhaps they stop to adjust their dresses a trifle, but they don't come out with affected surprise after two or three knockings, saying, 'Why, is that you? they don't have on their best—we don't always have on our best; if we did, our best wouldn't be worth having. They come flying to the door when they hear the knock, and cry out joyfully, 'Good morning, Master; come in!'

"The characters and habits of these two women are very different. Martha is bustling, and nervous, and active. Mary feels no perturbation, and takes matters easily, no matter what comes. She believes that Martha can get up the best dinner in Bethlehem, and she is perfectly contented to let her. She proposes a division of labor. She says: 'You cook and I'll sit down and be good.' [Laughter.] Martha is able to make splendid pastry; Mary is good at cultivating ethics. So Mary sits in the parlor with Christ and Martha goes into the kitchen. It would be better if both had a chance to sit down and talk with Christ, but it is important that Christ should have a good dinner. He has come a long way and is hungry.

"Pretty soon Martha comes in. Something has gone wrong in the kitchen; what ought to have been only brown is perhaps black—it is very irritating to have the bread burn. Martha comes in in a heat with the tongs in one hand and a pitcher in the other, and she breaks out just as a vexed housewife would, 'Lord, dost thou not care that my sister has left me to serve alone? Bid her, therefore, that she help me.'

"Christ answers her calmly. He doesn't scold Mary, but he takes Martha by the hand and says gently, 'Martha, thou art troubled about many things, and but one thing is needful.' Every housewife can understand the vexation of Martha. Hers was the trial of non-appreciation. That's what made Martha so mad at Mary. [Great laughter.]

"The wife and mother is obliged to run a university, clothing establishment, a library, and a laundry, while she's health officer, police, and President of a realm. Sin talking now, not of the few, comparatively, who live in silken ease and luxury, but of the great mass, of the women who at 30 look as if they were 40, at 40 look as if they were 50, and at 50 look as if they were 60. Those who died at Austerlitz, and at Leipsic, and at Waterloo, are but a trifling company in comparison with the great Armageddon in the kitchen. If tombstones told the truth, you would see many a one bearing the inscription: 'Here lies a woman killed by too much baking, washing, scouring, or scrubbing. The weapon with which she was killed was a broom, or a sewing-machine, or a wash-tub, or a ladle!'"

Mr. Talmage then proceeded to recount the several trials of housewives, among others that of going after thick clothes when the children began to turn blue with the fierce northern blast, and finding that "the moth has preceded you to the chest. Oh, at this time," he exclaimed, "Martha makes an impetuous rush upon the drawing-room—be patient, be lenient!"

"Jesus was never married," Mr. Talmage said again, "in order that he might be the especial friend and confidant of the whole world of women."

Another of the housewife's trials is the "trial of severe economy. Especially if a man smokes expensive cigars and is in the habit of taking extra good dinners frequently in New York, he is pretty sure to enforce severe economies in the household to make up," and then the housewife suffers.

But all these things are but the humane instruments of the housewife's chastening, whose gall shall be changed into honey hereafter. She is not to mind. "Open the window and the ravens shall fly in with food, the flour barrel shall be miraculously replenished, and the children's shoes shall last as long as those of the children of Israel in the wilderness—forty years!"

Then Mr. Talmage considered the advantages which the poor will have over the rich in the hereafter. "'Twont be so great a change for you," he said, "to mount aloft in the archangel's chariot if you were accustomed to ride in this world. 'Twont be much to sit down on the banks of the waters of eternal life if you had a country-seat here. But, oh, the joy of the transportation to one who has been an earthly drudge. Martha has had no drudgery for eighteen centuries. That will be a marvelous place. If Stewart's house, or Mr. Vanderbilt's, were to be elevated into Heaven, they would be deemed uninhabitable rookeries. Sanctified Lazarus would be ashamed to be seen going in or out of either of them.

"The way for housewives in this world, no matter how much their troubles, is to believe. 'The old-fashioned religion of Jesus Christ' is their stay, and time has turned into geological specimens and jaundiced or measly biscuits into very palatable articles. Then there will be 'sunlight on the cutlery,' and the family will enjoy the 'loaf of domestic happiness, all of whose ingredients come from Heaven, which is sweetened with the water of eternal life and baked in the fire of home sorrow and trouble."

Mr. Talmage then gave a number of examples of heroism such as are "easily understood," among others that of a boy who refused to take off his coat when the teacher was about to thrash him. "The severe teacher called him up and said, 'Take off your coat!' The boy trembled, not with fear of the flogging,—he was used to that at home,—he was ashamed; he had no undergarment. 'I can't sir,' he said. 'Take it off,' thundered the teacher. The boy had to take it off. There he stood, naked, with every bone in his poor body pleading for mercy. Just then a big boy, strong and healthy, rose up and said: 'Please, sir, let me take the flogging in his place. He's a poor fellow, sir, don't flog him; flog me, sir.' 'Well,' said the teacher, 'I am willing if you are; but it'll have to be a severe flogging.' 'All right,' said the boy, 'I'll take it, but don't flog him, sir; he's poor,—flog me, sir, please.'" And with these examples of evident heroism, Mr. Talmage contrasted some instances of heroism among housewives not so readily seen.

"One of the most affecting reminiscences I have of my mother," said Mr. Talmage, in closing his sermon, "is my remembrance of her as a housekeeper. I remember very well when I used to come romping in from play, hungry, and calling for something to eat; how she would come in, the beads of perspiration standing along the line of her gray hairs, and resting her brow in her wrinkled hand would say, 'Well, I'm too tired to eat.' Two or three nights ago, in an express train, I shot past that old homestead, and, as I was looking out upon it through the window, somebody slapped me on the shoulder and said, 'Well, Dewitt, I see you are looking out on the scenes of your boyhood.' It was one of my old schoolmates. 'Oh, yes,' I said, 'I was looking at the place where my mother lived and died.' At that time the whole picture arose in my mind of the home of my childhood. Everything, I think, came crowding back upon me in that moment, and I saw the house, and all about it, and in it, as plainly as if I had left it yesterday. There was the table, and our family grouped about it. At one end sat my father, with a smile upon his face. He wore always a smile; he died with an 86 years' smile on his lips—not a smile of inanition, but of Christian courage and Christian hope. At the other end of the table sat a brave, benignant, hard-working, aged Christian housekeeper—my mother. I am glad she has got so good a resting-place. Blessed are they who die in the Lord; they rest from their labor, and their works do follow them."

THE RUSSIANS' EASTER.

IMPOSING SERVICES ON BOARD THE RUSSIAN FLAG-SHIP.

From the New York Herald, April 8.

The ceremonies commenced with a procession, which was formed on the gun-deck, in front of the altar, and which proceeded up the port-side ladder to the quarter-deck, passing the starboard-side of the flag-ship. First came the sailor choir, chanting prayers, all with light tapers. The holy father then advanced, bearing a golden cross and a taper. He was clad in an underrobe of cloth of silver, over which, in front, hung a band of red silk, with gold crosses and edging. Over this was the large robe, with wide golden collar of green silk, with the golden cross. Next came some sailors, in holiday dress, bearing the holy evangels and images of Our Savior, the Virgin Mary, and various saints, and all having lighted candles in their hands. Then a brilliant galaxy of officers, glittering with embroideries of gold and silver, and with the ribbons and crosses of the various orders. These were headed by Admiral Boutakoff, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, Admiral Krown, the Russian Minister, the Consul-General, Capt. Kouschakewytsch, Jr., and Capt. Norrosselsky. All carried lighted candles. Following these came the sailors of the Svetlana, to the number of over 300, in holiday dress, and bearing each a lighted candle. As this splendid procession passed slowly along the quarter-deck the scene was one never to be forgotten—the brilliant procession, the moving lights, the clear, starry midnight sky above, the rigging of the vessel standing out black in the night, and the sleeping city seen over the bulwarks. After having passed around the deck the procession returned to the after part of the ship, preparatory to descending to the gun-deck below, where the altar was erected. They arrived at the stairway and the procession halted, the priest said a short prayer, and then, just at midnight, the holy father startled and faced the procession, saying in Russian, "*Christos voskrese*" (Christ is risen). The sailor choir then joyfully responded in song, "*Christos voskrese iz mertvich! Smertiion smert poprave svichtchim vo grobat grot darovad.*" (Christ is risen from the dead! He has conquered death. He has given life to those in the tomb.)

After the chanting of these various tunes, the priest responding, the brilliant procession passed down the stairs to the gun-deck where, before the richly-decorated altar, a solemn mass was said by the priest. The candles were all extinguished before the mass commenced. The picture of "Christ in the Tomb" had disappeared meanwhile, thus typifying the Resurrection. The mass was the same as that ordinarily chanted, except that the sacred door remained open, showing the Holy Sacrament—emblematical of Christ showing himself to the world after the Resurrection. The Father during the ceremony read the first chapter of St. John. At the end of the mass he walked out of the door holding a cross and said three times in Russian, "Christ is risen," and after each time the congregation responded, "It is true He has risen." Advancing in order the Admiral, Grand Dukes and Ministers Shiskin leading, the worshipers kissed the cross and then the priest three times on the cheeks. The officers then kissed the Admiral in a similar manner, the Dukes and each other one saying, "Christ is risen," and the other, "It is true He has risen." The sailors also did the same with each other. After the mass the priest blessed the Easter dish, which was made of cheese, butter, cream and raisins.

Tables were spread on the gun-deck and below for the sailors, and on them were placed Easter eggs, the Easter dish, and cold ham and other meats. The Grand Duke Alexis then ate a little at one of the tables and wished his crew "a good feast day." The crew then fell to and were soon hard at work. The officers and other officials then adjourned to the Admiral's cabin, where they supped with the Admiral and Grand Duke, the Easter dish and Easter eggs being among the dishes. The supper was over at a late hour, the procession and mass having lasted until a quarter-past 1 a. m.

CHURCH IN GENERAL.

The English revisers of the Old Testament have carried their works as far as 2 Kings, xiv., 16. They have held forty-three sessions.

Ground was broken at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., March 29, for the erection of the new Livingstone Hall, to be built from subscriptions obtained in England by the leaders of the Jubilee Singers. Of the $50,000 which the building is to cost, $19,000 have already been collected.

Two New England Congregational churches of strength and standing are reported as refusing to call to their permanent pastorates two of the prominent members of the senior class at Andover, Mass., because they used tobacco. They threw away the "weed" to gain the pulpits, and now are happy.

At Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, in Newark, recently, the Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut met, Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, opening the services and acting as presiding officer of the business proceedings. Very encouraging reports were received from the several churches in regard to their progress. The day was devoted mainly to a consideration of the proposed synodical constitution. In the evening there was a largely-attended missionary meeting.

The nineteenth annual Convention of the Illinois State Sunday-School Association will meet in Peoria, May 15, 16, and 17. Delegates will please send their names to George R. Mellvane, Peoria. Entertainment will be provided for all whose names are received previous to Monday, May 14. Application is being made to the leading railroads for reduction of fare.

At the Easter offering at Trinity Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Sullivan is Rector, the subscription aggregated within $2,000 of wiping out the floating indebtedness of the Church. Last Sunday there were found in the collection-box two $1,000 notes. The Treasurer thinks there was some mistake made, and is anxious to ascertain the names of the donors.

Measures have been adopted for the establishment of a Presbyterian orphanage in Philadelphia. The Presbytery of Philadelphia Central at its last meeting appointed a committee of five Elders to co-operate with like committees from the other Presbyteries of that city in procuring the necessary charter. A site is already pledged and the sum of $6,000 in money.

The New England Methodist Episcopal Conference at its recent session adopted the following resolution in relation to the admission of new members: "That in admitting new members we will discriminate between brethren who grow up within our territory and those who come from beyond us, believing that those who are of us have the first claims upon our consideration, other things being equal." The effect of the resolution will be to exclude from the Conference those candidates for the ministry who have not grown up within the Conference territory.

The Illinois Conference of Evangelical Christians met recently at Washington, Ill. Among the ministerial appointments made were the following for Chicago and vicinity: J. Schneider, Presiding Elder; Chicago, Twelfth Street, M. Heil; Wisconsin Street, J. Escher; Noble Street, T. Alberding; Dearborn Street, C. Ott; Sheffield Avenue, W. F. Walker; Harrison Street, A. Knobel; South Chicago, J. Schweffer; Chicago, Despiaines Street, S. Dickover; Barrington, F. Meier and supply; Niles, C. Augustein; Dunkley's Grove, M. Eller; Elgin, F. Busse; Hampshire, L. A. Keller.

After the suspension of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, the Ritualistic Rector of St. James', Hatcham, the organ was barricaded for several weeks, but his successor, the Rev. B. Dale, being anxious to have good music on Easter, had the obstructions removed, and gave directions to have certain portions of the services intoned. A dozen members of the Protestant League objected to the innovation, and persisted in reading those portions of the service in a very loud voice; and, as the choir maintained their ground, the confusion was great. The opponents of Mr. Tooth made vigorous efforts to prevent the re-election of Churchwarden Plimpton on Easter Tuesday. One of the handbills which they distributed throughout the parish ran thus: "Vote for Fry, the Protestant candidate. If you object to your wives, daughters, and servants going to the confessional, support the above gentleman. No ritualism! No Plimpton! No Pope!! No confessional-box!" At the appointed hour there was a great uproar, the vestry-room being filled with parishioners. Mr. Dale asked to have the minutes read, and Mr. Plimpton refused to unlock the box containing the records. A second key was produced, and the minutes were read amid renewed uproar. The Ritualist party then nominated Mr. Plimpton as the people's Warden. The Anti-Ritualists and Workingmen's League party nominated Mr. Fry. On the show of hands being taken there were about 20 for Mr. Plimpton and about 180 for Mr. Fry.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

in this city have recently taken possession of a room at No. 71 Randolph street (near State), with a view of holding meetings for Divine worship. One of the chief objects sought to be attained is to afford those who are in any way connected with the Society, but who may be residing in parts of the city too remote from the meeting-house on Twenty-sixth street, an opportunity to attend a Friends' meeting in a more central location. It is hoped a considerable number will be induced to avail themselves of this opportunity. All those who are in any way connected with the Society, whether permanently located in the city or merely passing through, and who may not have become known to Friends, are earnestly invited to attend at No. 71 Randolph street this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Also those who have no connection with Friends; those who may not be in the habit of attending any place of worship, will be gladly welcomed. Time of meeting, first day (Sunday), 5 p. m.; fourth day (Wednesday), 9 a. m.; Bible class first day (Sunday), 4 p. m.

"PAGES FROM ANCIENT BIBLES."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 20.—The closing lecture in the series on Scripture Paleography will be given next Sunday night in the Second Congregational Church of this city, by the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury. The subject will be "Pictures and Pages from Ancient Bibles." This course of lectures has been one of the most scholarly and interesting ever given in Rockford. The lecture bear the imprint of an immense amount of original research. They are illustrated with large colored cartoons and diagrams. Those to be used next Sunday will be descriptive of the earliest centuries of Christian literature. The great aim and object of this course of lectures is to reconcile the Bible with ancient history as developed by modern investigation.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The anniversary services in behalf of the Chicago Bible Society will be held this evening as follows:

In the First Congregational Church, West Side, sermon by the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church.

In the New England Congregational Church, North avenue, sermon by the Rev. J. Abbott, French pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

In the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, West Side, corner of West Indiana and North Peoria streets, addresses by the pastor, the Rev. S. J. Largersen, the Rev. C. A. Evald, pastor of the Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, pastor of the Western Avenue M. E. Church.

In the Second Presbyterian Church, on the South Side, sermon by the Rev. C. H. Everest, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church.

Printed abstracts of the annual report will be distributed in the congregations instead of the reading of the report, as usual on such occasions.

PERSONAL.

The Most Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia, sails for Rome on April 26.

Bishop Potter confirmed 700 persons in the New York Diocese during the last ten days of Lent.

The consecration of Dr. Hannan as Archbishop of Halifax will take place on Sunday, the 29th inst., or on Tuesday, May 1, the feast of SS. Philip and James.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, goes abroad in June for a few months of rest and recreation after the excessive labors of the past few years.

The Rev. Dr. Spear, formerly Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, is on his way home from China. He is expected to be in San Francisco on the 23d inst.

The Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Erie, Mich., is the oldest Presbyterian clergyman in this country, if not in the world. His age is 95, but, except that he is deaf, his faculties are all good.

The Rev. P. M. Meade (grandson or nephew of Bishop Meade) has just resigned his position as assistant of Christ Church and minister in charge of Holy Innocents' Parish, Baltimore.

Prof. Jaeger, a converted Israelite, and recently Professor of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, has applied for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman has been appointed by the Methodist Bishops agent of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, of which he is pastor, to raise funds for the payment of its debt of $42,000.

The Cincinnati Presbytery has reached a finality in the case of the Rev. Mr. McCune, by the adoption of a minute dismissing him from the Presbytery, at his own request, to the neighboring Congregational Association.

The Rev. Thatcher Thayer, of Newport, R. I., has received a bequest of $10,000 from the late John Allston, of Broadlyn, N. Y. Many summer visitors to Newport will hear this bit of news with great pleasure, as Dr. Thayer was always a great favorite of New Yorkers.

The number of lay preachers connected with Mr. Spurgeon's church, in London, is 125. The whole number of church-members is 4,331. A new chapel is about to be erected for Mr. Spurgeon's two sons in a poor and destitute part of the city. The work will be purely of a missionary character.

The Rev. Mr. Van Meter has been recalled from Rome by the Baptist Bible and Publication House. Mr. Van Meter will now go to work on his own work, such as it is. The *Examiner and Chronicle* says that it has never been profoundly impressed with the value of Mr. Van Meter's mission to Rome.

The oldest minister in the Presbyterian Church is believed to be the Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Erie, Mich. He was born in Saratoga County, New York, in July, 1783, is a graduate of Union College, and began his ministerial career at Galway, N. Y., about sixty years ago. He goes to church every Sunday, and takes much interest in the services, though he is very deaf.

The Rev. A. S. Burrows, a Methodist minister of a few years' standing, has become a Baptist, and was recently immersed by Dr. D. Henry Miller, of Greenpoint. Dr. Miller himself was originally a Methodist. Per contra, the Rev. C. F. Hull, lately Baptist pastor at Mariner's Harbor, S. I., has turned Methodist, and been received on trial in the Newark Conference.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, who addressed the American Temperance Union meeting in Cooper Union Hall yesterday, said that Christ was opposed to strong drink. When Christ was dying on the cross, a kindly hand offered Him a sponge saturated with vinegar, which was a strong drink among the Jews, and the Savior refused to receive it. What stronger proof could we have of the temperance principles of the founder of the Christian religion?—*New York Sun, April 16.*

The Rev. Selah B. Treat, the Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died in Bo

NEW YORK.

Plenty of Hotels for a Healthy Fire to Consume.

Without Much Reason Why It Should Not Succeed.

Senator Morrissey in His Old Role of Candidate and New Role of Reformer.

Prospects of the Racing Season, and Effects of the Pool Bill if Passed.

Soldiers in Want of a Home—Streets in Want of Cleaning—With the Consequences.

The Merchant Who Wasn't in the Pool, and the Two Speculators Who Have Fallen Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Chicago landlord who offers to test his rooms by setting fire to them has numerous admirers here among hotel-boarders, but no imitators, so far as I can learn, among hotel-keepers. The latter are altogether too prudent to be caught in any such trap. Suppose such an offer were made, and some nervous or inquisitive party should take it up. A fine predicament that would lead to. The hotels couldn't stand the fire, nor the proprietors the charge of failing to keep to their word. The wise way is to rest easy, smile at the idea of danger, and let the clouds of anxiety blow over. That is what these gentlemen are doing; yet there is no apparent reason why a fire at night in almost any of our large hotels should not be fully as fatal as that in St. Louis. Surely there is no lack of encouragement to flames possessed of any ambition. With stairways not intended for particular use, with elevator passages to furnish extra thorough drafts, with well-dried wood-work, and without any special means of prevention or rescue, why should a fire fail to do destruction? Each individual hotel-keeper, however, assures you that, whatever the case may be with others, his house is perfectly safe. There exists a singular harmony on this point. Each says he would quite as soon room on the sixth floor as on the first, so far as safety is concerned,—but he doesn't. Then they tell you that the New York Fire Department is not paid to let fire get headway in a hotel, and it it had only been in St. Louis! Well, I cannot see that it would have made much difference. The supply of ladders and escapes is not more adequate, and the recent experience in Bond street proves that the Department knows how to let fire-proof buildings burn to the ground.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER

is, that the metropolitan hotels do not compare with those of Chicago in the means they afford either to extinguish a fire or to escape it. The inspector of buildings employed by the insurance companies last year made most severe report regarding the hotels, and some improvement may have resulted, though not enough to speak of in comparison with those which should be made. This inspector described one or two of the largest houses as perfect tinder-boxes, and recommended no insurance on them at any rates. Not only were they spoiling to burn, so to speak, but carelessness was discovered in the line of loose gas-fixtures, dangerous fire-places, etc. Of all the hundreds of hostelries, the inspector could not find one that was properly equipped with safeguards. The burning of a portion of the Fifth Avenue Hotel some five years since, which resulted fatally to a score of the servants, was an experience that led the owners, in rebuilding, to line the interior of the elevator passages with brick, so that a fire starting at the bottom would have nothing to feed on. The fire which caused the rebuilding caught in the freight elevator, and mounted straightway to the top or servants' floor. With great exertions, then, the guests were all safely removed from the floors below. The Fifth Avenue is seven stories high, as is the Windsor. The Grand Central has nine and ten stories, with a Mansard roof of very light construction for the three topmost. The Gilsey House, one of the newer houses, has nine stories, and towers five six stories above the low buildings surrounding it. The only hopeful escape would be by the interior, and this hope slight if the fire were below. The Grand Hotel is much the same in this regard. The Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Brandreth, and others are about the same in height as the Southern.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The New York Fire Department is a very excellent one, no doubt, but the finest department in the world cannot prevent most disastrous fires. All theories, and calculations, and provisions have their time to fail. Besides, it is publicly asserted, and not contradicted, that the department has no ladders which can be made to reach even the sixth stories, to say nothing of the seventh, eighth, and ninth. Nor has it any portable escapes or other apparatus in which any confidence can be placed. The authorities attempted, a few years since, to provide the city with a combination ladder and escape, the same one that the Chicago Aldermen could not be induced to pay for. The only happy parties in consequence of this attempt were those who received $35,000 for allowing the city to build the machine, which broke during the second trial, and sent three firemen tumbling to their death. Since then there have been no further jobs in patents, and but few ventures with the escapes, though two or three of them are said to be stored safely somewhere. It remains true, therefore, that entire reliance cannot be placed on fire departments or any agencies outside the buildings. Perhaps the expectations of the traveling public will be met by legislative action. A bill was introduced into the Assembly at once upon receipt of the news from St. Louis, amending the Hotel act so as to require hotel-owners to provide every room where it could be available with a rope-coil or ladder fastened firmly and conveniently for use. This is a very simple matter, and it is not over-creditable that a law is necessary to have it attended to. Perhaps it is as little creditable that the law should not be thought of until a great calamity frightens the law-makers. A majority of the Senators and Assemblymen board at the same hotel in Albany, and as a gentleman said the other day: "What an irreparable loss it would be if the Delavan should take fire and burn up the New York Legislature, John Morrissey included!"

AGAIN A CANDIDATE.

Speaking of Morrissey reminds me that he has announced himself already as a candidate for re-election, and will run in John Kelly's district in opposition to Senator Gerard, the latter's nominee. The feud between the two men, representatives of the same class of population, is bitter as ever. Before the Presidential election it was absolutely necessary for Kelly to sign a truce, as Morissey had all along supported Mr. Tilden with might and main, and Kelly could not afford to do anything but join in this support. One of the new developments in Senator Morrissey's eventful career is his sudden championship of right, as opposed to the election-pool system. Nothing could be more surprising any more as coming from this veteran, both in politics and gambling, therefore no question would be raised were he to offer a bill for the suppression of all betting. Depend upon it, that when John concludes to quit his club-houses at Saratoga and elsewhere, and go out of the business, he will endeavor to take the business out with him. Never has he made a more audacious move than this on Kelly's district, so that it is evident age does not weaken his nerves or render him cautious. He is the same rough-and-tumble fighter in politics as he was in his first aggressive campaign, and Tammany is a deal more afraid than it used to be of his power and determination.

TO BET OR NOT TO BET.

Turfmen and sporting men generally are keeping a anxious watch of the "Pool bill" now before the Legislature. Various parties wish they had not intimated so strongly that Morrissey could not control the betting at Jerome Park after the expiration of his contract. If in favor he should turn and support this bill, very likely his associates would pass it in sheer astonishment. Then, with betting on the course prohibited, all the turf meetings in this State would prove wretched failures. On the other hand, if the bill is smothered in the Senate Committee, as is anticipated, the promise is that racing this season will be more popular and better than for many years. The running at Jerome Park begins about the first week in June. All the jockeys who went to England at the end of last season have returned. Hayward remains with August Belmont, Sparling with Pierre Lorillard, and Barbee with George Lorillard. Evans, formerly of the Belmont stable, will ride for Longstaff. Hennessey, who is said to have "first choice" with old Col. McDaniel, is first jockey for Dwyer Brothers, who now own Vigil, Rhadamanthus, and Brother to Bassett, with other noted racers. Spillman, a clever light weight, will ride for Col. McDaniel. The stables of Messrs. Belmont and the Lorillards have never been in finer condition, and will hold the place they have had for many years among the first in the country.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

It was not till the publication of the fact that several hundred disabled soldiers were inmates of the State poor-houses, that the people began to see the disgrace involved in such a condition of things. One of the meetings resulting was held at the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, largely attended, and addressed by various eminent citizens and ex-soldiers. The subscription made at this meeting was only $8,000, however, and this is not accepted as the portion New York ought to pay toward the erection of a beautiful home projected at Bath, a small village south from Rochester. Private subscriptions run the amount here given up to $15,000 or so, and other efforts will be put forth to do away with the reproach of ingratitude. It is not so strange, though, that the residence of large cities should become apathetic on the subject of disabled soldiers. There are so many hand-organs manipulated by maimed and disfigured persons dressed in faded blue coats and damaged caps, persons who could not have been more than nine or ten years old when the War was waged, that the whole class are set down as impostors. Then the sufferers who are engaged in peddling what people don't want to buy, even out of sympathy, or who take a contract at tramping and regular begging,—that these help to drive pity from the human breast. If those afflicted in one way or another by the so-called remnants of brave soldiers could be assured that the worthy should be cared for at Bath, and the others on Blackwell's Island, there would be no need of speeches to raise any amount of money required for either purpose.

STREET DIRT AND LABEL SUITS.

Never in the history of the city, so runs the complaint, have the streets been in so frightful condition as during the past winter and present spring. When it rains, pools of mud to sit and swear in; when it dries, dust-clouds to furnish death in the unpleasant form of bronchitis; when it snows, slush, and mud, and disease combined. The newspapers have kept this sort of thing up throughout, and a volume of their comments on the street-cleaning bureau would make interesting reading. The bureau, on its part, instead of cleaning the streets, answered by bringing suits for libel, generally and generously. The two or three papers not included in this answer then joined in the assault, and finally the bureau began to get alarmed and do some work. A day or two ago the Commissioner—one of whom, by the by, is among the first poker-players of the metropolis—passed a series of resolutions which read much like business. These called out a choice collection of comments, including one admission not common nor necessary, and calculated to make whoever wrote it the recipient of letters from every corner of the land. It was in the *Tribune*, too, which renders it only the more amusing. After speaking of the resolutions, the editorial says: "Are we sure now of decently clean streets? Well, we will say that we are as sure as good resolutions can make us. No doubt the intentions of those in authority are *also* good, but we know a place which is paved with good intentions." This is startling, even from an editor. How did he come to know of the place, and how much does he know about it? Let theology rise and demand an explanation; then let some inquiring Alderman try to learn whether the paving was done by contract, and with or without "jobs."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

There are some exceedingly sensitive men in New York. They are, perhaps, more careful of their reputation than of their transactions. To turn an honest penny, or any kind of a penny, on Wall street does not displease them; but to be called members of a pool, or even to be classed among speculators on the street, that is something which arouses their virtuous wrath. These are merchants, sound financially, highly respectable, known for philanthropy. They disown Daniel Drew as an impostor, and do very much as he did. I do not mean to say that Mr. David Dows, merchant, belongs to this class, but he gives an account of his connection with the recent Northwestern stock movement which is considered at least very amusing. When the disclosures regarding the Northwestern pool were made by Mr. Keene, who was the victim, Mr. Dows denied decidedly that he had anything to do with it. About the same time one of his intimate friends was repeating, at evening, what Mr. Dows had given him during the afternoon as his version of the matter. This was, that Mr. Dows chanced to be present at the meeting of gentlemen among whom the pool was proposed. They asked him, of course, to go in with them. No sir, was his reply, for he had never gone into a pool in his life. But, he added, he would do as he had done before take 5,000 shares of the stock and hold it. It may safely be presumed that

THE CHILDLIKE SPECULATORS

smiled innocently when they heard this. They agreed willingly to have it put that way, and some time after the formation of the syndicate Mr. Dows bought 5,000 shares of Northwestern and put them into his tin box, where, the intimate friend says, they still remain. As things turned out, it would have been rather unprofitable to have disposed of them. By this friend's story, Mr. Dows was not to put up margins or be held accountable for pool losses, which seems to make all the distinction between one who is and one who is not a member; as the 5,000 shares of stock were to be used for the pool's interests, and their convenient owner was to share in the profits of closing out. Still, said the friend, "you see that he was not the "pool." And there was a Toledo & Wabash movement which he was not in, in much the same way. This nice distinction without a difference, so far as the morals is concerned, has furnished the less sensitive speculators a good deal of merriment; and as there are several persons on the street, after the manner of Mr. Stedman, with a turn for rhyming, it has called out some verses, of which this is a sample:

Oh no! I'm not a member of the pool!
I know too well where good to evil crosses;
I work upon the profitable rule,
To come in for the profits, not the losses.

THE END OF THE STORY.

One outcome of the recent excitement on Wall street is the complete separation of Keene and Gould, whose alliance has all along been looked upon with suspicion by outside parties. The reason given for the rupture is that the Californian proved too much of a "bear" to suite the longer-headed and more-experienced Gould. It has always been the practice of the latter to let the market rest a little after a pronounced break; but this practice did not meet with any favor from the audacious Keene, whose persistency in bearing really frightened his partner. On the panicky Wednesday, while Gould was buying Keene was selling, and mostly Northwestern, Rock Island, and Western Union stocks. It is said that, as a result, Wednesday night found Jay Gould the worst scared speculator in New York. Stocks were falling so rapidly that he saw serious disaster, if not ruin, staring him in the face. Keene and Pittsugh were operating in a style he could not follow, and drove him over for a time into the "bull" pen. Things did not turn out so badly as he anticipated, but his dealings with Keene were over, at least for the present. In daring and in the magnitude of his operations, Keene has stepped ahead of the ruler of the street, but this does not increase his own or lessen the other's influence. It will be long before speculators concede him to be a match for Gould in broad observation and experience of the market.

Once in a while Gould gives advice which costs him money.

THE LATEST INCIDENT

passing the rounds among the brokers is to the effect that a speculator some time since bought 5,000 shares of Western Union on the hint given him by Gould that it was going up. When buying he heard that the stock came from Mills on Gould's account, and had already fallen 2 per cent. He went straightway to Gould's office and threatened him unless he canceled the contract. It is said that this was done, and the broker saved from a loss of $15,000. Yet it is a familiar quotation on 'Change, regarding almost any member, that "his word is good as his bond." At this valuation, the bond must be about as good as the secured on the Union Trust Company. Take it altogether, Wall street is in a bad way. The recent developments in both coal and railroad stocks have been peculiarly damaging to officials, and have produced the extreme statement that never before in the history of the street have the officers of leading corporations stood so low in public estimation. How low may be judged from the fact that when certain of them offer rewards for the conviction of persons who tried to "bear" their stocks, this action is laughed at as a farce, played merely to cover their own operations as "bulls." People with money to invest might better put it into an Arctic exploration than into watered stocks. Then their ship might come in after a time, at least.

H. G.

BOSTON.

A Street Talk with Mr. Wendell Phillips.

Views of the Political Situation—On the Verge of Dissolution.

Whittier and the Play of "Maud Muller"—His Estimate of the Poem.

Ralph Waldo Emerson at the Old South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, April 18.—Right in the midst of all the discussions and excitement, and while my last letter containing the criticism of Mr. Phillips was hardly dry from my pen, I met "the orator that none surpasses" just as I stepped from the horse-car upon Tremont street. However one may disagree with Mr. Phillips politically, there is no one but is charmed to meet him socially. A street encounter with him is especially interesting and piquant, for there is then no one to interrupt, and he himself seems then specially fresh and delightful. After the first greeting, I burst out with this question, "Mr. Phillips, what do you mean by such an attack upon the Administration as your Philadelphia lecture?"

Mr. Phillips laughs. Then, "Why, I meant what I said, and if you live you will find that my prophecies will all come true."

"You don't really believe"——

"Yes, I do,"—interrupting my words,—"I believe that the country is now on the verge of another disunion."

I don't know just what I expected, but I was so much amazed at this, that I made no reply, and in a moment Mr. Phillips, as we passed Tremont Temple and threatened the crowd that was pouring in to hear Joseph Cook, changed the conversation by saying "*How* they flock to hear Cook."

"Did you ever hear him?" I inquired with renewed interest.

"Yes, I have heard him."

"And didn't you think him rather inflated?"

"No, I thought it was pretty good. I have great respect for a man who can make a speech."

"What, you who are the greatest of speech-makers, have this feeling?"

NO, I CAN'T MAKE A SPEECH, I ONLY TALK TO PEOPLE,

and at the end I always feel as if I wanted to run out at the back door, it all seems so poor to me."

"But why do you speak then, or 'talk' as you call it!—because you have something to say?"

"Because I have something to say, because I *must*,—that is it."

"Well, this is most extraordinary! Why, Mr. Phillips, isn't it proof to you of your own power, of your own eloquence, that so many people hang upon your words? You call it, then, now, candidly, I don't agree with scarcely anything you say. I have no faith in the Indian, and not a very exalted opinion of his sable brother with the kinky hair, and I abhor the labor-question agitation, and all the rest of the upside-down reforms; but, all the same, I'd rather hear you 'talk,' as you call it, than any body that I ever heard. In short, I'd rather hear you talk about things I *don't* believe in than hear anybody else upon things I *do* believe in. Now, you must know that this is not an uncommon feeling, and you must know from this what your power is."

But Mr. Phillips only shakes his head, smiles a little, and says: "I only know they like to hear me talk well enough to ask me to do so."

"And when are you going to talk again?"

Another smile, and, "Not very soon. I fancy THEY WON'T WANT TO HEAR ME SOON AGAIN."

"According to my theory and practice they will. Your old antagonist 'Warrington' used to say he had rather hear you abuse him than to hear a dozen many people praise him."

"Ah," looking pleased, "'Warrington' was a good fellow, but he got on the wrong track once in a while." I laughed, and just here our paths diverged: we had come to one of those "cross roads" where Boston breaks itself up into sudden confession; and as at this cross road our paths must separate I said good morning, and went on my way. And as just now, we are all, East and West, North and South, airing our opinions upon the Phillips puzzle, and trying to solve the mystery of this strange and incomprehensible sphinx while we quarrel valiantly with his audacious assaults, I tell the story of this accidental interview with a clear conscience, because it is certainly true.

WHATEVER MR. PHILLIPS SAYS IN THESE PRIVATE TALKS

is so much the best of him, that his friends and acquaintances do him a service by relating it. Reading his speeches, or even listening to his fierce, however splendid, denunciations, one who differs from him can scarcely believe that such assault can proceed from an underlying belief at the time. "He likes to make a sensation," says one, "He amuses himself by creating dissension," says another, and so on through the gamut of guesses as to Mr. Phillips' intention, not one of which gives him the credit of absolute disinterested sincerity. But listening to his private utterances in a chance encounter like this one, it would be worse than truly to disbelieve in Mr. Phillips' belief in himself and his opinions as being the highest truth to *him at the time*. His ideas and theories, or principles, are fixed enough. But men and *their* theories and principles are footballs to him. He seems to have little respect for the individual, and constantly believes the worst of him. If his action does not fit his plan. Hence the rapid changes in his estimates of the individual. This is the only interpretation one can give of the violent contrasts in Mr. Phillips' personal judgment from year to year. Abraham Lincoln was once called as hard names by him as is

GEN. DEVENS TO-DAY,

and later Lincoln was crowned by him as a demigod. Will some future fair deed of Devens' wash out the remembrance of the "slave hound" in Mr. Phillips' memory?

A very different reformer is Mr. Whittier, who just now is paying one of his flying visits to Boston. But gentle tongued as Mr. Whittier is even to his enemy, he is not slow in expressing his disgust at the absurd play called "Maud Muller," which the play-bills announce as adapted "from Mr. Whittier's poem." This disgust has been very publicly expressed, and thus in this connection Mr. Whittier's estimate of his poem humorously expressed a few years ago in a little conversation will not be out of place here. Some one had said to him:

"Mr. Whittier, of all your love poems, I like 'Maud Muller' best."

A TWINKLE CAME INTO MR. WHITTIER'S EYES.

"Love poems! I didn't know as I had written any love poems; and, as for 'Maud Muller,' I consider it a very poor poem."

No doubt, with this dramatic "adaptation," Mr. Whittier will consider it poorer still, and be thankful that he never worked the love-poem vein any deeper, to become the prey of dramatic plot-hunters.

And another of the great men of Massachusetts, the man whom England calls our greatest, is before the public again. Monday afternoon the old South Church was once more turned into an audience-chamber, and Ralph Waldo Emerson was at the speaker's desk. Col. Lee, of soldierly fame in our own time, and of ancient soldierly lineage, was introduced by Mr. Emerson amidst the waving of the flags about the desk, and the hearty applause of the large audience. The lecture of course is part of the programme in the "old South fund" undertaking. Mr. Emerson didn't sensationalize the occasion.

HE DIDN'T HAVE ANY FALL TALK ABOUT THE REVOLUTION

and present vandalism, and "the sacred edifice." Not he. His lecture might have been prepared for any historical society in New England. But it had Emerson's fine points, his philosophical terms, and his odd peculiarities of voice and manner. It was rather formidable to note the bulk of his manuscript; it was full quarto size. But anybody who had ever seen Emerson's hand writing would take heart of grace, and not prepare for a very lengthy performance. There are generally about three to four words on his page, and in the present instance it looked as if some of these were skipped. The finest points in his lecture were where he spoke of Boston impartially, as, "no accident," "no windmill, no short railway station, no cross-roads' tavern, no army barrack, around which a city has grown up, but the seat of humanity, the birthplace of men of pure mind and noble sentiments and loyalty to their conviction, wherever it led them. Her annals are the grand historic lines of the country. I do not speak now with any fondness for the old town, but simply repeat cold historic truth. Boston commands attention as the town appointed by destiny to be the natural leader of civilization in North America. This capital fact distinguishes the town founded by the men who made it one of the conditions of the charter of the colony that they should have the right to govern themselves in their own way."

And further on: "But

THE NEW-ENGLANDER, AWKWARD IN SEEMING

with but little of the spirit of mere social knowledge, still had often such noble aspirations that they bound him by a natural affinity to high souls all over the world, making him akin to Plato and Dante and Michael Angelo and Milton, and giving him a love for all that is pure and sublime in art. With a solid will and indomitable purpose themselves, they came and built up a State which for the first time realized the purposes of a true social compact. They had a reverence for law, a loyalty to principle, and a regard for each other which history shows. Their quarrels read like girls' quarrels, and all men were united in the pursuits of the grand objects of their common wealth. The spirit of the Revolution were down in the Town-House—afterwards the old State-House. Its walls, like these of this building, knew the voice of Otis, and Adams, and Hawley, and Hancock. Built in 1657 of wood, rebuilt in 1711, burned out and remodeled in 1747 substantially as it now stands, may the rage for improvement spare not only this building in which we are assembled, but that other modest monument of our ancestors."

And still further on there is this interesting fact:

"House rents in the early days were higher in Boston than elsewhere, because people felt that there would be sure to be something going forward before the year was out. There was always a moving principle, a primum mobile, in Boston. And ever since there have been

ODIOUS NOVALTIES IN BOSTON,

new sects, new forms of education and philosophy." But Mr. Emerson thinks this is only another of her broad virtues, and concludes that "The city has struck her roots deep in the soil, and, like the banyan tree, is sending out shoots and buds on every hand. She is lending only of her reputation, not of population and square miles of territory; and her sons, as they look at her glorious work, can offer no better prayer than that which adorns her seal: 'God be with us as He was with our fathers.'"

No sensationalizing, no spread-eagleism, but Emersonian emphasis and earnestness. And with the philosopher's words to sustain us, we shall "fling out our banners on the outer wall" in good earnest.

N. P.

THE VETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Now that there is a fair prospect that the excellent bill (to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery) now pending before the Legislature of the State will become a law, I beg leave to occupy a short space in your paper in behalf of veterinary science, hoping these few remarks may be the means of stimulating men of wealth and influence to give their attention to this particular, but much-abused, branch of medicine and surgery. If it is necessary (of which there is no doubt) to have a law passed to prevent impostors from tampering with the lives of human beings, it is also necessary, for the sake of economy and humanity, if nothing else, to have the same law extended so as to protect the lower animals. The ignorance and quackery that prevail in the former is nothing when compared with the latter. The absurd and ridiculous remedies which are daily made use of for the cure of imaginary diseases of the horse are beyond conception, and have become an intolerable nuisance as well as a disgrace to the cause of veterinary science. Every intelligent man who fully understands the present condition of medical science, and the class of practitioners that desecrate its ranks, must admit that medical reform is absolutely necessary, both for the welfare of the people and the protection of the dumb animals which it is our duty to defend. There is no reason why the law should not be extended for protection from quackery of the lower animals as well as the higher order of creation, and veterinarians should be compelled to give as ample public guarantees of their ability to practice medicine and surgery as human practitioners.

Why should it be otherwise? Both sciences spring from the same source, and can only be attained by a similar course of study, and it requires the same amount of knowledge of anatomy, physiology, materia-medica, and chemistry to qualify a practitioner to prescribe scientifically for the horse as for his more intelligent master. It is just as creditable, and requires as much skill, to perform a successful surgical operation, hold a post-mortem examination, make a chemical analysis, or conduct some complicated case to a favorable result in the one case as in the other. Ergo, all men who practice medicine and surgery on man or brute should be properly educated before they can prescribe scientifically for the diseases of animals or command the confidence and respect of the public.

Chicago, the centre of a large stock-raising community, is much in need of educated veterinary surgeons, yet there is not a city in the Union to-day that can claim less so far as veterinary science is concerned. There are about 100 men in the City of Chicago who make a living by diabolling in veterinary medicine, and I venture to assert, without any fear of contradiction, that out of the hundred there are not five men who could pass a creditable examination before a competent Board of Examiners. Is it any wonder that the average death-rate among horses annually amounts to over 10,000, the majority of which die a premature death? To what is this great sacrifice of property to be attributed? Not surely to disease, for we have had no malignant epidemic prevailing among the equine family. It is to a lack of a scientific understanding of the nature, causes, and proper curative remedies to be used in each case. We have had many "horse" diseases to contend with, which readily yielded to proper remedies, and the death-roll can be accounted for only upon the theory of improper treatment, through ignorance, incompetency, and misplaced confidence. It is about time that some one should assume the responsibility of exposing this great injustice, and now that a remedy is at hand let those who are interested embrace the opportunity so favorably offered. Every man who has power to act should use his influence to encourage the passage of the bill now before the Legislature to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois. You may erect colleges and encourage medical education in every way possible, but in my humble opinion there is nothing that can be done that will abolish the present system of quackery so thoroughly as the admirable bill now before the Legislature.

Conscientious practitioners of medicine will indorse it; every intelligent citizen who has any regard for the welfare and happiness of his family will support it; every thinking owner of stock who is desirous of increasing his financial interests will gladly look forward to the time when he can call in the aid of a competent veterinary surgeon, and feel confident that his faithful animal is in the hands of a scientific man. This law, as I understand it, is for the purpose of improving the practice of medicine and surgery. It is what may be called compulsory medical education. The human or veterinary practitioner is not necessarily obliged to quit the practice of his profession; all he is required to do is to sharpen up. He must study if he intends to practice, and this is quite right, as no doctor can expect to be a successful practitioner unless he devotes a great portion of his time to close study. If he does not know what he ought to know, there is nothing to prevent him from learning; and when ready, he can present himself before the Board of Examiners as a candidate for examination.

JOSEPH D. TUTHILL, Veterinary Surgeon.

DRIFTING.

Drifting, drifting, slowly drifting,
Down Time's swift-flowing river;
Drifting, drifting, slowly drifting,
Drifting on—on forever.

Drifting, drifting, slowly drifting—
Some are drifting on to fame;
Some are drifting on to glory;
Others drifting on to shame.

Drifting, drifting, slowly drifting,
Drifting to the yet to be;
Years are drifting into ages,
Ages to Eternity.

Drifting, drifting, slowly drifting—
Some have just begun to start;
Some are drifting close together,
Others drifting are apart.

Friend meets friend upon the river,
Drift along a while together;
Storms arise, the chain is broken,
And the friendship soon most never.

Drifting, drifting, slowly drifting,
Drifting out each fate to learn;
Drifting onward, ever onward—
To the past there's no return.

Drift on, drift on, slowly drift on!
Till the final end is won;
Slowly, surely do your duty—
There's no cross without its crown.

CHICAGO, April 20. ELIZABETH B. BEEBE.

IN MEMORIAM ELBRIDGE G. HALL.

Now to the all-sufficient heart of Him who died,
And, in His passion, lit the gates of Death
With hope the counterpart of that unshrinking faith
That grasped the Cross with fervent hands, and will bestride,
Tearful we lay these pens, and, as we yet abide
A little longer, bind the final wreath
Upon thy conquered cross, and, with hushed, reverent breath,
Recount thy nominated virtues, anointed
By that clear love which penetrated memory
Inflame in a tear, when mortal faithfulness
Girds on the viewless wings of immortality.
O heart that didst in all thyself express,
Thou hast left much that cannot cease to bless—
Much in this world of death that cannot die!

APRIL 15. B. H. C.

R. B. HAYES.

How the Ohio Colonel Was Wounded at South Mountain.

Reminiscences of His Sojourn with a Friendly Family.

The New York Lieutenant and His Tragical Love-Romance.

Middletown (Md.) Correspondence New York Herald.

I cannot forbear, even at this late day, the publication of some interesting events which occurred here during the late Rebellion referring directly to the gentleman who has recently been installed as President of the United States.

The 14th of September, 1862, was a remarkable Sunday in this old-fashioned Maryland village. For almost the first time in a century the churches were closed, and clamor and tumult offended the sacred hours.

All through the previous night the Rebel army under Lee had been hurrying through the town on its retreat westward across the valley. In the early morning came McClellan's advance guard in hot pursuit, the whole Union army following. A battery, unlimbered, at the western end of the village harassed the receding columns of the enemy, and drew some answering, resentful cannon shots, which crashed through the walls of one or two dwellings. Residents barred their doors and took to the cellars, where horses, poultry, provisions, and articles of value were concealed. When they emerged, distant artillery-peals and volleys of musketry announced the opening of the

BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

They waited for the issue of the engagement with suspense alternating between hope and dismay. Most of them were Union people. Middletown had already got the nickname of "Little Massachusetts." Should Lee win the battle they had nothing but calamities to look for. McClellan was their shield against ruin.

One family was especially perturbed—the family of Capt. Jacob Rudy—whose brick dwelling stood on the main street, the fourth house from the western verge of the village. There were the Captain and his wife, two sons, and five daughters. The oldest son, Daniel Webster Rudy, was sick in bed in an upper chamber. The two youngest girls, Laura and Ella, had scarlet fever; and Laura, who had been taken into the country, and stayed there while the Rebels were passing through, now returned, rather the worse for her journey. As the day advanced and the battle roar grew louder, and dubious rumors reached the village, Capt. Rudy mistrusted his wisdom in sticking there with a house full of invalids; but it was too late to remove. Late in the afternoon the Union wounded began to arrive; a procession of ambulances, wagons, and stragglers, showing ghastly faces, and emitting low, agonizing cries, moved up the street. Along with this procession came news of the Union victory. Then the aspect of Middletown was changed. Houses were thrown open. Churches, school-houses, barns, and stables were prepared for wounded men. The whole place was gradually turned into a hospital.

THE WOUNDED COLONEL.

Just as the sun went down beyond the mountain battle-field, an ambulance, drawn slowly, and accompanied by a surgeon, an orderly, and two colored servants, mounted, approached the village along the turnpike. An officer lay in the ambulance, mute, haggard, and evidently in great pain. His light-brown hair and beard were disheveled, his collar was torn away from his throat, and his uniform was covered with dust and soiled with mud.

"Joe!" he called.

"What is it, Rud!" inquired the surgeon, bending over from his horse.

"Take me to the first respectable-looking private house we come to after we get into town."

The house selected by Surgeon Webb was Jacob Rudy's. Jacob himself stood in the doorway, wearing under his gravity an habitual expression of good-will.

"Is this your home, sir!" asked the surgeon, with a salute.

"It is."

"Then I hope you can accommodate my brother-in-law here with temporary quarters. It is Col. Hayes, of the Twenty-third Ohio. He is severely wounded in the arm and needs quiet."

"I shall do very well," said a voice from the ambulance, "if I can get into a level bed. My servant is here. He will try not to make much trouble."

"All right," broke in the Captain. "We'll fix you, I think. Let me speak to my wife a moment."

Mrs. Rudy, hospitable and alert, soon had a chamber ready next the one occupied by her sick son, Daniel. Thither the fighting Ohio Colonel, pricked on to victory and destiny, and a future President, was conveyed with some difficulty through sundry lower rooms and up a narrow staircase. The windows were raised, the arm was unbandaged, and Webb carefully redressed the wound.

"There," said he, when he had finished. "Now I'll go down and arrange matters with the family."

HAYES' PART IN THE BATTLE.

"Is he pretty badly hurt!" asked Jacob Rudy, when Webb had taken a chair in the sitting-room.

"It's an ugly sort of hurt," replied the young surgeon, "because the ball hit the bone. Then, again, he has lost a good deal of blood, because he would keep on fighting. In the attack to-day he was in the advance brigade of the advance division of Burnside's Corps, which was in the advance of the army. He was ordered to take a mountain-path to the left of the old National Road, feel the enemy, and open the engagement. He found their pickets in the woods, received their fire, and drove them in. Beyond the woods he saw the Rebel line advancing. He charged into it with a regimental yell, and after some fierce fighting, drove it back through another piece of woods and across an open field beyond. Here he ordered his men to charge again; but he had hardly given the command when a bullet struck his left arm above the elbow. He got off his horse and asked a soldier to bandage his arm tightly near the shoulder; but he wouldn't do it, and he soon became unmanageably fainted. Anyhow, the next thing he knew was that his men were falling back to the woods for shelter. At this he got on his legs again, and made it hot for them until they came forward. Then they made it hot again for the enemy. He couldn't stand up long; he had to lie down from sheer exhaustion. But the men kept on giving orders and calling to them to fight it out. The Major, Comly, at length assumed the command, and ordered the Colonel to be carried off the field. But he came back again, with his wound half dressed, and went on fighting until he was carried off again."

"I hope he got his belly full by that time," said Rudy, with a grin.

"Jacob!" (from Mrs. Rudy)

"Never you mind, wife. You go on with that supper if you want to keep a family from starving." Then he turned to Webb.

"No," answered the latter. "He worried and grumbled until he heard that the rest of the brigade had come up and dislodged the enemy with the bayonet. Then we got him into an ambulance and brought him to town. See here," he continued, "see what he wrote in his memorandum-book after he fell. This is just like Rud Hayes for all the world: 'While I was down I had considerable talk with a wounded Confederate lying near me. I gave him messages for my wife and friends in case I should not get up. We were right jolly and friendly. It was by no means an unpleasant experience.'"

"So he is married, is he?" exclaimed Kate Rudy, one of the daughters. Where is his wife?"

"I suppose she's left Cincinnati, O., by this time," answered Webb. "We telegraphed her from the battlefield. She is a sister of mine."

"You will stay here and attend him, of course," Capt. Rudy said.

"A day or two, yes. My brother Jim, also a surgeon, will be over. But we shall have to attend to a good many more. Have you any good local physician?"

"You bet!" Dr. Baer" was instantly chorused by the whole Rudy family, the several members of which proceeded to pile up praises of their favorite physician until Webb's brain grew dizzy. Dr. Charles Baer seems to have earned and deserved the encomiums which are to this day uttered of him whenever his name is spoken in Middletown. He was then about 35 years old. His wiry, well-proportioned figure; handsome face and fine head, set off by auburn hair and whiskers; his pleasant smile, quick, energetic movements, and hearty voice of cheer, commended him everywhere, in addition to his skill and success in the practice of his profession. His counsel in the case of Col. Hayes was of great value, since it helped to prevent amputation, and his services, as other hours and the improvised hospitals in the village during the following month saved many limbs and lives. He was already married, and had three or four young children. He has since removed to a farm in Roanoke County, near Salem, Va.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. HAYES.

On Tuesday, the 16th, Surgeon James Webb arrived, and the two brothers were thenceforth distinguished in the Rudy household as "Dr. Joe" and "Dr. Jim." Both were much liked. They occupied the same room. Col. Hayes' servant and Dr. Joe's servant slept on the floor in the chamber where Daniel Rudy lay.

Mrs. Hayes, who vainly sought for her wounded husband in Washington and Frederick, reached Middletown on Wednesday, while the guns of Antietam were thundering beyond the Blue Ridge. She was accompanied by a relative, Mr. Platt, and had no difficulty in finding out the Colonel's resting-place. The village was half filled with wounded soldiers of his regiment. Indeed, the Twenty-third Ohio had lost in killed and wounded at South Mountain within eight men of half its entire force engaged. The "Twenty-third fellows" were lounging wherever there was a shady place, some with heads bandaged, some with arms in slings, others limping badly. Several of the least battered ones had been down to pay their respects to their commander since Sunday, and were glad to show his wife the way.

"The minute Mrs. Hayes came inside the door," said Mrs. Rudy to me, as I sat conversing of these incidents with her and her daughters, Kate and Ella, this afternoon,—"the moment she crossed our threshold I knew she was a good woman and a natural lady. Of course her husband was rejoiced to see her and hear about his children, and she was relieved to know that his wound was not so dangerous as she had imagined it. She made herself easily at home here at once."

"Yes," said Miss Ella, "I remember the morning after she came. She was down in the kitchen early, and asked leave to cook the Colonel's favorite dish."

"He had an appetite then!" I inquired. "We are recurring to facts in the life of a very distinguished person."

"A very good appetite," rejoined Miss Ella, smiling. "He never objected to anything that was sent to him, and, though he suffered constantly and got little sleep for a week and longer, he was always cheerful. He not only wouldn't be cross—he wouldn't allow any extra trouble to be taken on his account. Mother used to ask him if she could not 'do something' for him. He always thanked her, but said no; he didn't need anything; he was doing very well. The only thing he did have changed was his bed; but Kate will tell you about that."

COL. HAYES' QUARTERS.

"If you will come up stairs," blithely suggested Miss Kate Rudy, "I will show you the bed and the room where he stayed. A correspondent who was here last summer, by the way, described this as 'a rickety staircase.' It is a trifle narrow, but it certainly isn't rickety. Then he spoke of this chamber as 'dark and gloomy.' Do you find it so, sir?"

"Assuredly not," I replied. Like every apartment in the house this one showed the perfection of neatness. Two large windows lighted it thoroughly. The partition between the room occupied by Col. and Mrs. Hayes, and the one occupied by Drs. "Joe" and "Jim" Webb in 1863 had since been removed, throwing the two chambers into one. The walls were garnished with engravings and simple ornaments; the carpet was of a bright pattern, and an ample stove stood before the chimney piece.

"There is his bed," exclaimed Miss Kate, lifting the mattress. "When he came it was like all the other beds—the frame was held together by cords. If you have lived in the country you must know what fun it is to 'tighten the bedcords.' One person gets up and walks across, stepping on one cord after another, while the other pulls each length of the cord taut the instant the rope-dancer's foot leaves it. Still, the tautest of cords will sag, and so Col. Hayes adopted the device you see here: he had a solid board platform laid in place of cords, and the mattress

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Woman Who Sent Her Sachel by Express.

A Boston Love-Scene---Curious Breach-of-Promise Case.

A Wedding-Scene---Romance of the Harem---A Mississippi Othello.

ON DOING WITHOUT.

Oh Tom, I've just seen such a love of a bonnet!
Pale blue, and tea-roses, half-blown, and such lace!
I'm sure that some poet would write a sweet sonnet
About it, when ever—well, somebody's face.

The cost? Thirty dollars. You know it's unbonnet—
The fashions you see, dear, has but just come out.
I tried it on, Tom, and I was transported.
Can't I have it? Now, Tom, why? Can't I do without?

Let's see; there's the gas-bill, the milk, and the grocer;
Jack wants his new shoes, and the butcher's bill's due;
And the dressmaker—There, I see you wish to know, sir,
How much is all makes. Well, of course, forty-two.

Have I bonnets up-stairs? Yes. Worn out? No, of course not.
But—There! I can't have it; to argue's no use.
Well, Tom, then that table, all sliding and what not
We saw at the auction. Don't scowl so, you goose!

The table is lovely, I'm sure that we need it;
The parlor, you know, dear, is really quite bare.
Twenty dollars; 'tis nothing; you never will miss it.
Why, Thomas, I'm shocked! Was that meant for a swear?

Very well, sir, there's surely no use of your scold ing.
The gas-bill, I hate it; the butcher still more.
You're always reminding me—Hark! did the bell ring?
A bundle for you just been left at the door.

What's in it? No matter. I'll see for myself, then.
The shoe that you got on your way from the cars?
O Tom, what a story! There, now, it is open:
As I live, you extravagant wretch, it's cigars!

"Mr. Smith, for tobacco, to So-and-so, debtor."
Five hundred cigars. Fifty dollars, no doubt.
Now, then, sir—the gas-bill, the milk—you had without.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SENT BY EXPRESS.

Detroit Free Press.

The other morning a woman about 50 years old entered the American Express office and stated that she was stopping in Detroit a day or two before going further East. She found she had too much baggage, and she wanted to send a big satchel home. She was told to bring it along, and in half an hour she was back with it It was weighed and tagged, and she was told that the charge was 50 cents.

"I'll never pay so much!" she exclaimed. "It isn't worth a cent over two shillings!"

They argued and explained, and she finally consented to take out some of the weight and pay 25 cents. She removed a dress, an old pair of shoes, a shirt, and a night-cap, and the weight was then brought down to the 40-cent standard.

"The cents saved is 10 cents earnded," she said, as she bundled the clothing up. "Now, I don't want any of you men unlocking that satchel or tossing it around. I never can bear to see things kicked around as if they didn't cost anything!"

The satchel was carried over to its departure time, and left, and in about an hour she came in, pay it there, and called out:

"Who on earth throwed my satchel here among these plow-points and boxes? Where is the boss of this office?"

"Anything wrong, madam?" inquired one of the men.

"Yes, there are several anythings wrong, madam!" she snapped out. "That satchel was sitting on the box over there when I went out, and the minit my back was turned some one gave it a heave over here. Do you know what's in that satchel?"

"No, ma'am," he meekly answered.

"Well, there's a china camphor-bottle that cost 90 cents, for one thing, and if it's smashed I'll have my pay or raise a lawsuit!"

"I'll warrant you that everything is all right, ma'am. It was placed here to go out with the other packages in that direction."

"I can't help about other packages and directions—I'm going to see if it's all right," she growled as she produced her keys. She removed a red petticoat, an old dress-waist, a calico shirt, and a dilapidated black stocking, and the china camphor-bottle was found all right.

"Didn't I tell you so?" asked the expressman.

"Can't help that, and now I don't want that satchel moved again!" she muttered, as she locked it and placed it on top a big chest.

The boys never expected to see her again, and when by the satchel was placed on the floor next to a pack containing a sewing-machine. About 11 o'clock, while they were very busy, the old lady softly entered the office. She caught sight of the satchel lying on its side, and indignantly screamed out:

"I want to see the very head clerk of this express shop! When I went out of here an hour ago I left that satchel close to the wall. Now, when I come back to see if that stocking is the mate to this one under my arm, I find that you have been histing everything around spin!"

"I give you my word of honor that——"

"I can't help anything about words of honor! If that camphor bottle is broken, or anything busted, I'll take that satchel right out o' here and demand my 40 cents and damages!"

She opened it and found everything all right, put in the stocking she had brought along, and then said:

"Now, I want an understanding about this office. Are you going to let that satchel alone or not?"

"I am," was the soft reply.

"Well, I'll be in again in half an hour, and I want to find it exactly as I left it. There—leave it right there."

When she reached the office again an express wagon had just started for the depot. On top the load of freight was that sachel, and the old lady's eye caught it a hundred feet away.

"Stop, you man!" she shouted to the driver, but he wouldn't turn his face, and putting her head into the express office she called out:

"I will never leave this town without telling the whole caboodle of you just how I feel over this piece of outrage! Spoosen that satchel falls off the wagon!"

Every man looked at her in silence, and she went on:

"Spoosen that camphor bottle is busted!"

More silence. Backing further out, she whispered:

"Spoosen I falter this thing up!"

Perhaps she did. The boys over there are expecting a stock of some sort from hour to hour.

A BOSTON LOVE-SCENE.

Boston Post.

There was a scene at Music Hall yesterday morning during the Rev. Mr. Murray's services. During the early part of the exercises a handsomely attired lady, with a prepossessing face and a pretty figure, was observed to be carefully scanning the vast congregation from different parts of the house. After having apparently satisfied the people on the door of the hall she started up to the first balcony, and first scanned the tiers of the worshipers on the west side. Soon she made her appearance on the east balcony, and opening one door after another, and having completed her review of the people here, when her piercing gaze alighted upon a man who was comfortably seated by the side of a female of attractive appearance. The lady, who had seem nearly half an hour in gaining the faces of the congregation, had now apparently found whom she sought, for, with a determined look upon her face, she sprang upon the man, seized him by the arm and wildly glaring at him in the face, she screamed: "I've caught you, sir; I've caught you at last! Did you think you could deceive me in this?" Then, turning the fiery gleam of her piercing eyes on his female companion, she was about to give her a piece of her mind, when the man, who was apparently a newly married man, seized the enraged Amazon by the arm and hustled her the hall, followed by the rest of the astonished spectators of the scene, who evidently understood the meaning of the fury.

A ROMANCE OF THE HAREM.

A lady writes from Constantinople to the Chicago Gazette: "Murad's captivity is shared by a young lady to whose romantic history it would be difficult to find a parallel. When Murad was a prince it was related that he was having a young and handsome Circassian, named Nedjma, educated quite as a European, with his children, and destined her for his harem. This was thought a caprice of the enlightened Oriental. Hardly, however had Murad succeeded to the throne than it was learned that Blanche was his daughter, a European being probably her mother. During a few weeks of splendor, Blanche was lodged with all the comfort and luxury a father's lavish tenderness could devise. Her two splendid rooms in Dolmabagtche had just been furnished at a cost of 80,000 francs when Murad was deposed. His family accompanied him first to Cheraghan and now to Tchragan, and no member of it can feel the sudden change more acutely than the young girl, whose romantic ideas and sensibilities must, through her education, have become much extended."

BREACH OF PROMISE.

An English court of justice had before it recently a curious case arising out of the following circumstances: About twenty years ago a young lady named Marris, living with her parents at Caistor, in Lincolnshire, made the acquaintance of a youth in an inferior position named Heap, which, when her parents learned, they forbade. His induced her to continue to correspond with him, and after he had removed to London, by the threat that he would tell her father of the relations between them, he persuaded her to sign a bond by which she undertook to give him one-third of the property she would receive on the death of her parents, in consideration of his having waited so long for the marriage, and also an annuity to begin with $100 in 1876, and to be doubled each year that elapsed without the marriage taking place. The lady's mother died in 1873, and her father in 1875. Under the bond Heap in this suit claimed $100,000, and the lady, seeking to upset the bond, pleaded the peculiar manner in which it was extorted from her.

A WEDDING-INCIDENT.

An amusing wedding-incident recently occurred at Stoke Church, England. The Rev. J. Hector de Courcelles officiated, and when he asked for the ring it was missing. The bridegroom declared that the bride had it; the bride said to the contrary. The service was stopped; both turned out their pockets, and meanwhile the bridegroom rated the bride somewhat soundly for her alleged carelessness, while the bride persisted that she had given the ring previously to the bridegroom, and that he must have lost it. Mr. De Courcelles had no ring on, nor had any one in the church, and bride and bridegroom departed to the church porch—the one grumbling and the other scolding—to look for the missing link. At length it struck the clerk that a small ring attached to his watch-guard, on which hung a locket, might be detached and lent for the occasion. It was very small, but it just went on the orthodox finger, and the clergyman therefore returned to the altar, and the two were made man and wife. Directly they were married, however, the railing commenced again, and continued until the ring was found in the bowl of a pipe that was in the man's pocket.

IN EARNEST.

A Saco (Me.) youth of 19 summers became infatuated with a young girl in Biddeford, 15 years old, a pupil at the Summer Street Grammar-School, of excellent family. The youth poured forth a tale of love with the ardor of a Romeo. She consented, and he prepared the following and forged the names of his father and the damsel's mother thereto:

SACO, March 20.—MR. MILLIKEN: I am perfectly willing my daughter should be married.

M. S. R.

SACO, March 20.—MR. MILLIKEN: I am perfectly willing my son should be married. A. M.

Presenting these to the City Clerk of Saco, he got a certificate. The father of the girl, hearing of it, hastened to the police station, procured a warrant and had the young man arrested for forgery.

NOT JEALOUS.

New York Sun.

"An occasional correspondent" has at length discovered an Elysian abode teeming with men and women of most singular temperament. She writes: "One of the most extraordinary features in Hawaiian character lies in the fact that the terrible passion of jealousy is unknown among them. It does not exist any more than a thing that was never heard of, never had an existence. The Hawaiian woman is the most loving of human beings. The Hawaiian lover, however deeply he loves her, is never jealous of her. Men may smile upon her, may come and go, but his soul is unruffled by the green-eyed monster. Native women are not jealous of native women nor of men; husband is not jealous of wife. The native is not inattentive to the wishes of his beloved. He waits upon her with gallant attention; in fact, the Hawaiian is so extremely gallant that he thinks it a glory to do housework, if the doing thereof will please his sweetheart."

A MISSISSIPPI OTHELLO.

A queerly-matched couple were seen at Newark, N. J., last week, in a handsome young white woman, daughter of a Mississippi planter named Debezon, and worth $75,000 in her own right, and her black husband. The negro was formerly a slave on her father's plantation, and he saved her life at a steamboat excursion by putting her on his back and swimming ashore, though one arm was shattered. He became the family pet, and the little girl taught him to read, then mathematics and French. He became an accomplished gentleman, and when the girl grew up she fell in love with him. Mr. Debezon, who is a prominent Democrat, of course opposed the match, and the couple ran away, and are now spending their honeymoon at the North.—*Exchange.*

WHAT HE WANTED.

An old gentleman in California became very jealous because his young wife went to a ball with a good-looking fellow and stayed out until broad daylight. He went to a Justice of the Peace and told his story, winding up with: "I want yer to help me, for that ar thing has been goin' on about long enough." "Well," said the Justice, "you can write down to Yreka and see if some of the lawyers can't get you a divorce." "Divorce!" roared the angry man, "who the deuce wants a divorce!" The Justice began to get angry. "If you don't want a divorce, what the deuce brought you here?" "Why, I want an injunction to stay further proceedings."

HER ECONOMY.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* tells of a lady in that town who thus expressed herself: "I determined to get a new cloak. While I was considering how much money to take out of the bank for the purpose, I happened to think how wicked it was for me to go flaunting around in a new cloak when there was so many poor starving creatures in the world. So I concluded one of John's old coats, altered over, would do, and I could keep my money in the bank. There is something in this story that will carry alarm to the husbands who already have a herculean task to keep one spare coat out of the clutches of the Italian vender of plaster-Paris cats and cracked vases.

FEMININE NOTES.

A well-molded arm is prettier without bracelets; besides, they are liable to scratch a fellow's ear.

A lady, inclined to flirt, says men are like a cold, easily caught, but very hard to get rid of.

A new theatrical star has just blazed out up in the world in Richmond, Va., but she wears too many clothes to draw very well.—*Hawkeye.*

A fashionable lady recently went into a store for a pair of gold-sprinkled stockings. When she saw them, she said they were so high-priced that she would take only one.

Newburyport, Mass., has 1,300 more women than men. It is a small place, "and," says the New York *Sun*, "a wedding there creates almost as much sadness as a funeral."

Slang, says the Norwich *Bulletin*, often conceals deep and tender emotions. Speaking of a lady, yesterday, a young man remarked that he expected to bag her, but instead of that she had sacked him.

An exchange remarks: "The only jokes women like to read are those which reflect ridicule on men." "Yes," adds another exchange, "on taking up a paper a woman invariably turns to the marriage column."

A gentleman entered a bachelor's room, and, looking around, said: "Very snug." "Yes," answered the bachelor, "rather too snug. But I suppose if I had had a better half I might have had better quarters."

A Cockney, overcome by his sensibilities, fainted at the grave of his fourth spouse. "What shall we do with him?" asked a perplexed friend of his. "Let him alone," said a waggish bystander, "he'll soon re-wive."

An exchange encouragingly remarks that the average young man is so unreliable that fathers ought to hide their daughters. What the average young man is afraid of is not so much that a father will hide his daughter as that he will hide the average young man.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Aunt Emily—"Why, Nellie, don't you know it is unkind to catch hold of your sister and pull her hair?" Nellie (who doesn't see it)—"Well, auntie, I saw you holding Cousin Frank round the neck quite tightly yesterday, when nanma was out, and pulling his hair, and he didn't say anything."

These are kind people who print this notice: "The attendance at the wedding of Mr. Smart and Miss Jones, yesterday, being so large, for the benefit of the many friends unable to gain admission, the ceremony will be repeated!"

Street-car passing—woman beckoning about a square distant—car stops—conductor says: "Hurry up, madam"—madam hurries up and finally arrives, but passes behind the car and gets into a chariot, which the conductor hadn't noticed. Chariot driver chuckles—conductor scowls—passengers smile.—*Washington Star.*

And she so cool and practical,
Thus wrote she in reply:
"I see you write about a kiss,
And lying down to die:
Bathe in hot water, love, your feet,
Crushed ice put to your head,
And then a mild cataract take,
And go right straight to bed.

JERUSALEM IN 1877.

Migration of Jews to the Holy-Land.

[Thomas Cook, whose business is to escort travelers from England to the Holy-Land, writes a letter to the London *Times* from Jerusalem, dated March 20, from which we make a few extracts:]

As our carriages and outriders made their way over the rugged slopes and windings of the hills of Judea, many natives manifested eager interest to know the latest news, and one anxious woman ran alongside of our cavalcade, exclaiming, with violent emotion, "Is it peace or war?" I do not think we were regarded as Russians, but the people of the villages were anxious to know if the "Russians were coming." Poor people, they have lost the strength of their homes and their little farms, and they may well tremble for the fates of husbands, sons, and brothers who have been carried away by the conscription. From the reserve at Jerusalem already 1,500 have been sent to the north, and 1,500 more are now training for active service; while from surrounding villages levies of recruits are daily arriving to supply the places of those next called out. Neatly attired in blue dresses, a fine set of fellows were daily marched to the parade-ground outside the city walls, and very buoyant did they generally appear. They are evidently men who will be capable of enduring a good deal of thorough soldiering if called upon to fight to the death.

Our party was gladly welcomed to "the City of the great King," and for the first time this season, the two chief hotels, kept by Moses and Aaron, were filled with Gentile visitors. The place most revered by the "Sons of the Prophet" was cheerfully opened to our parties, and the Sheikh of the Mosque of Omar afterwards came to my hotel to tell me how glad he would always be to see our travelers. A strange contrast this to the jealously against "Franks" which a few years ago prevailed, to the exclusion of Christians from the area of the Temple Harem. At the doors of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, also, where Turkish guards are stationed to keep belligerent Christians from fighting each other in the "sacred places," our visitors were received with great courtesy, and were permitted to roam through the forest of sickening superstitions uninterrupted and unmolested.

On approaching Jerusalem from the west the first thing that strikes the attention of observers is the new blocks of buildings that every-where meet the eye. Along the Jaffa road, and on both the north and west sides of the city, extensive buildings are in course of erection; and even within the walls, near the reputed tomb of David, another large group of tenements is being built. On inquiry I found that these new buildings are designed as houses for Jews of different nations; that the buildings are erected by "societies," to be let or sold in tenements of two rooms each. The poor are to be provided with homes for a given time rent free, and those who are able are to be permitted to purchase their habitations by periodical payments on principles similar to those of English building societies. Until a recent date the Jews in Jerusalem and their "quarter," as in many Continental cities, but they have now the utmost freedom to purchase property wherever they can get it, to build where they can obtain sites, within or outside the city walls, and to locate themselves wherever they can find residences. This freedom is causing a great increase to the Jewish population of the humbler classes. Of course, Jerusalem presents no attractions to the great merchants and financiers; there is no course on which operations in stocks can be effected, nor is there any lucrative trade to attract the mercantile classes; but there are in the world plenty of the Montefiore class, who will readily contribute for the rebuilding of Jerusalem as a home for those who wish to live and die in the city of their forefathers, rich in history and tradition, and around which the strongest sentiments are clustered. Never did there seem a "new world" more full of scenes such as are now witnessed. On the Friday that I was there the space under the old wall was crowded by men and women, and the psalms seemed to be read with more eager attention than ever before, while to rest the forehead against the stones or even touch the wall with the fingers appeared to be an object of earnest desire. Whether or not this outpouring of the spirit of this movement, there is unquestionably a magnetic influence in the desolate city. Were the Turk willing to dispose of the Temple Harem and the Mosque of Omar, who will say that another Temple might not be built and the ancient ritual restored! It has been rumored that the Jews are buying up the land extensively, but of this I could get no certain information. The Agricultural School near Jaffa has several thousands of acres under cultivation, and it is said the young people work on the land better than they did a few years since, and Jaffa presents evidence of change akin to those of Jerusalem. The old city wall on the north side has been razed, and a new street of shops, for Jews chiefly, is being erected. In these movements prophets of "signs" find scope for prediction of coming events, on which it is not the object of this communication to speculate.

The weather and the crops around Jerusalem are now watched with eager interest, and hopes and fears seem to centre in the clouds, of which there were scarcely any during the ten days I was in the city. Bright skies and no rain whatever I never witnessed in the first half of March.

With the exception of the great influx of Jews, the numbers of pilgrims are not this year half as many as have usually gathered at Easter. The great Russian Convent is not half full, and the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem presents little animation. A service of small carriages has been established by Germans of the Jaffa Colony, but the road is very rough and the carriages very shaky. The Germans have not only colonized a part of Jaffa, but they have established another colony at Caifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and they are constructing a carriage-way from Carmel to Nazareth. In and around Jerusalem the Germans have increased in numbers and strength, and they have done a great thing in opening out the ruins of the great Hospice of the Knights of St. John, the site of which was given to the Crown Prince of Prussia on his visit to Jerusalem a few years since. Since Lieut. Warren left this is the greatest work in exploration and excavation that has been done within the city walls. The extent and magnitude of the ruins are perfectly astounding. A considerable portion of the Valley of Hinnom outside the Jaffa gate has been filled up with the *debris* brought from the Hospitallers' ruins. Many good things have been done by the Germans, both in the city and the country.

WASHING-DAY.

Now comes the washing-day—
Scrub, scrub, scrub;
The women have it their own way—
Rub, rub, rub.
Sometimes they're up before 'tis light,
Yes, even in the dead of night,
And work away with all their might—
And all is hub-bub:
For 'tis scrub, scrub, scrub, rub—
Twist, twist away:
There's little comfort for a man
Upon a washing-day.

Breakfast comes at any time—
Spatter, spatter, spatter;
Little to eat, 'tis washing-day,
All soap and water.
Children coming from their beds,
With night-gowns on, and frizzled heads—
The sight of them the mother dreads;
That's what's the matter.
For 'tis scrub, scrub—rub, rub—
Twist, twist away:
There's little comfort for a child
Upon a washing-day.

Now comes the afternoon—
Just cackle-deep:
Soon as the luncheon's o'er,
Sweep, sweep, sweep.
Then yarns to spin along the street,
In every house, with all they meet—
Telling to each some secret sweet,
Which none must keep:
For 'tis spin, spin—twist, twist—
Wind, wind away;
There's always lots of street-yarns spun
Upon a washing-day.

Here comes the householder,
Weary, hungry, dry;
There's nought about his happy home
Pleasing to the eye.
He steps into his dining-room,
And there he meets the mop and broom,
Waiting to have the servant come
And set them by:
For 'tis rub, scrub—twist, spin—
Wind, wind away;
A man had better stay down-town
Upon a washing-day.

OAKLAND. T. B. R.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Eightieth Birthday of the German Emperor.

Abdul Hamid at the Opening of the Turkish Parliament.

A Member of Parliament Hunting for His Credentials.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEIPZIG, March 28.—The cable has already informed the Western World that last Thursday, the 23d, was the 80th birthday of his Imperial Majesty, William I. of Germany. But perhaps the readers of THE TRIBUNE would be interested in a few particulars concerning this wonderful old man, and the enthusiastic way in which the day that made him fourscore years old was celebrated; so your correspondent, being an ardent admirer of his Majesty, gladly attempts the relation.

It is seldom, in these days, that a man arrives at such an age with his faculties unimpaired, and with his interest in the affairs of the times keen as in youth; and so one looks upon the Emperor—so fresh, strong, and active—as a living wonder, and feels like classing him with those men of olden time of whom we read. "They lived to a great age, and their natural force was not abated."

When we find ourselves wondering at his unusual strength, and retention of faculties, we have only to recall what we know to be true of his simple and systematic mode of life from his youth to the present time. Early rising, regular and hard work, much exercise, and simple food: that's the whole story. All know that he is a thorough soldier, and that, even at the age of 79, he underwent the fatigues of camp-life equally well with men far younger than himself. He attends annually, with unabated interest, the autumn-manœuvres in the various German States, sitting daily for successive hours upon his horse, reviewing his splendidly-drilled troops, and occasionally showing his sword, putting spurs to a horse, and dashing off at the head of a regiment, looking not a year more than 50. The hardest rain does not daunt him, and he seems unacquainted with fatigue at such times.

Never since the glorious victories of the Franco-German war, and the return of the conquering hero with his brave army, has Berlin been the scene of such gayety and enthusiasm as on Thursday last. The city was literally clothed in flags, banners, laurels, and flowers,—each building and monument seeming to attempt outdoing its fellows. Thousands of well-dressed people were early astir, ready to greet at the first possible moment their well-beloved monarch, and all faces showing that it was a day of rare interest to the German people. At the early hour of 5 o'clock the Hero of the day received the congratulations of his own household. At 10 o'clock commenced the more formal greetings; and, from that hour on until 2 o'clock, a brilliant concourse of Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Duchesses, Ministers of State, messengers from foreign Courts (bringing congratulations from Kings and Queens), and dignitaries of various degrees, thronged the palace, and were received by the Emperor.

Gifts innumerable, and of great value, were presented, only a few of which will I attempt to mention. One, presented by the reigning German Princes, is a magnificent affair, and will be of lasting interest to coming generations. It is an immense painting, representing the Proclamation at Versailles of King William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany. An idea of its colossal proportions can be formed from the fact of its containing over 100 figures of life-size. All are true likenesses of the persons who took part in that imposing ceremony. The figures are sharply defined, and look as though they might step forth from the frame; and the whole scene is exceedingly life-like and stirring. The artist, Herr Von Wemer, Director of the Berlin Academy of Art, was an eye-witness to the ceremony, and he has represented it with a master-hand.

The Crown Prince presented a library of the works of Frederic the Great, in all their various editions and translations,—a gift of value and interest to the Emperor in memory of his great ancestor.

I will mention only one other offering, and that for the pleasure of your lady-readers. The Princess Hohenlohe's gift was a fauteuil-cover, embroidered in silk by her own hands. The pattern contains eighty corn-flowers and innumerable buds,—the former typifying the story of the Emperor's already-numbered years, and the latter suggesting the years which all hope may be given to him.

The blue corn-flower, which grows in such profusion all over Germany, is the Emperor's favorite flower; and it is said that, during its blooming-time, his own apartments are never without vases of them.

In the evening the palace was again made brilliant by the assemblage of hundreds of distinguished guests. Over 1,000 invitations were given. The Empress had arranged, as a surprise for his Majesty, a gorgeous set of tableaux,—scenes from favorite operas,—and these were accompanied with music, performed by a very select and highly-cultivated orchestra. And so, with music, social intercourse, and friendly greetings, ended a celebration which, for heartiness and enthusiasm, could not be surpassed. The noble object of all this homage was deeply impressed and gratified. He wrote the next day, and caused to be published, a beautiful expression of his gratification, and thanked all classes for the inexpressible pleasure which they had given him. I said that it had given him new life and fresh courage, and that he should cherish more deeply than ever (if possible) the interests of the Fatherland.

It was not in Berlin alone that the day was observed, but throughout the whole Empire schools were closed, festivals were held, patriotic speeches were made, and all joined in the prayer, "God bless the Kaiser!"

OBSERVER.

THE SULTAN IN PARLIAMENT.

Constantinople Correspondence London Truth.

How I got into the Palace of Dolma Bagtche to see the ceremony of inaugurating the new Parliament is my secret. There I was, however, in the gallery of the north transept of the great hall, almost alone, and with a perfect view of the magnificent proportions of that most splendid of throne-rooms. Like a tesselated pavement below me was a crowded mass of humanity, whose many-colored garments produced an effect which, if not exactly picturesque, was quaint and new. A word first about the hall. I calculate that it is about 220 feet long by 140 feet wide, and very lofty. Tall, light columns, quasi-Ionian, seem to support an architrave, from which spring the arches which support the ceiling, the centre of which rises in a vast dome. Up to the architrave all is white and gold, the coloring giving amplitude to the splendid proportions. The dome and ceiling are disfigured with the most execrable attempts at perspective painting, representing a mixture of hanging chandeliers, flower-baskets, drapery, and every hideous and incongruous combination of which painted upholstery is capable. This painting is the one blot of this stately hall. In the centre hangs a crystal chandelier of leviathan dimensions, containing 600 candles, and at intervals almost every arch springs a crystal candelabra, at least twenty-five feet high, matching with the centre-piece.

Yesterday the solid gold throne was brought out and placed at the west end of the hall; it is a square sofa, its sides, back, and front quite plain, except here and there indentated at equal distances, and with a red cushion upon it, the whole conveying no idea of its vast value. I watched the gradual gathering in the hall; it reminded me of the filling of the stage in the second act of "Aida," but we missed the trumpets and would have been thankful for something to break the dead gloom of a spectacle, which, despite its grandeur, signally failed to be imposing. First came the 200 halberdiers of the Sultan in scarlet tunics, with rich gold embroideries, and blue trousers, with black stripes; the effect spoiled, like that of the hall, by the upper adornment, consisting of a red velvet saucepan, to which is appended a tall bottle-brush plume of sea-green and white. A few of the officers wore a palm-striped plume sweeping back, more hideous than the upright feather of the men. These formed in single line round the hall. Behind them was ranged a line of riflemen in dark green. After them poured in general officers in blue coats and red trousers; the ecclesiastical hierarchy of Islam in green and gold embroidered robes and white turbans striped with gold; followed by ministers and functionaries in dark blue, with profuse gold embroidery; then patriarchs and bishops with their crape trousers, accompanied by the priesthood of their respective churches; last, not least, the diplomatic body, which, in the absence of ambassadors, presented a naked and half-fledged appearance. When all these were ranged in their places, the door of the Sultan's apartment opened, and the Padishah came out preceded by little Riazmi walking backwards on the tips of his little toes. Many years ago than I care to count I saw the father of the present Sultan, when on a visit to the second city of his Empire, descend from his carriage and enter the house of a prosperous English merchant, under whose roof Abdul Medjid had condescended to take a few hours' rest. I was a child then, but I was struck by that monarch's uncertain gait, by his downcast eye, his depressed and timid look, bespeaking indifference so profound that I would have given anything to catch hold of him and shake him up into even momentary effervescence. When I saw Abdul Hamid come out yesterday, "His father's son" I said. He swayed on his stem, so to say, just as his father did, lilies reed shaken by the wind; there was no more expression on his countenance than on the stay I cracked at breakfast. Wearily he took up his place. With down-cast eyes, with a weary gesture he summoned the Grand Vizier to his side, and with a languid hand he thrust a scroll into the Sadrazam's hand—the scroll which contained his speech—without betraying the slightest interest, and so he stood during the twenty minutes which were occupied in reading the verbose document. A dead stillness reigned in the hall, and, but for my extreme anxiety lest one of the halberdiers should drop asleep and poke his eye out with the spike of his battle-ax, I should have taken forty winks. When the monotonous voice of Said Pasha was hushed, Abdul Hamid, who had stood all the time swaying like a tulip on its stem, made an awkward remans to the assembly, and with duckish gait regained the apartments. The whole ceremony was simply deathlike; not a smile nor a gesture relieved it. Nothing was to be seen but the whites of thousands of eyes turned upwards, sideways, etiquette forbidding to look full upon the Sovereign,—and when the door closed behind the august Prince, the gilded and bedizened throng emitted silently a sigh, and in ten minutes the vast hall was empty.

HIS CREDENTIALS.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner and Times* writes: "On the intimation of the Speaker that the time had come for new members to take their seats, Sir Hardinge Giffard, who had, as usual with gentlemen in his position, been awaiting the call on one of the seats under the gallery, presented himself at the bar, flanked on one side by Mr. Mowbray, and on the other by Sir W. Hart Dyke, the Secretary for the Treasury. The three walked up the House, 'Mr. Solicitor' bearing all over with gratification that at last his electioneering trials and wanderings were over. There was great cheering from the Conservatives, in which not a few Liberals joined as a personal tribute to a gentleman whose professional eminence and remarkable abilities promise to make him a valuable acquisition to the House. Having arrived at the table, the Clerk, as in duty bound, required the production of the return. Most new members carry this important document in their hand so as to have it ready. Sir Hardinge, whether from not having been warned of what would be required of him, or from mere forgetfulness, had not so prepared himself. On the Clerk's request, however, he plunged his hand into his breast pocket and brought forth a bundle of papers, among which he seemed to have no doubt the return would be included. But although they were turned over more than once, no return was found. Then Sir Hardinge had recourse to his right hand coat pocket, from which he fished up more papers. These were turned over with incipient signs of nervous apprehension, while the House began to titter. But no return was forthcoming. Next Sir Hardinge made a desperate plunge at his right hand coat-tail, but although there were more papers there too, they were of all sorts but the right one. Then the House laughed outright, while Sir W. H. Dyke fidgeted visibly and began to bite his nails. A rapid and flustered dash by Sir Hardinge at each of his pockets in rapid succession failed to elicit anything but renewed roars of laughter on the part of the House. What was to be done? Sir Hardinge is an eminently cool man, but he was hardly so cool as usual when, amid the universal hilarity, he proceeded to lay out his miscellaneous collection of letters and papers on the table and examine them one by one, apparently in a sort of forlorn hope that the return had strayed into a wrong envelope or otherwise hidden itself away. But the search was in vain. Twice the papers were gone through with increasing signs of flurry on the part of the Solicitor-General, increasing marks of annoyance on the part of Sir W. H. Dyke, and increasing enjoyment of the fun on the part of the House. At last, just when it seemed inevitable that her Majesty's Solicitor-General would be sent back and told to come again another day, some one sitting in the place under the gallery which Sir Hardinge had just occupied was observed to be indulging in strong pantomimic action. One of the occupants of the Treasury Bench having drawn Sir W. H. Dyke's attention to this odd performance, it seemed to occur to him that the gentleman was by these gestures intimating a desire to communicate with him. Acting on the hope which this idea inspired, Sir W. H. Dyke at once trotted on to the seat under the gallery, from which a moment afterward he returned radiant, bearing the missing return aloft in his hand, amid an exuberant burst of cheering from the Tories, which for a moment drowned the laughter of the rest of the House. Then Sir Hardinge presented his credentials, signed the roll and passed on to shake hands with the Speaker. But in his hurry he forgot that he had left his private papers spread out on the table, and there was yet more laughter when this miscellaneous collection, larger than one would think any one man's pockets could possibly hold, was hastily bundled up by Mr. Dyke, then half dropped on the floor, and finally shoved back in front of Mr. Smith, whose multifarious duties as secretary of the Secretary must, I suppose, include the duty of taking care of any 'unconsidered trifles' which any of his colleagues may happen to drop about."

A WONDERFUL BALL AT DRESDEN.

A correspondent writes the following of a ball given by Count Lucknow at his palace in the vicinity of Dresden: "Nothing of its kind has been heard of since the days of Augustus the Strong, of Saxony. The affair has created quite a sensation in the fashional world. From 150 to 200 persons were present. As the Count is an unmarried man, her Excellency Frau von Fabrice did the honors by receiving the guests. The road leading to the Schloss was brilliantly illuminated with large bonfires of pine wood, and the gorgeous interior arrangements were such that from the moment you entered the portal you were transported into the realms of fairy-land. The floral decorations of the halls, rooms, and staircases were superb. No end to servants in the Count's full livery. The large suite of rooms and the handsome ball-room were dazzlingly illuminated. Two sumptuous suppers were served up, at 10 o'clock and at 3:30 o'clock. Both were announced by heralds playing the 'Aida' march. The tables, decked with a profusion of flowers, displayed the handsome gold and silver family plate. A military band of sixty pieces performed a selection of the most rapturous music. At 12 o'clock the heralds announced the cotillon,—the great attraction of the evening,—which was unique in its kind. A blast of trumpets announced each new figure, which were so numerous that I can only mention the principal ones. A large hen, sitting on a basket full of golden and silver eggs, each containing a present for the dancers. A heavy snow-fall, one foot deep, lasting half an hour, and completely covering the ladies and gentlemen (this snow was contained in 5,000 small bags of paper, which took weeks to cut up). Again a blast of trumpets, when the ceiling opened and an electrical sun shoots its rays in the centre of the room, displaying the coat of arms of Saxony and the Count's monogram in many pretty colors on the surface of the snow. Sudden darkness—reappearance of the sun, casting its rays at one end of the room on a tableau vivant, in the middle of which is a magic fountain of many colors—Heliosplute-chromokrend, it is called here. The dancing continues, when the ceiling opens and a large shell descends filled with presents, such as fans, bracelets, bonbonnières, laces, and little nick-nacks of every description. A pause: each lady receives an apron, and each gentleman a basket to tie on his back. A blast of trumpets, when lo, and behold! there is a shower of the most costly flowers for fully ten minutes. So ended this princely entertainment toward 4 o'clock in the morning. Many of the gentlemen remained to partake of a recherché breakfast, and then to drive with the Count in his four-in-hand to the city. It is said this ball cost him 30,000 marks ($7,500 tr.) which is very likely."

AN ART SALE.

Paris Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.

During the month of April there will be a sale of the Duke of Alva and Berwicks engravings and tapestries. This sale will comprise four paintings only. But of these four, two are portraits by Velasquez, another is a Murillo, and the fourth is a landscape by Rubens, known as "Going to Market," which has frequently been engraved. It is the tapestry, however, which will form the most striking feature of the sale. Most of it dates from the time of the terrible Duke of Alva, the cruel favorite of Philip II., who brought from the Netherlands these splendid specimens of Flemish art and industry. Some of them were woven to order at Brussels, and commemorate the grandeur and the achievements of the ruthless oppressor of that unhappy land. One can well imagine with what feelings of misery and emotions wrath the Flemish weavers must have toiled at these splendid fabrics. Most of these superb tapestries were taken from the sacked and destroyed houses of the wealthy Flemish merchants or nobles. Other pieces were brought into the family by intermarriage with one of the enriched and ennobled descendants of Columbus, and there is one line set that bears the arms accorded to the great navigator. Some of the specimens are richly enterwoven with silver and gold, and all are in a state of perfect preservation, owing to the fact that they have been kept packed away in chests and coffers and have never been used, save on occasions of great state and ceremony. There are seventy-five pieces in all, including specimens of the tapestries of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Such a sale, for extent, importance, and historic and artistic interest, has not taken place at the Hotel Drouot for long years past. There is included also in the sale 5,000 choice antique and modern prints, but these seem of but a minor importance compared with the other articles, though in themselves they form a collection of immense interest and value. The exhibition before the sale is to last for two weeks, two days being the customary period of time for such displays.

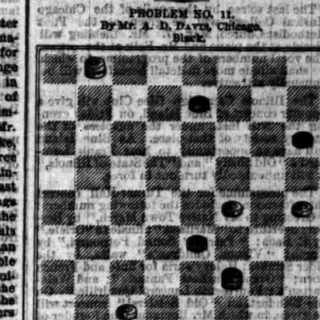
THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE and indorsed "Checkers."

CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.

Athenæum, Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street. Checker-Club rooms, No. 186 South Clark street.

PROBLEM NO. 11.
BY MR. A. B. DAVIS, Chicago.
Black.



White to move and draw.

POSITION NO. 9.
BY CHARLES M. PATTERSON, New York City.
Black men on 2, 15, 21, 25, and King on 30.
White men on 10, 23, and Kings on 8, 17, 32.
White to play and win.

POSITION NO. 10.
End game between Messrs. BOWDEN and SCHULTZ.
(Schultz played Black.)
Black men on 21, 22, 28, and King on 10.
White men on 8, 18, 31, and King on 30.
White to play and win.

SOLUTIONS.
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 10.

15—19	10—15	30—26	10—14	6—10
18—15	15—18	26—22	14—17	White
19—26	18—23	22—18	17—21	wins
12—16	27—24	15—19	21—25

AMUSEMENTS.

The Haydn and Theodore Thomas Orchestra Concerts.

Apollo Club Festival---Hershey School Matinee---Brahm's New Symphony.

The Aspect for the Coming Week at the Theatres.

A Scribe Wanders Among Billy Rice's Minstrels.

And Sees and Hears Things New and Strange to Him.

MUSIC.

THE HAYDN ORCHESTRA CONCERT

was the prominent event of the week in the local world,—first, because it was the debut of the Society, and, second, because of the dignity of the programme. The Haydn Society was a suggestion of Mr. A. J. Creswold, the organist, which began to take practical shape on the 13th of last December, when a few amateurs gathered at his rooms and perfected their organization as an orchestra by electing Henry Greenebaum President, G. W. Filbon Secretary, S. E. Crepin Treasurer, G. A. Hermann Librarian, and A. J. Creswold Conductor. After obtaining sufficient active members they commenced work upon the symphony in D, one of the most attractive of "Papa Haydn's" works, and one that clearly paved the way towards the colossal symphonies of Beethoven. After four months' rehearsal the Society made its opening bow to the public last Thursday evening at McCormick's Hall, with a very large, generous, and sympathetic audience in attendance, evidently disposed to lend a helping hand to the new venture. It turned out in very full ranks, numbering 11 first violins, 10 seconds, 6 violas, the unusual proportion of 8 'cellos and 5 double basses, 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 4 clarionets, 2 bassoons, 2 cornets, 4 horns, 3 trombones, 1 tuba, and tympani. In the ranks were such players as Lewis, Jordan, and Fehl (violins); Breystpraak and Allen (violas); Eichheim ('cello); Bruce and Sir (double basses); Nurnberger (oboe); Wiesenbach (clarinet); Ulricel (bassoon); and Braun (trombone), who can hardly be classed as amateurs. Leaving out these, there were forty-nine players, strictly amateurs. The programme was a well-selected one, embracing Halevy's light and pretty overture to "Le Nabob"; Haydn's Symphony in D; Schumann's "Traumerei"; and the Andante and Presto movements of Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony."

Being amateurs making a first appearance, the Haydn orchestra ought not to be subjected to the ordinary canons of strict criticism, or to be held amenable to the responsibilities attaching to a professional orchestra. On the other hand, they need encouragement. They ought to have it, and they deserve it, because they constitute the basis of a good orchestra and give decided indications of future excellence. Still it would not be just, or kind, even to an amateur organization, to allow decided faults to go by without notice, for then there would be little hope for the future. The principal failing of the orchestra is playing out of tune,—a fault which characterizes many experienced orchestras and all amateurs. It was observable in the symphonies, and painfully so in the "Traumerei,"—in the latter so clearly apparent, that we are surprised that Mr. Creswold produced the number. Every note of it has been made so familiar to concert-goers by the Thomas Orchestra that any mediocre performance of it is made all the more intolerable by contrast. The intonation of the orchestra is uncertain, the quality of tone not very clear and decided, and there is necessity for more careful work in bringing out expression, which will probably come in time. Mr. Creswold has some very good ideas, on the whole very clear conceptions of the scores, and decided executive ability, exercised in a manner which indicates a close study of Mr. Thomas, although in his tempos he is somewhat inclined to exaggeration,—a failing observable in the minuet from the Haydn symphony, which lost something of its stately dignity in the rapidity of the tempo. The orchestra gave the Haydn symphony very creditably, with good attack, with more than ordinary intelligence, and with a spirit and enthusiasm in the highest degree praiseworthy. It is undoubtedly a fact that many of those present were expecting a break-down or failure, and went away happily disappointed. The Haydn orchestra has certainly made an auspicious beginning, and one which promises very favorably for the future. It will now address itself to Mozart's G minor symphony, "The Jupiter," and those interested in music will look forward to the second concert with reasonable expectations not only of witnessing decided improvement but also decided excellence. The organization bids fair to supply what we have long needed,—a home orchestra.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

After his long absence, Mr. Thomas returns with his orchestra to Chicago, accompanied by Miss Cary, and will give four concerts, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of this week at the Tabernacle, with programmes full of novelties and peculiarly popular. The novelties which he will produce are the Scherzo ("Elves of Light and Frost Giants"), from Hofman's "Frithjof Symphony"; a Handel "Largo," arranged by Helmsberger for violin, violas, harp, organ, and solo violin; Bizet's "Suite L'Arlesienne," in four movements; Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette" Hofman's "Hungarian Suite of the Ballet and Wedding music of Rubenstein's "Feramors," four movements; Saint Saens' symphonic poems "Danse Macubre" and "Phaeton"; Beethoven's "Serenade," op. 8, five numbers; Schuman's "Bilder ans Osten," op. 66; Rameau's "Rigodon, de Dardames"; the Ballet music from Goldmark's "Queen of Saba"; and Wagner's "Centennial Inauguration March." The pieces which have been played here before are the "Leonora Overture," No. 3, of Beethoven; the Introduction, Wedding Chorus, and March from "Lohengrin"; the overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor"; Strauss' waltz, "Autumn Roses"; overture to "Tannhauser"; Bach's "Suite No. 3 in D; Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody"; and Voet's "Nightsong." Miss Cary will sing at the first concert Gluck's "Che Faro" and the "O Don Satale," from Verdi's "Don Carlos"; at the second, Beethoven's "In Questa Tombe" and the Mignon romance, "Knowst Thou the Land;" and at the Saturday evening concert, an aria from Gluck's "Alceste" and an aria from "The Huguenots." It will be seen that these numbers, which are largely confined to modern music, constitute the most brilliant and popular programmes Mr. Thomas has ever presented here.

THE HERSHEY SCHOOL PUPILS' MATINEE.

The fourth pupils' matinee of the Hershey-School will be given next Wednesday afternoon, with the following admirable programme:

1. Sonata in C minor—No. 2.....Mendelssohn
   Mr. P. C. Lutkin.
2. Aria—"Che faro senza Euridice".....Gluck
   Miss Mary P. Hendrie.
3. Pianoforte—"Nocturne" in D flat, op. 24.....Doehler
   Master Leon Vel Mott.
4. Pianoforte—"La Columbine" (minuetto) .....Delahaye
   Miss Eva Brown.
5. Pianoforte—"La Danse des Fees," op. 14.....Jaell
   Miss Fanny E. Pitts.
6. Song—"Sleep, Baby, Sleep.....Pease
   Miss Grace A. Hitz.
7. Pianoforte—"Valse Brillante" in A flat, op. 34, No. 1.....Chopin
   Miss Lily Wood.
8. Chromatic fantasie and fugue.....Thiele
   Miss Carrie T. Kingman.

THE APOLLO CLUB FESTIVAL CONCERTS.

The prominent musical events promised the public in the near future are the Festival Concerts of the Apollo Club, to take place at the Tabernacle June 5, 6, and 7. These concerts will doubtless be the most elaborate that have ever been given in this city, and possibly in the West. The reputation of the Apollo Club for making a success of everything it undertakes is sufficient guarantee for the musical success of this, its grandest undertaking. The chorus has enlarged to such an extent as to make it necessary to change the place of rehearsals to the large auditorium in the Methodist Church Block, where all rehearsals of the festival chorus will be held, and where the great advantage of the assistance of the organ can be secured, which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the coming rehearsals. It is requested that all members of the chorus shall be punctual in their attendance at all future rehearsals, and as the chorus tickets are soon to be given to each member, none will be admitted to the chorus without such. The importance of this is obvious. The soloists for the festival are: Mrs. H. M. Smith, soprano; Miss Anne Louise Cary, alto; Mr. W. J. Winch, tenor; and Mr. M. D. Whitney, basso,—a combination which could hardly be excelled.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The Conservatory at Stuttgart has made a very flattering offer to one of our best musicians, Mr. C. E. R. Mueller, to become Professor of the Organ and Piano in that institution.

Messrs. F. S. Chandler & Co. have purchased the plates of the entire catalogue of J. L. Rippey, of Milwaukee, Wis. The list contains the popular "Florance Waltzes," arranged for violin and piano by George A. Florance.

Mr. William Lewis, well known as one of the firm of the music-house of Root & Lewis, and Mr. E. G. Newell, formerly connected with the same house, will, on or about May 1, open a new music house at 153 State street.

The recent benefit concert to the Misses Lansden and Wishard, under the auspices of the Musical College, netted the young ladies over $300,—a very handsome compliment to the estimation in which they are held by the musical public.

A concert will be given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on Thursday evening, in which the Misses A. E. Crocker, Marie Mueller, Lizzie Hoyne, Mrs. Emma Thurston, Messrs. W. E. Brace, Ledochowsky, and C. E. F. Mueller, will take part in a very attractive programme.

The last sotree by the pupils of the Chicago Musical College will be given at the First Methodist Church, May 17. Mr. Liebling will preside at the piano and Mr. Falk at the organ. The vocal numbers of the programme, to which we shall allude more in detail hereafter, will be unusually attractive.

The Illinois Campana Glee Club will give a popular concert at Blue Island, on Friday evening the 27th inst., under the auspices of the literary society of that place. As Blue Island will have an opportunity to hear Frank Lambard's "Old Shady" and "The State of Illinois," it will undoubtedly turn out in force.

The programme for the Turner-Hall concert this afternoon includes the following numbers: "Greeting to My Native Town March," by Berger; overture to "Maritana"; finale to "Oriele," by E. Bach; "Patriote' Sound Potpourri," by Curth; "Vienna Children's" waltz, by the elder Strauss; Halevy's aria for flute and French horn; "Grand Duchess Fantasie"; and Weingarten's "Fourteenth Lancers' Quadrille." On the 30th inst. an "Old Settlers'" concert will be given, in which Mr. Romanus, the founder of the Turner-Hall concerts, will conduct the first part of the programme; Mr. Vaas, who succeeded Mr. Romanus, the second part; and Mr. Mr. Clouder, the present conductor, the third part.

Intelligence has been received of the successful debut of Mrs. Lena Hastreiter-Schoonhoven, who left this city some nineteen months since to study for the operatic stage. Her first appearance was made at Trieste, on the evening of March 7, as *Queen Elizabeth* in Verdi's "Don Carlos." The Trieste *L'Adria*, speaking of Signorina Elena Di Vasche (Mrs. Schoonhoven's debut, says: "La Signorina Di Vasche (*Elizabeth*), from what we understand, treads the stage for the first time. She could not have made her debut under happier auspices. She is very young, gifted with a very beautiful presence, and not demonstrating the embarrassment natural to all debutantes; has a voice soft, mellow, clear, brilliant, and of very sympathetic timbre; sings with intelligence and exquisite sentiment, and displays the highest musical education."

Mr. Mathews' lecture on "Haydn and Mozart" last Wednesday, drew out quite a good audience. The lecture spoke of these two composers as making a transition towards a more purely musical idea, as opposed to the scientific and elaborate tendencies of Bach and Handel. The illustrations consisted of two of Haydn's canzonettes, "The Mermaid's Song" and "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," and the trio from the "Creation," "On These Each Living Soul Awaits," the latter admirably sung by Mrs. Jewett, Mr. Wheeler, and Prof. Gill. The Mozart illustrations consisted of an adagio and gigue played by Mr. Eddy, as well as an andante on the organ, and two vocal selections. Of the latter Mrs. Stacy's "Dove Song" deserves mention as being beautifully sung. Both the Haydn canzonettes deserve to become better known in our concert-rooms, as they are particularly fresh and charming songs.

Miss Helene Mueller, the well-known teacher, assisted by her brother, the organist, Mr. C. E. R. Mueller, and her pupils, will give a soiree at Bauer's music store on the 30th inst. Mr. Mueller will play the Allegro from his own Sonata in C minor, Schumann's "Kreisleriana," Op. 16, Nos. 1 and 2, and with A. O. Mueller, Brahms' "Hungarian Dances." Nos. 6 and 7. Miss Maria Mueller will sing "Ingeborg's Klage," by Bruch; Franz's song, "Fondly he sought me," and Mr. Mueller's "Liebesklage," and "Mary, I believed thee true"; Miss J. Jenks, Spohr's "Rose" and Schumann's song "The Green Hat"; Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Beethoven's "Mignon"; Mrs. James Bolton, Sullivan's "Looking Back"; Miss Lizzie Hoyne, the "Lasce dl quest' anima," from "Linda"; the Misses Hoyne, Jenks, and Mueller, Rossini's "Charity"; and the Misses Hoyne and Jenks, Rubinstein's "Pass Lightly" and Schumann's "From the Rosebush."

BALFE'S POSTHUMOUS TRIO.

The London *Orchestra* has the following description of Balfe's posthumous trio in A major for piano, violin, and 'cello, which was recently performed in London:

It was in the year 1866, when Balfe was engaged on the "Talisman," that he wrote the trio abovenamed, as well as a sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, the latter at the instance of Sig. Piatti. We are not aware that the latter has been performed in public; the trio won a great success on its recent performance. It contains four movements—Allegro—A major; Adagio ma non troppo —E major; Scherzo, allegro con bria—A major Finale, allegro—A major; and while it shows Balfe's peculiar gift of melody, is constructed on the symmetrical form in vogue among the classical composers of similar pieces. Every movement contains theme and counter-theme of graceful Italian form, naturally worked up with such skill that little effort is perceptible, each instrument having its share of the melodial phrases, and singing as it were in alternation or ensemble. The work is eminently fitted to attract a popular audience, and although there are no mechanical difficulties, it will, if published, prove very acceptable to amateur players.

BRAHMS' CAMBRIDGE SYMPHONY.

The new symphony by Brahms is thus described by the London *Times:*

The first allegro (in C minor) is prefaced by a slow introduction, in which two of the chief themes of the succeeding movement are foreshadowed. Here the material is heavy or subject to much to support the lengthy and elaborate development to which they are submitted; so that, in consequence of overwrought treatment, the general impression left by the movement is one of comparative dryness; and it is despite passages of real energy and occasional snatches of melody, like bits of sunshine through a prevalent atmosphere of gloom. The second movement, andante sostenuto in the remote key of E major, is beautiful from first to last; full of tender, graceful melody constructed upon a very expressive theme, and developed with masterly continuity. Here the episodical matter is everywhere of proportionate interest. The third movement, un poco allegretto e grazioso (A flat), is built upon a quaint theme in five-bar measure, which might well pass for a national melody. This has a second part (in 3), which serves as alternative, each portion, whole and complete, being very original, or in other respects remarkable, is extremely pretty, and, together with the andante which precedes it, forms an agreeable resting place between the first and last sections of the work. The finale, believed to have been written years later than the other portions of the symphony, is unquestionably the most startling of the four movements into which it is divided. The wrote denoting introduction, in the C minor key, with its pizzicato passages for stringed instruments, we are not as yet able to estimate at its value; but from the very commencement of the allegro, in the major, with its broad and ample theme, first given out by the stringed instruments, attention is arrested, and the interest goes on increasing, step by step to the end. The second theme is happily contrasted with the first; and the various episodical phrases are to match. The movement is long, but its interest never for an instant flags. It may be urged that we are too often led in the course of this finale to expect climaxes never actually attained; but we seldom miss finding recompense in something new, and when we reach the much-desired peroration it answers all expectations by its splendor. The coda, where the time is increased to "più allegro," is glorious, and brings to a triumphant end a great, though unusual, work. We have remarked traces of Bach and there, it is true, of the theme upon which the finale of Beethoven's Choral Symphony is constructed, and of much of the contrapuntal working out of the last movement in Mozart's so-styled "Jupiter;" but the entire structure is not the less substantial and consistent.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Verdi, it is said, will write the music of a grand opera to be founded on Sardou's drama, "La Patrie."

Herr Warner's "Lohengrin" does not always meet with the success it had in Italian at Bologna and Trieste. At Turin it was a *gentil fiasco.*

Herr Carl Reinecke introduced a new pianoforte Concertstueck, by himself, at the twentieth Gewandhaus Concert in Leipzig.

Sig. Pinsuti, a well-known London professor of singing, who has composed some popular part-songs, is also the composer of an other Italian opera, a setting of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Albani has gone to Munich for the two weeks' further study of the part of *Senta* in "The Flying Dutchman."

Madame Adelina Patti played *Margherita* in "Faust," on the 29th ult., at Pesth, her colleagues being Madame Trebelli, Signori Nicolini and Strozzi.

M. Paul Viardot, a violinist, the son of Madame Viardot-Garcia, and M. De Beriot, a pianist, a son of Malibran and M. De Beriot, will be amongst the new artists heard in London this season.

Nearly all the tickets for Rubinstein's six concerts at St. James' Hall, London, in May, have been sold in advance. Rubinstein nets £5,000 ($40,000) during the present English season.

The Paris musicians are down upon Gouond's latest opera "Cinq Mars," and accuse him of wholesale plagiarism. The minuet in the second act is a literal transcript of Mozart's in "Don Giovanni." The dance music bears a close resemblance to the sailors' chorus in "Paul et Virginie." The fanfare in the third act is identical with that in Mehul's opera comique, "Jeune Henri."

A celebrated prima donna, Caroline Unger, born in Vienna in 1800, has died lately in Florence, where she resided after her marriage with a Frenchman, M. Sabatier. The artiste sang the contralto part, Sontag being the soprano, in the quartette of the choral movement of the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, when first executed in 1823, under the composer's direction.

A writer in the London *Athenæum* says the father of Adelina Patti was a Sicilian by birth, and a tenor in his own country. He married Signora Patti, who was born in the Roman States, and who was a prima donna of some fame. On the morning after she had played *Norma* at the Italian Opera House in Madrid, she gave birth to Adelina. Signor and Signora Patti, with their children, went to the United States for a professional tour, where Herr Maurice Strakosch, who married a sister of Adelina, discovered the genius of his young sister-in-law, brought her out at the Royal Italian Opera here in the "Somnambula."

The Wagner concerts are announced to commence at the Albert Hall, London, on the 7th of May. Wilhelmi is to be the leader of the orchestra, Dannreuther is to conduct the rehearsals; 200 instrumentalists will form the orchestra. Wagner will conduct selections from all his operas. On Monday evening, May 7, from "Rienzi," "Tannhauser" and "Das Rheingold;" on Wednesday evening, May 9, from "Der Fliegende Hollander" and "Die Walkure;" on Saturday morning, May 12, from "Tannhauser" and "Die Walkure;" on Monday evening, May 14, from "Lohengrin" and "Siegfried;" on Wednesday evening, May 16, from "Die Meistersinger," "Gotterdammerung," and "Siegfried;" and on Saturday morning, May 19, from "Tristan und Isolde" and "Gotterdammerung."

THE DRAMA.

HAVERLY'S.

The Oates Troupe, after having crowded their houses for a week, are advertised for another, with their repertoire of operas not yet half exhausted. The company has improved since its last visit to Chicago, in material and music, and now numbers some of the best comedians and singers on the comic operatic stage. There are more fun and as good music in an opera-bouffe as in any other line of performance, but as a general thing the staid American public are afraid of the French exponents. In the translations all that could by any possibility be obnoxious is eliminated, and the better portions of the libretto presented with all their comicalities and none of their annoying features.

To-morrow and Thursday evenings "The Jolly Perfumers" is billed; "The Princess of Trebizonde" for Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinee; "Trial by Jury" and "Les Bavards" Wednesday evening; "Blue Beard" at Mrs. Oates' benefit Friday evening and Saturday matinee; and "L'Archidue" Saturday night.

M'VICKER'S.

Another week of "legitimate" entertainment is promised, with Miss Mary Anderson in the leading roles. This lady, though young, has already stepped into prominence and popular favor, and has established an excellent reputation, even in the difficult parts she essays. To-morrow night she appears as *Juliet*, Tuesday evening and Saturday matinee as *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons," Wednesday evening as *Evadne*, Thursday evening as *Parthenia* in "Ingomar," and Friday and Saturday evenings as *Lady Macbeth.*

ADELPHI.

Mr. John H. Haverly has at last succeeded in securing the exclusive control of the Adelphi Theatre, and has personally assumed the management. He is now endeavoring to secure a five years lease, and if the place is to be let as a theatre Mr. Haverly is the man to take it. It will not be long before he will have the old "Haverly's" off his hands, which will enable him to give his whole attention to the new concern, and to establish the revolution in its affairs he long has contemplated. He proposes to raise the standard of performance, and make the concern a popular place of amusement at popular prices, providing an entertainment that will commend it to the theatre-going public. The Adelphi is one of the prettiest and most comfortable theatres in town, will be fitted up throughout, and under proper management will become one of the best patronized.

THE MUSEUM.

By an error, last Sunday night was announced as the last Sabbath evening performance at the Museum. It should have been stated that this evening will be the last, when J. H. Rennie will take a benefit. To-morrow night there will be a new bill, with new stars, running through the entire week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

"Baba" was a failure in Philadelphia.

Rose Eytinge was last week in Montreal.

Salsbury's Troubadours have taken San Francisco by storm.

Edwin Adams is failing rapidly, and has but a short time to live.

A revival of "Rose Michel" is under way at the New York Grand Opera.

Mr. Sothern will open the regular season at the Park Theatre, New York, in September.

A verdict of $2,250 has been awarded in Augustin Daly's suit against the *Dramatic News.*

John Brougham will produce his new play, "The Iron Crown," during his farewell starring tour.

The veteran dramatist, James Pilgrim, is writing a five-act American historical play. We shall chronicle Pilgrim's progress hereafter.

The Toronto papers praise Miss Louise Pomeroy's *Juliet* highly. Her *Romeo* is Mr. George Riddle, the talented cousin of Miss Kate Field.

Den Thompson, the Yankee comedian, has had "Josh Whitcomb" extended into a five act play and is starring with a dramatic company.

"The Danicheffs" at the Union Square Theatre, "My Awful Dad" at Wallack's, and "The Princess Royal" at the Fifth Avenue, are each in the enjoyment of a successful run.

Messrs. Shook & Palmer will take the company of their theatre to Boston on the 21st of next month, when "The Danicheffs" will be produced in the same elaborate style in which it is presented at the Union Square.

Miss Neilson will first appear in "Cymbeline" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and, later, will act *Viola* in "Twelfth Night." Her engagement begins early next month, and she will be supported by Mr. Plympton, who has been especially engaged.

A gentleman writing from Boston makes the following allusions to the new "kicker" engaged by the Soldene Comic-Opera Troupe: "Miss Soldene is accompanied by the new dancer Sara, who is the most decided novelty put forth this year. She belongs to no particular school of dancers, unless the school of a male Majilton. No other female now existant can kick so high, or whirl so like a dervish. She is rather clumsy, and the miraculous manner in which she can put her knee two inches above her head is beyond belief."

OVER THE OCEAN.

The London *Times* says: "The reappearance of Mr. Jefferson on our stage, even in so very well-worn a piece as "Rip Van Winkle," must always be an event of mark. It is still, as ever, the most admirable specimen of the actor's art that the English-speaking theatre is able at present to show, and notwithstanding the number of times which we should be sorry to attempt to enumerate, that it has been shown to the English public, it still remains as flawless and perfect as when first it astonished and charmed.

Mr. Henry Irving's argument in his paper in the *Nineteenth Century*, upon the "Third Murderer in 'Macbeth,'" is that that mysterious scoundrel, who has puzzled so many Shakspearean scholars, is *Macbeth's Attendant*, who appears elsewhere in the play. Some writers have contended that *Macbeth* himself was the *Third Murderer*,—an absurd theory. Meanwhile Mr. Irving's appearance as a writer, even of only a page or so in a magazine, is made the subject of many paragraphs in the London papers. One of them, with havy facetiousness, pretends to mistake the title of his essay, printing it "The *Third Murderer* of Macbeth," and suggesting that it is an autobiographical sketch.—*New York Post.*

The long-expected Russian play, "Des Exiles," has at last been produced at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris; but the wolves and sleighs that were to have carried its name to posterity were withdrawn at the last moment. The public were furious. They laughed at every misadventure of the performance. They hooted an unhappy actor whose gun missed fire five or six times, and who had to cry in the last scene that he never missed his man; and the conclusion came to a climax when the boat that was to carry the hero across the river slipped from its moorings, wandered away in the flies, and the actor had to cross the torrent on foot. But competent critics affirm that when the play has been properly rehearsed it will make for itself a considerable reputation; it is unquestioned that the spectacular effects are magnificent; and the managers are really going to produce in a few days the original sleighs and wolves,—the latter, of course, being dogs in wolves' skins, warranted not to bite.

Everything Russian is the rage. You will probably see the Ignatieff bonnet in Boston shop-windows ere long. A Russian subject attracts thousands to the theatre where a French story falls flat. Sardou had promised the Porte Saint Martin Theatre here a play for this winter, but his excessive labor in the construction of the comedy of "Dora" and his ill-health rendered the fulfillment of his promise rather doubtful. So, rather than have the directors undergo a disappointment, it was decided that Sardou should aid Prince Lubouiuski to make a play out of his charming Russian story, "Officials and Bayards," and the result is "The Exiles," a grand spectacle, which is to be produced in a few days. Prince Lubouiuski is one of the noblemen who suddenly found himself without resources some years ago, on account of a little Government difficulty; and he went to work like a man, and has succeeded admirably in literature. He is a vigorous writer, and has a strong dramatic tendency. "The Exiles" will doubtless be as successful as the "Reitman" and the "Danicheffs," and it is expected to be one of the pieces played during Exhibition year.—*Paris Correspondence Boston Journal.*

MINSTRELSY.

A NEWSPAPER MAN IN CORK.

"Been sent to do up the minstrels, eh? Come to write 'em up, eh? Want to cork up, eh? All right! A-l-l right! Here 'Becco! Take this guy and cork him from head to foot. Black him all over. He's been sent to write us up, you just black him now. Can you sing, eh, young fellow? Can't sing? What can you do? Nothing? Black him fore and aft, 'Becco. Fix him up so's to show his teeth and eyes; put a wig on him and throw him over the transom for me to look at." Thus Mr. Billy Rice to a TRIBUNE reporter and Signor Abecco, his stage-manager, alternately.

Then he soliloquized, "TRIBUNE sends a guy to write up the minstrels. Wants to black up. Wants to go on as one of the boys. Oh! 'Bec; black the soles of his feet! Wants to 'go on'! I guess not. Black the roof of his mouth, 'Bec. Can't sing—can't do anything. Black him inside an out, 'Bec. Wants to know how it feels to be blacked up. Oh! 'Bec, rub it in his hair; pour it in his ears. Throw him over and walk up and down on him for exercise."

It was a glittering prospect.

"You mustn't mind Billy," said Signor Abecco, the stage-manager, leading the way to the dressing-room.

"Nor you either," suggested the reporter.

It was way down under the stage, this dressing-room, and as the reporter fell down-stairs, he heard a rumbling behind him through the passage: "Black him fore and aft; inside and out—rub it under his nails; stick it in his eyes. Newspaper man wants to be a minstrel! Roll him in cork. Shave his head. Oh! see me. Who did Noah suspect?"

Then the rumbling died, and in a few minutes suppressed laughter made its way through the dust and shadows. Mr. Rice was evidently spreading the news, and manifestly the rest of the company enjoyed the fun. Presently the rumbling came back. "Maybe he's goin' to put on airs. Perhaps he thinks he can run this show better than me. Oh! Ahem! Oh! Haw! Oh! Japhet, I'm not in search of a father—chromic pigment! Give him some to take home! Shave him with it! Want's to be a minstrel! Here's your clothes, young fellow." And off he went again.

"Carbonicus pigment," continued Signor Abecco, "is a mixture of cork and water, is harmless, and produces a beautiful black," and he screwed his face into one terrific scowl—it looked easy if it isn't rubbed in too hard," he resumed, bearing his whole weight. In about fifteen minutes the reporter emerged from the hands of his tormentor.

"I don't think my own mother would know me," he said timidly.

"His own mother wouldn't know him! He's got a mother, and! Oh! mother! come and look at your guy! He would go on! He wants to know about minstrels! Oh! we'll show him!"

Then came a dress suit, a pair of patent-leather gaiters, and the reporter was transformed from a quiet white man into a full-fledged counterfeit negro.

A well-organized minstrel company comprehends about twenty men, but up to the time of his being suddenly fired out of the dressing-room the reporter had only seen two. As he stumbled up the staircase again he saw his confreres, all black as tne ace of spades from a judicious use of the "carbonicus pigment." He had been assigned a chair next Lew Spencer, "bones," and as he walked down the stage behind the curtain, Mr. Rice returned to the attack.

"Oh! legs. Oh! let's see him sit down! There he is now. Wants to bust the show! Puts one leg over the other. Won't straddle 'em gracefully and put his hands where they belong. Oh! bring me a club! Fetch a brick! Hand us that joist there!"

But fortunately George Miller approached and arranged the offending limbs before the reporter was organized to make his debut as a negro. It was a trying time. A fellow don't feel the "carbonicus pigment," and he forgets that it is there. He regards his countenance as still white, and wonders how that flesh-colored visage will look among its black surroundings. He wonders if somebody in the audience won't recognize him, and point him out to somebody else. His head grows warm, and there are lumps in his throat. Everything was ready, and up went the curtain, each man standing by his chair.

"Be seated, gentlemen!"

Down they all went. The reporter caught a glimpse of the glare in Mr. Rice's eyes, but it had no horrors then. There was a bright, flashing light from the foot-row, and a dull heavy black beyond. A sound of music came from somewhere—where, the reporter never knew until his neighbor nudged him to sing. His hands looked funny, all blackened up, and the audience looked funnier, all rolled into an indistinguishable mass. Mr. Rice was confidently spreading the news, and manifestly the rest of the company enjoyed the fun. Presently the rumbling came back. "Maybe he's goin' to put on airs. Perhaps he thinks he can run this show better than me. Oh! Ahem! Oh! Haw! Oh! Japhet, I'm in search of a father—chromic pigment! Then came a knock at the dressing-room door. "Got a dress suit? Oh! he says he got a dress suit. Can't do anything. No clothes. Oh! Lipman!" Then the rumbling waddled off.

"This," said Signor Abecco, rolling up his sleeves, and slapping the reporter in the middle of the visage, "this is carbonicus pigment."

"Oh! carbonicus pigment! roll him in it! Feed him on it! Stir it in his beer—carbonicus